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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

ESTABLISHED IN

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OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, post free; or 10s. per annum, to include "The Chemist and Druggist," of London, and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary."

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" will not be supplied through News Agents. Single copies can be obtained direct from the Office on forwarding 6d. in the Postage Stamps of either Colony.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

11 and 12 NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.

(42 Cannon-street, London, E.C., England.)

Published on the 1st of each Month.

Subscription 10s. a year, payable in advance; commencing from any date, including "The Chemist and Druggist" and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary:" all Post Free.

For "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" alone, 5s per annum, Post Free. Supplied only to persons connected with the trade.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to Edward Halse, at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Subscribers commencing their year with the issues for January or February, 1886, will not be required to pay their subscriptions until June, 1886; before which date a reminder will be sent to them. All subscriptions commencing after February must be paid strictly in advance.

To secure "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for any year the subscription must commence with the previous December issue.

Complaints of Non-Delivery of the Journals should be addressed to the Publisher.

Introductory.

OURSELVES.

We make our editorial bow to our readers, not entirely as a stranger, but as the offshoot of a vigorous organisation, which has long been well and favorably known to most of them. "The Chemist and Druggist," if not actually the eldest, is second in the large and increasing family of special trade journals. It has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century. It has circulated in every land where English is spoken or read. By supplements in the Spanish language it has also had extensive circulations in those large districts where that is the business language of the people. Its appreciation of the needs and interests of the pharmacist and druggist, and its success in meeting all demands these make, have rendered it an indispensable companion to nearly every intelligent and active man of business in this vocation.

During a longer or shorter period "The Chemist and Druggist" has been officially connected with every Pharmaceutical Society in Australasia. It is still supplied officially to every member of the Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. Its connection with the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand terminated only with the dissolution of the Society. The history of its relations with the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, now known as the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, is given on another page.

A large scheme for increasing the influence and value of their journal has long been under the consideration of the proprietors. They have decided that from the month of April the journal shall appear bi-monthly, in order that it may supply prompter and fuller information of the fortnightly London drug sales. An office is to be opened in New York, if not already in existence, to facilitate the large and increasing business with the drug trade of the United States.

And last, but not least, we have established ourselves in Australasia. "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," of which the present is the first issue, is to be entirely devoted to the interests of pharmacy and the drug trade, and circulated exclusively, in Australasia. Originating from no single colony, but having close connections with all, we believe that our journal has a wide field. Usefulness to its readers is the very breath of its life. To discover, and, if possible, anticipate every need of the pharmacist, that comes within its scope, is its only road to success. This also is its only programme, which we shall spare no effort to carry out to the full.

We submit our first number to the judgement of our readers, more conscious than they can possibly be of its numerous defects, but at the same time confident that no such collection of news of events affecting pharmacy and the drug trade has ever before been presented to Australasian pharmacists.

We would call special attention to the extensive and costly report of the London drug market telegraphed to us on 30th December. The remarkable change that has come over the conditions of business in the drug trade of these colonies during the last ten years will make this report of special value to many of our readers, and of great interest to all.

Our reports of the proceedings of the various Pharmaceutical Societies and Pharmacy Boards, in some cases official, show what is going on in the centres of pharmaceutical education.

Our leading articles on the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, on cholera and water filtration, on Professor Redwood, &c., deal with topics closely affecting the interests of the trade.

Our legal reports comprise nearly every case in any way affecting druggists that has occurred during the past month.

Our lists of patents and of trade marks applied for, supply information that may on occasion be of the greatest value to our readers, while in its usual sources of publication it is almost inaccessible.

The articles on legislation affecting pharmacists in 1885, and on other subjects, speak for themselves, as do the Exchange Column, the Personalities, &c.

The Reviews will deal with works of interest to pharmacists issued in the colonies.

Our columns for correspondence are open for the freest expression of opinion on all subjects pharmaceutical. We do not accept responsibility for any opinion published therein. We only require that the name and address of the writer should be supplied to us in confidence, as a guarantee of good faith. In this column we shall be pleased to answer any enquiries for formulæ, processes, legal and other information of all kinds, that may be addressed to us. We do not claim omniscience, but we have a library much larger than falls to the lot of the average pharmacist, and we have much experience in ferreting out the answers to queries of the most varied character.

The Students' Corner should prove as useful to the rising generation of pharmacists in the colonies as it has proved at home.

The Scientific and Practical Notes and Formulæ are intended to supplement the information given in the parent journal.

We call attention finally to the very liberal terms on which we are prepared to supply "The Chemist and Druggist," "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary." Although the parent journal during nine months of this year will be bi-monthly, and although we publish, in addition to it, this special journal for Australasia, we make no increase in the subscription. It will remain at ten shillings per annum, for which sum we deliver, postage paid, to any part of these colonies, all the issues of the parent journal, of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" and The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary. We therefore confidently anticipate that all our readers, who are not already entitled to our publications, by reason of their connection with one or other of the Societies, will fill up and forward to us the subscription circular which accompanies this issue.

To Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia we beg to announce that the contract between their Society and the proprietors of "The Chemist and Druggist" has been terminated by the action of the Society. They will consequently not receive "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" as heretofore after the last issue for the year 1885. The number for January, 1886, will be sent them in the expectation that, before it is received, most of them will have subscribed through this office.

"The Chemist and Druggist," and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

(From Two Points of View.)

In the December issue of the organ of the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society is an article purporting to give a brief account of the position of the Society with the Proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

This compels us to lay before our readers a statement of the case from our point of view. Although we feel that we have just cause of complaint we should have remained silent, to avoid all semblance of hostility to the Society, if this article had not appeared. We wish to treat the matter perfectly fairly, so we reprint the article that the large number of our readers who would not otherwise see it, may have both sides presented to them.

On the members of the Society we lay no responsibility. Nor do we assign much blame to the *individual* members of the council. It is impossible for a body constantly changing to retain thorough hold of the threads of transactions extending over so many years.

We wish also to acknowledge gratefully the kindness and courtesy with which we have been received on all sides.

We give the first place to the statement of the Society :—

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF LONDON AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

From the December Number of *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist*.

Messrs. J. V. Morgan and W. G. Piper, who are both connected with the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, and who have recently arrived in Melbourne, requested an interview with the Council, in order to submit an offer to amalgamate their journal with that at present published by the society.

In order that the members of the society, and Australasian pharmacists generally, may fully understand the position of matters, we propose to give a brief account of the society's position with the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London.

In the year 1878, a proposal was made to resume the publication of the society's transactions, but as on a former occasion it was feared that the amount of original matter to be obtained in the colonies was not sufficient to make a monthly journal successful, a suggestion was made that the society should furnish each member with a copy of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, with which should be forwarded an Australasian supplement, containing matters of local interest, and in which the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board might be published. A correspondence was opened with Messrs. Morgan Bros., and they were requested to state at what rate they would sell to the society so many copies of their publication each month. This arrangement having been completed, the first number was issued in May, 1878, and was continued monthly. In December, 1880, an intimation was received from Messrs. Morgan Bros. that one of their firm (Mr. O. V. Morgan) was about visiting Australasia, and the first intimation that the society received of Mr. Morgan's presence in the colonies was an announcement that he had made arrangements in New South Wales and New Zealand to supply *The Chemist and Druggist* of London to the members of the Pharmaceutical Societies in those colonies. The Australasian Society felt somewhat aggrieved at this, as it interfered with the circulation to many of its members in those colonies, and in addition to this, it was considered that before Mr. Morgan had made any such arrangement it was due to the society that he should have made known his intention.

In order to protect their future interest it was decided by the Council that the name of their publication should be changed, and it was therefore altered from the *Australasian Supplement to The Chemist and Druggist*, to the *Australasian Chemist and Druggist*, registered and copyright, the society still continuing to purchase the English journal as heretofore, which was included in the same cover.

With a view of bringing *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist* prominently before English and American firms as an advertising medium, arrangements were made with Mr. Francis Forrest, a gentleman who is well known both in the colonies and in England, to represent this journal; and this gentleman, after expending some time and trouble, reported to the society favourably as to the prospects of obtaining advertisements. Messrs. Morgan Bros., however, hearing o Mr. Forrest's endeavours to push the publication, threatened him with legal proceedings, as they contended that his canvassing for advertisements in London for *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist* was an infringement of their rights.

Mr. Forrest, upon his arrival in this colony, having laid the whole matter before the Council, they resolved to discontinue the copies purchased from Messrs. Morgan Bros., of the English publication, and to substitute a new journal to be called *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, with which would be incorporated *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist*. Twelve month's notice of this intention was given to Messrs. Morgan Bros., and a specimen copy of the proposed new journal was issued with the following circular :

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, under whose auspices the accompanying specimen copy of a new journal, to be called *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, is issued, desire to ask for your interest and support in their undertaking.

"The rapid advance of pharmacy in the Australasian colonies has induced the projectors to believe that a journal devoted to the interests of pharmacists and pharmaceutical knowledge and education will be duly appreciated.

"*The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* commences with a guaranteed monthly circulation of one thousand copies, and is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and will be supplied to non-members at 10s. 6d. per annum, post paid.

The *Australasian Chemist and Druggist* which for some years past has been issued to the members of the society, will, in December next, be incorporated with the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

The first intimation the society received of Messrs. Morgan Bros'. intention to publish a journal in the colonies was conveyed in a circular, which was sent to every pharmacist in Australasia, announcing their intention to issue in January, 1886, a publication to be called *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*.

Immediately on this announcement being made, an intimation was sent to Messrs. Morgan Bros. that the society claimed the copyright in Victoria, which was its registered property, and that the assumption of the title *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* by Messrs. Morgan Bros., would be calculated to lead persons to believe it was the publication formerly issued by the society, more especially as in the circular issued by them no mention was made of the discontinuance of *The Chemist and Druggist* of London to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

On Mr. J. V. Morgan's arrival in the colony, these facts were placed before him, and he was informed that the society had no desire to interfere with his right to issue whatever publication he chose, provided he did not infringe the copyright of *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist*, which the society had fully determined to protect by law.

At the interview with theCouncil above referred to, which was sought by Mr. J. V. Morgan, he proposed to relieve the

society from the future publication of *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist*, and to take over all binding contracts entered into up to that date. He required that an official announcement should be made of the amalgamation of the journal, and that the society should transfer absolutely their right, title, and interest, to *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist*, as well as all contracts for advertisements, and subscriptions, and a correct register of its members to whom *The Australasian Chemist and Druggist* had been supplied. He further required the withdrawal of the proposed new *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, and undertook to repay all moneys the society were actually out of pocket in connection therewith. Mr. Morgan generously stipulated that reports of all proceedings of the society furnished to him by it should be published in the amalgamated journal.

This proposal was read by Mr. J. V. Morgan at the meeting of the Council, and discussed by it after Mr. Morgan had retired, the unanimous opinion of the Council being that the offer be declined. Of this Mr. Morgan was informed, and, at the same time, asked if he would receive a proposal on the subject from the Council. Expressing his willingness to do so, its proposal was submitted to him, and by him declined.

We trust we have placed the matter fairly before our readers, and that we may receive that support from the members of the society and the pharmacists of Australasia generally, as our new journal shall deserve. We would further point out that it is not projected as a commercial speculation, but will be devoted to the interests of Australasian pharmacists and pharmaceutical knowledge, and that the principal portion of the work in connection with it is of an honorary nature.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" IN AUSTRALASIA.

(From our point of view.)

Before 1877 our Journal had been well known and widely circulated for very many years. We had a large number of subscribers, whose subscriptions were collected for us in Australia by Messrs Felton, Grimwade and Co., and in New Zealand by Messrs Kempthorne, Prosser and Co. We attached great importance to our colonial circulation, and had agents in all parts of the British possessions.

Consequently an Australasian circulation was no new thing to us when the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria asked us in 1877 to contract for the supply of our journal to all its members. The arrangement made involved us in a heavy expenditure, the amount charged barely covering the cost of freight, postage, &c., the whole of the journals and the annual diary being virtually presented to the society. Our object as stated at the time was to secure as nearly as possible a universal circulation in these colonies, and the diaries were an additional gift included in order to keep faith with our advertisers.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

We are charged with injuring the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria by the arrangement we made with the sister society in New South Wales, and it is alleged that our Mr. O. V. Morgan when he visited Australia in 1881 secretly made the arrangement with the latter before he made his presence known to the former. If the Pharmaceutical Society had been able, as it hoped, to extend its influence through all the colonies, we should have been glad to leave our interests entirely in its hands. But when we found that the projected arrangements with New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand had failed, we could not abandon our programme as stated above. In our first letter to the society we had asked for the addresses of the secretaries of similar bodies in the other colonies, and after three years interval we proposed to, and made with the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales a somewhat similar arrangement. It was concluded by letter long before Mr O. V. Morgan visited New South Wales. At that time the number of copies taken regularly by the Victorian Society would barely supply half the chemists on the Victorian register alone, leaving the other colonies out of the question.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand.

Mr O. V. Morgan, now M.P. for Battersea, visited Australia in 1881, the Exhibition year. While waiting for the New Zealand steamer he spent a day or two in Melbourne, reserving all business till his return. In New Zealand he made preliminary arrangements with the Pharmaceutical Society for the supply of our journal to its members, but this was not completed till after his interviews with the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

The First Misunderstanding.

On July 15, 1881, a letter was addressed to us by the Honorary Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, stating that he regarded the arrangement made by *our representative* with the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales (not a word about New Zealand) "as a breach of the agreement with the Society"; and on July 4 he gave notice to terminate the agreement on January 1st, 1882. It is noteworthy that the charge of bad faith is now abandoned. And on August 29, after Mr O. V. Morgan had had interviews with the various members of the council, the letter terminating the agreement was withdrawn, and the period of notice was extended.

The Titles and Copyrights.

On March 20, 1878, the honorary secretary wrote informing us that he had registered the title of the Australasian Supplement under the Newspaper Act. The actual date of registration is May 17, 1878, and not until November last did we learn that the title registered was "*The Chemist and Druggist*," the title which is, and had been at that time, for nearly twenty years' our property, well-known to be such by all persons interested throughout all the British possessions; registered and protected wherever the British flag flies by every means the law provides. From the statement of the Society it would be inferred that the title of the "Australasian Supplement" was altered immediately after Mr O. Vaughan Morgan's visit. But it was not till September, 1884, that it was registered. It had been assumed some months earlier. No notice of the change ever reached our office, and the second misunderstanding first called our attention to it. We thereupon wrote on May 29, 1884, "we cannot consent to your calling "your supplement 'The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.' "You formerly described the publication as 'The Chemist and "Druggist with Australasian Supplement,' and you printed "above the title 'supplement only.' This was not exactly what "was proposed by you in the contract, but was in no sense ob-"jectionable. Your new title we regard as directly infringing "our property." The Council replied July 10, 1884, that they considered our remarks uncalled for, the title had been altered fifteen months before, and we had not thought it necessary to comment on it earlier.

The Second Misunderstanding.

During May, 1884, we were several times asked by our advertisers whether their advertisements in our journal reached all Australasian subscribers. We confidently asserted that such was the case. But we soon learned that this idea had been conveyed to them by Mr Forrest, who was canvassing on behalf of the "Australasian Supplement." We had interviews with him, and he gave us information with all frankness. But what he told us so seriously impugned our commercial honesty and reputation that in self-defence we threatened him with an injunction unless he desisted from canvassing on the same lines. He gave us the January part of the publication of the Victorian Society, containing the colonial literary matter, the literary matter from the November issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" the colonial advertisements, and *none of our advertisements*. He had been instructed by the Council to say that this was the style in which the publication was then sent out, and he was furnished with a letter from Mr Shillinglaw "not to be mentioned or produced to English firms unless necessary," stating that "the English advertisements would not in future be bound up with the colonial part."

We never contended nor dreamt that a canvass in London for advertisements for "The Australasian Chemist and Druggist" was an infringement of our rights; but we objected most strongly *to the implied accusation of bad faith* on our part, which was conveyed by the method of the canvass, to some of our advertisers who spoke to us, and we know not to how many more who never mentioned it.

The new reading of the contract involved in these transactions needed explanation. This was apparently recognised by the honorary secretary to the society. For in reply to a telegram, "Adhere contract, seen Forrest, understand advertisements omitted," he wrote on June 2:—"Before giving the "letter to Mr. Forrest, I looked carefully over the correspon-"dence to see if by so doing we were committing any breach of "our agreement with you, and I find there is not one word in "the whole correspondence about circulating your advertise-"ments, and there would have been no breach of faith if we had "given up sending them out at all, but this we have not done.

"We still send them out wrapped in the reading matter." If it was no breach of faith why send them out at all? If not contrary, at least to the spirit in which the contract had been understood for nearly seven years, why the need to look through the correspondence?

We have emphatic testimony, however, from the honorary secretary himself, that in 1879 he considered the society bound to circulate the advertisements. On January 27 of that year, a chemist living in a suburb of Melbourne asked us to supply "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" to him direct, and gave the following reason:—"The Society here, I believe, are the agents now, and, to save postage or for some other excuse, they take out the advertisements. This I wish to avoid." The reply to this from the honorary secretary was "with reference to your remarks about the advertisements being taken out, this is not true, all the advertisements are sent out with the journal, and in most cases they are not sent out loose, but bound together."

THE CONTRACT TERMINATED.

Notice to terminate the contract at the end of the year 1885 was sent to us on October 16, 1884. About June, 1885, specimen copies of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* were widely distributed, accompanied by a circular, one paragraph of which is misquoted in the statement of the Society. As there printed it reads, "'The Australasian Chemist and Druggist,' which for some years past has been issued to the members of the Society, will in December next be incorporated with the 'Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.' As actually issued (a copy of the circular is now before us) it reads—"'The Australasian Chemist and Druggist' which for some years past has been issued to the Members of the Society *will be discontinued* in December next, *and will be succeeded* by 'The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.'" The reason for the misquotation is best known to the writer of the statement.

OUR PROCEEDINGS.

In 1881 we had let it be understood that we should establish a journal in Australia if our contract with the Victorian Society was terminated. We announced in September of this year, our intention to publish a journal in Australasia, in telegrams to the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and of New South Wales, and in circulars addressed to every pharmacist in Australasia. On our arrival in Melbourne we called on the President of the Society, the honorary secretary, and others, and we made an offer to the Council to take over all responsibilities of the journal, to give the Society full control over all reports of its proceedings, and to pay all expenses incurred. Our request for information, to allow us to make our offer more definite, was politely refused. Our proposition was declined.

It was made in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, and was fully explained in that spirit to the honorary secretary. If the statement published by the Society gives a fair account of the spirit in which it was understood by the Council, we are not surprised that our offer was not accepted. That statement by no means represents our attitude in the matter.

We were informed that the Society considered its right in the title, "The Australasian Chemist and Druggist" could be protected by law. We publicly announced our intention to publish our journal under the title, "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," to which we believe we alone have right. To avoid the bitter feeling generally caused by hostile legal action, we proposed to the President of the Society, Wm. Bowen, Esq., J.P., that the question should be discussed by solicitors representing the Society and ourselves; that in case they failed to agree the question should be referred for decision to a leading barrister; and that his verdict should be binding on both parties. This was declined, but in the friendly spirit that has characterised the treatment which we have received throughout.

As this long, and we fear wearisome, recital has shown, we have done what we can to avoid contests of all kinds. We have documentary evidence to substantiate every statement we have made, and as will be seen by our publishing the opposite side of the question we do not fear the verdict either of the law courts or the public.

A movement has been on foot for some time for the establishment of a Temperance Hospital in Melbourne. Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining a suitable site, and at a meeting held on December 9, Dr. Rose, M.L.A. in the chair, it was decided to establish a Temperance dispensary at once. The project of the establishment of a Temperance Hospital is not to be lost sight of, even for a time.

Students' Corner.

We propose to devote part of our space monthly to students in the ranks of pharmacy.

Their position is not altogether an easy one. Too often isolated, and without the stimulus of intercourse with others engaged in the same occupation and studies, they find themselves baffled by difficulties that are easily surmounted with a little help, and are tempted to waste time that could be profitably and pleasurably spent in preparation for the enforced curriculum.

For many years the "Student's Corner" has been a much appreciated feature in *The Chemist and Druggist*.

The competitions have been open to all, and some continental students have engaged in them, but the great distances have prevented the entrance of colonial competitors. Although this matter has engaged our attention, we have been unable, to our regret, so to arrange the regulations as to do away with this difficulty. We now bring the "Students' Corner" to the very doors of our Australasian supporters, and we trust that many students will avail themselves of the advantages it offers.

For the present, the competition will consist of written exercises.

Questions will be set each month relating to chemistry, botany, and materia medica. Replies must be written on one side of the paper only. Each sheet should bear some *nom de plume* or motto, and an envelope bearing the same legend, and containing the competitors' real name and address, should accompany it.

Replies must reach this office not later than February 15. This long interval is fixed to give students in the more distant districts a chance of competing.

All papers will be examined by some competent authority, and the result will be published in our March number. The names of the successful candidates will be published, and the mottoes or *noms de plume* of the others, in order of merit.

The prizes, to consist of books, published at about the value of 10s. for the first, and 5s. for the second, will then be forwarded to the winners as soon as their choice can be ascertained.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe what occurs when zinc is treated with dilute sulphuric acid? Give an equation illustrating the reaction and calculate the weight of all the products from ten troy ounces of metallic zinc treated in this way?
2. Describe all the principal parts of a flowering tree, such as the eucalyptus or magnolia.?
3. Mention the botanical source, natural order, habitat, and method of preparation of opium, and Socotrine aloes?

Proceedings of Societies.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A meeting of the above society was held at Jackman's Rooms, King William-street, Adelaide, on November 24th, 1885.

Present—The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison), the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Grundy), Treasurer (Mr. H. T. Poole), Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main), and Messrs. White, Grummett, Braddock, Hill, Long, Radcliffe, W. Scammell, Porter, J. N. Birks.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was proposed by Mr. Main, and seconded by Mr. Porter, that the annual subscription of members be one guinea, and that of associates be half a guinea. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Porter, that the Society adopt *The Chemist and Druggist* as the organ of the Society, and accept the offer of the proprietors to deliver the same at a fixed rate per member per annum. Carried.

The rules of the Society were read, and, after a short discussion, Mr. Hill proposed and Mr. White seconded that a printed copy of the rules be sent to each member for consideration before the next meeting of the Society, on December 1st.

A further meeting was held at Jackman's Rooms, King William-street, on Tuesday, December 1st, at 9 p.m., the President, Mr. W. H. Harrison, in the chair.

The future rules of the Society were carefully gone into, and alterations made where necessary.

It was agreed that the rules, as passed, should be printed, and as soon as possible distributed amongst the members and associates.

The Society will commence its first financial year on January 1st, 1886, and all applicants after that date must be proposed and balloted for, according to rule.

The Society is looking out for a suitable room for its future meetings, and hopes soon to be in a position to give its junior members an opportunity of gaining full information (from books and specimens) of the various preparations of the British Pharmacopœia.

The subscription was fixed at 21s. per annum for members, and 10s. 6d. for associates, which includes a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist*, of Great Britain; *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*; and *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, at the end of the year, forwarded post free to each member and associate as early as possible after January 1st, 1886.

It was decided that a preliminary examination for students or apprentices, and a professional examination for assistants, should be held half-yearly.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.

A meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at Wellington on 25th November, 1885.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

The application of Messrs. A. H. Gillman and J. Fitzpatrick were deferred for further information.

An application of Mr. A. C. Smyth to be registered on the certificate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, was refused, as the certificate is not recognised by the regulations, and until these were altered the Board had no power to accept it.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, suggesting reciprocity and an interchange of certificates. After some discussion it was resolved to reply—

(1.) That a similar communication from the Board to the Society in November, 1884, had met with no answer.

(2.) That with every desire now to discuss the matter of reciprocity, the Board has not the power to accept New South Wales certificates, until by amendment of the law, regulations can be made.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the fourth standard examinations on October 21 there were six candidates; two only passed, viz.:—

	Percentage of possible marks.
Mactauren, J. S., Auckland	90·0
Walker, Wm., Christchurch	89·3

The four following failed to satisfy the examiners:—

R. D. Hanlon, Dunedin.
A. G. S. Maxwell, Auckland.
F. G. Cooper, Auckland.
S. Donaldson, Auckland.

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE.

It was announced that only one competitor, from Auckland, had entered for this prize. It was therefore resolved that there could be no award without competition; also that the prize should be again offered to competition in 1886; that the subjects should be as before; that the minimum number of candidates for the colony should be four. The conditions are to advertised as before in the Pharmaceutical Register of New Zealand for 1886.

The Board then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Examinations, New Zealand.

FOURTH STANDARD.

Subjoined are the questions given in the Fourth Standard Examination, 21 October, 1885.

Division No. I.

Practical Pharmacy.

Time allowed, Two hours.

1. Render the following in good Latin, without abbreviation, and translate into English:—

℞ Quin. Sulph. gr. i
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥i
Tr Nuc. Vom. ℥ ii
Vin. Pepsin. ℥ iii
Syr. Aurantii ℈ss
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℈vi
M cap. coch. i mag. post jentac. et post prand. quotidie.

℞ Lact. Vac. Oi
Sinap. Sem. Contus. ℈i
Coq. simul donec pars cas. in coag. abier.; deinde colet serum, et hujus sumat cyath. subinde.

2. Read and explain the four autograph prescriptions submitted.
3. Dispense, at counter, one of the above.
4. Describe the best methods of preparing Syrupus Zingiberis, Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, and Syrupus Scillæ and state proportions of ingredients in each.
5. Detail the processes of percolation and maceration, and state advantages of one contrasted with the other.
6. Name the Official Enemata and Inhalations, stating proportion of active ingredients in each.
7. Enumerate, first, the Official Extracts prepared from the juice of the fresh herb, and second, the Official Extracts prepared with boiling water.
8. What is an Emulsion? Describe the method of manipulation by characteristic example.

Note—*Candidates must only attempt to answer six of the above questions, but numbers* 1, 2, *and* 3 *are* compulsory.

No Candidate shall pass unless he show skill in reading and dispensing prescriptions, and a reasonable degree of neatness, dexterity, and despatch in his other practical work. Subject to these conditions maximum marks will be awarded as follows:—

No. 1 30
Nos. 2 and 3 .....20 each
The remainder .....10 each

Division No. II.

Materia Medica and Botany.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Indicate those drugs derived from the animal kingdom. Give the official names, whence obtained, natural order, and habitat.
2. Describe Aconite of the Pharmacopœia, giving natural order and habitat, the proportion of Alkaloid, and state official preparations with formulæ.
3. Name the official Gum Resins obtained from the Umbelliferæ. Give botanical name. Briefly describe the drug and state Pharmacopœia preparations.
4. Cinchona Bark, name the recognised kinds, describe appearance, and give proportion of quinine yielded by each.
5. State source whence Meconic Acid, Benzoic Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid, and Salicylic Acid are obtained, and give their medicinal uses.
6. Specimens Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 submitted. Give official names and preparations.
7. Lead—Enumerate the official preparations with proportionate strengths.
8. What is Diastase? Pancreatine? Sugar of Milk? and Oleic Acid? Describe properties of each.

Note.—*Candidates must only attempt six of the above questions*, and shall receive for complete answers maximum marks as follows:—

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.....17 each
Nos. 2 and 4 .....15 each
No. 8 .....20 each

Division No. III.

Chemistry.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Give a short description of Dialysis and its uses in practice.
2. State what reaction takes place on the admixture of $MnO_2 + 2\ NaCl + 3\ H_2SO_4$ and give results in notation
3. Describe the formation and properties of the Cupric Ammonium Sulphates.

4. Describe the preparation of Nessler's test and its reaction with Ammonia.
5. Explain the difference between Ferrous and Ferric salts and means of detection when both are present.
6. Explain the reaction of Aqueous Solutions of Chromates with solution of $AgNO_3$, Ba Cl, NH_4 HS, and Fe_2 6 C_2 H_3 O_2.
7. Calculate the amount of Sulphur required in the production of 1,000 grains of Sulphate of Soda.
8. State how you would distinguish As. from Sb. in the Marsh Test.

Note.—*Candidates must only attempt six of the above questions*, and shall receive for complete answers maximum marks as follows:

Nos. 3 and 6 .....20 each
Nos. 4, 5, and 7 .....17 each
Nos. 1, 2, and 8 .....15 each

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE.

The following are the subjects of competition for which the gold medal prize will be awarded in December, 1886.

The Chemistry of the narcotics of the British Pharmacopoeia, including also chloroform, chloral hydrate, and ether, with their physiological action upon man and animals.

Evidence of original thought or work will be considered of special value.

The prize is open to all apprentices and assistants who shall have been engaged in New Zealand in the preparation and compounding of drugs and chemicals, in the pharmacy of a legally qualified chemist and druggist, for at least two years prior to the date of examination.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on Friday evening, Dec. 4. Present: Mr W. Bowen (president), in the chair, and Messrs Brinsmead, Baker, Gamble, Huntsman, Hooper, Harrison, Kingsland, and Tompsitt. The following new members were ballotted for and duly elected :—James Stiles, Richmond; Lewis Lee and E. J. Tookey, both of South Australia; J. B. H. Tanner, Nathalia. Life member: C. R. Blackett. Apprentices: S. Pincus and H. de Beare. A report of the past session of the College of Pharmacy was read, which dealt with the work done by the medical students in practical pharmacy, and the pharmaceutical students in materia medica, botany, and chemistry. In all 64 students had attended during the year. The numbers for 1886 are expected to largely exceed this. The position of director of the college was recently offered to Mr H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., &c., of London, who was, however, unable, owing to business reasons, to accept the appointment. Professors Attfield and Redwood, and Mr Sydney Plowman, M.R.C.S., are now acting for the council in London to select the best man obtainable for the position.

The council authorised the striking of the gold medal to be given by the society to the student who passes the best examination during the year, and the president announced his intention of presenting a prize for the student who obtains the highest number of marks in practical pharmacy.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the gentlemen who took part in the recent *conversazione*, and also to Mr C. R. Blackett for a donation of 21 guineas to the funds of the society.

The photographic views of the interior and exterior of the College of Pharmacy, executed by Messrs Foster and Martin, to be forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, were laid on the table, and met with general approval.

The grant of £1000 that had been placed on the Government estimates for the current year had been passed by Parliament.

A representative from "The Chemist and Druggist" of London had an interview with the council in reference to that journal being made the recognised organ of the society. The proposition was declined, as in January next the "*Australian Journal of Pharmacy* will be published."

Conversazione of the Pharmaceutical and Microscopical Societies.

This festival was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 26. The circumstances were unfavorable, for the evening was showery, and it had leaked out that Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria, would be unable to fulfil his intention of being present. Nevertheless, there was a fair attendance, and the visitors were provided with excellent entertainment.

The programme included a brief opening address by Mr. Bowen, President, which was followed by a 20 minutes' lecture on the Chemistry of Pigments, by Mr. Lloyd Marks, who had prepared some good illustrative experiments. Twice during the evening, Mr. Sidney Gibbons, F.C.S., gave some microscopical demonstrations with the lantern in the dark chamber. His subject was at first Entomology, and on the second occasion, the minute organisms in drinking water, sewage, &c. His racy remarks on the unfamiliar objects struck just the right key. The cosmoramic view of the moon, exhibited by Mr. R. H. J. Ellery, F.R.S., was a marvellously clear photograph of our satellite. This photograph is admitted to be the best yet obtained. It showed half a sphere, the surface dotted with little circular ridges and depressions, looking as if the whole mass, when in a state of fusion, had been covered with small bubbles, which burst as they cooled.

Some beautiful electrical experiments with Geissler's tubes were shown by Mr. G. W. Selby and Mr. C. A. Atkin. Mr. Selby's powerful induction coil was manufactured by himself, consuming nearly five miles of wire, and occupying him eighteen months. It yielded a spark about three inches long. Mr. C. Atkin exhibited some snakes and other reptiles preserved in spirit, trophies of his Fijian tour. Round the room were hung some beautiful photographs of Indian scenes, lent for the occasion by Mr. Bosisto, M.L.A. Mr. C. R. Blackett exhibited a polarimeter with monochromatic light. Last, but not least, must be noticed the excellent display of microscopes, with living and mounted objects of all descriptions, exhibited by the members of the Microscopical Society. These alone could have supplied interesting occupation for the whole evening. Refreshments were provided.

THE PHARMACY BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Victoria.

The following candidates passed at the quarterly examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria :---

Practical Pharmacy Examination, Medical Students, November 28.---William Norris, Fitzroy; Morris Gamble, Prahran; William Howard James, Hotham; James Rudall, Melbourne; and George Ogle Moore, Kew.

Preliminary Examination, December 1.---Bertie B. Ham, Ballarat; Ernest Meeks, Melbourne; Miss Mary R. Rundle, St. Kilda; G. A. Wilkins, Geelong; C. A. Pyne, Melbourne; Herbert Mummery, Carlton; Charles Peacock, Hotham; Thomas Anthony Moore, Hotham; and William Cawsey Davis, Melbourne. Eighteen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Elementary and Practical Chemistry, December 2 and 3.---Paul Ward Farmer, John Cranstoun, Siegfried Pincus, Charles Ross, William M'Cumiskey, T. Edward Turner, Richard Derry Bowen, Charles William Towl, and Henry De Baers. Sixteen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Materia Medica and Botany, December 2 and 3.---Paul Ward Farmer, E. H. Lewis, E. L. Fisher, W. Richards, A. G. Wheeler, R. D. Bowen, William M'Cumiskey, A. Gamson, C. L. Henshall, F. M'Landress, G. B. Turner, Henry G. Wragge, and Charles Ross. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Practical Pharmacy, Major Examination (before the whole board), December 4 and 5---Paul Ward Farmer, Siegfried Pincus, and William P. Willis. Seven candidates presented themselves for this examination.

South Suburban Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of the South Suburban Chemists Association was held on December 1st at the Bowling Green Hotel, Windsor. There were eight members present. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from the President of the Board of Pharmacy, Messrs. Harry Shillinglaw, Thos. Huntsman, Kingsland, Jas. Lacey, and J. Bosisto, M.L.A.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The next business being the election of officers, Mr. Chamberlin, the Secretary, asked that someone else should be

appointed in his place. His health did not permit him to give the attention to the business that he desired. His reluctance to serve was, however, overruled, and on the motion of Mr. Brinsmead, seconded by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Chamberlain was unanimously re-elected.

It was announced that the Treasurer had a small balance in hand, and the consideration of the balance-sheet was deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. Brinsmead was then re-elected Chairman of the Association, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlin. In returning thanks he expressed a wish that the example of the southern suburbs might influence the city and other districts to form similar useful associations.

Mr. Witt was re-elected to the office of Vice-Chairman. He was reluctant to accept the position, as he did not consider it right that the same men should always remain in office. After considerable pressure, he finally accepted the post.

Mr. Harrison was then re-elected Treasurer, and Messrs. Bennett and Ross auditors.

It was decided that the next meeting should be held on the first Tuesday in March.

The meeting then adjourned to the annual supper held in the room above, where a very fair cold repast was provided. About 30 sat down, including many visitors, among whom were Messrs. Hooper, Tompsitt, and Rocke. No toasts are proposed on these occasions; but the chairman calls on various members of the company to entertain their friends with songs and recitations. Messrs. Ross, Chamberlain, Dare, Owen, Mummery, Skoglund, Harrison, and Bennett joined in this task, which was made easy by appreciative audiences.

LEGISLATION DURING THE PAST SESSION.

The past session has been fruitful in measures more or less affecting the interests of pharmacists. In the Victorian Parliament several important Acts have been passed. The Pharmacy Act Amendment Act is summarised in an editorial article. We present here a short account of the provisions of the Explosives Act and the Factories and Shops Acts, which have passed, and of the Dentists Act, which failed to become law. In the Licensing Act of Victoria the only clauses affecting chemists are almost identical with those in the Queensland Act, referred to in our Queensland letter.

The Explosives Act 1885 contains enactments which have a distinct application to chemists and druggists who may unwittingly commit offences involving heavy penalties, if their attention is not called to them. An explosive is defined to mean "gunpowder, nitroglycerine, guncotton, fulminate of any metal, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect," &c.

Section 18 enacts that after the coming into operation of this Act on 1st January, 1886, the manufacture of any explosive shall not, nor shall any process of such manufacture, be carried on, except at a factory licensed for the same under any regulation made under this Act; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the making of a small quantity of explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, *and not for practical use or for sale* The penalty for so doing *may* include the forfeiture of all or part of the explosive or its ingredients, and a penalty not exceeding £100 a day for every day during which the manufacture is carried on.

When the regulations which the Governor is empowered to make are published they may be found to contain other matters affecting our readers. But it will be noticed that it is made an offence to manufacture even coloured fires, either for use to produce a pyrotechnic display or for sale. The permission to manufacture small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment will not allow their use on festivals, or the sale of even a quarter of a pound.

These provisions may not be enforced. It will very likely be found easy as before to oblige one's friends; but at the same time the penalties involved, including a fine as high as £100, are too serious to be risked. Moreover, a case might occur, as recently happened in a chemist's shop in the South of England, where a fatal explosion occurred during the manufacture of some coloured fire. The distress caused by the death of the apprentice who was mixing the ingredients and the damage to the shop, seemed sufficent punishment; but, to his surprise, the chemist found that he had committed an offence against the Explosives Act, and he was fined a considerable amount.

The Factories and Shops Act, which threatened to interfere considerably with the business of many chemists, was so modified by the Legislative Council that it will affect comparatively few. Chemists and some other tradesmen are specially exempted from the compulsory closing of shops at 7 p.m., but municipal councils have power to make bye-laws to regulate the hours of closing of all such businesses. But we call special attention to the definition of a factory or workroom. Some of our readers may find that their laboratories come under the definition, and in that case it behoves them to obtain the Bill and study carefully its numerous and far-reaching clauses. As the majority of our readers will not be affected by the Act, and its regulations concern matters of detail only, we will not burden them with particulars.

The definition of a factory or workroom, as amended by the Legislative Council and passed, is as follows:—

"Factory or workroom shall mean any office, building or place in which six or more persons are engaged directly or indirectly in working for hire or reward in any handicraft, or in preparing or manufacturing articles for trade or sale, and any office, building or place in which steam or other mechanical power is used."

As originally proposed, two persons working together constituted their workroom a factory under the Act.

The Dentists Act 1885, failed to pass this session. A Dental Board was to be appointed by the Governor to conduct examinations and grant certificates. A dentists' register was to be kept, to be open to inspection on payment of a fee of 5s., and also to be published annually in the *Gazette*. After 1st January, 1886, no unregistered person was to be allowed to take the title of dentist or any similar title, except a legally qualified medical practitioner, under a penalty not exceeding £20. Unregistered persons were to be deprived of power to sue for the recovery of fees for dental services, and to hold an appointment as dentist to any public institution. Qualification for registration included all registered in the United Kingdom; some who had practised in other colonies or countries; all who had been continuously and exclusively engaged in the practice of dental surgery or dentistry in Victoria for three years, provided that such period had not expired more than one year at the time of the passing of the Act; and of course those who had passed the examinations of the Dental Board. Pupils who had been articled for not less than three years before the passing of the Act, and had paid a premium of not less than £50, were to be registered on attaining the age of 21, Existing practitioners could only secure registration by sending the fee (£2 2s.) and the necessary particulars to the Registrar before 1st January, 1886.

The Dental Board was to have complete control of the examinations, regulations and fees. Registered persons were to be exempt from service on juries, and there was a special reservation of the rights or privileges of chemists and druggists, or the customary practice by any persons lawfully carrying on the practice, trade or business of chemists or druggists of any art, act or thing pertaining to the practice of dental surgery or dentistry.

One of the queerest legal provisions that ever came under our notice is the second clause in the Thistles Prevention Act, which gives the Governor in Council power at any time to declare any other plant to be a thistle.

In Queensland a Licensing Bill has been passed, the provisions of which are referred to in our Queensland letter. A Licensing Bill was announced in the New South Wales Parliament before the resignation of the late Ministry.

In South Australia a Weights and Measures Act has received the assent of the Governor; an Exhibition Act, authorising the holding of an exhibition in the jubilee year; and a Customs Act, giving the force of law to the new tariff. The full text of these measures has not yet come to hand.

The Public Health Act, Tasmania, passed on December 5, deals in section II. with the prevention of adulteration of articles of food and drugs. We shall give a full account of its provisions in our next.

The latest advices from China announce that the price of camphor has risen to 26dol. the picul in Japan, probably on account of the increased demand caused by the cholera epidemics.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

It has been officially announced that all exhibits must be in their places by April 15. The bulk of the exhibits from all the colonies have already been shipped; but the official catalogues have not yet appeared. An interesting brochure on the colony of Victoria is being prepared for distribution. The most prominent pharmaceutical exhibit in this court will be that of Mr. Bosisto, M.L.A., which includes an extensive series of eucalyptus oils and other preparations from indigenous plants. The secretary, Mr. Jas. Thompson, left for England on December 17.

Among the exhibits sent from Queensland is a case illustrating the manufacture of saccheureka cattle food sent by the inventor, Mr. T. K. Witty, Yatala. This food is intended to utilise megass, the crushed refuse of the sugar cane, and molasses, the uncrystalisable waste from the pans. The megass is ground to powder, mixed with varying proportions of molasses, up to 25 per cent., and is then compressed. The samples sent to London have been kept for over five months without showing any sign of fermentation.

Queensland sends also arrowroot from the convict establishment of St. Helena, wools colored with native vegetable dyes, dugong oil from Mr. James A. Hamilton, of Dunwick; grass tree gum and kangaroo sinews for surgical purposes from Mr. G. J. Wickham, Toolburra; medicinal preparation of eucalyptus, &c., from Mr. D. Clarke, of Maryborough, and Mr. T. Ingham, Rockhampton; chest protectors, made from native skins, from Mr. Wittgenstein; and samples of the waters from boiling springs in the Etheridge district from Mr. W. Samwell, gold warden, at Georgetown. Dr. Bancroft is expected to write an essay on the Pharmaceutical Products.

Mr. W. C. Fitzgerald, chemist, Wellington, is sending a series of native drugs and pharmaceutical preparations made from them. Among them are leaves and fluid extract of Koroniko (*Veronica arborea*), the well known Maori remedy for all affections of the bowels; kawa-kawa leaves, and a number of preparations of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

One of the exhibits sent from Western Australia is a "black boy" or resin tree, *Xanthorrhœa* species, said to be the largest specimen in the inhabited parts of the colony. It measures 17 feet from base to fork, and 5 ft. 8 in. in circumference at the base. It is estimated from calculations made by Baron Von Mueller that its age must be over 800 years. About 56lbs. of "native tea" are included among the exhibits from this colony. It is claimed for this drug that it surpasses all known remedies in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the urinary organs.

In connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886, a congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is to be held in July next in the Exhibition buildings.

At the Cape International Exhibition opened at Port Elizabeth on December 10, the only representative of Australasian Pharmacy was a specimen of Gippsland Hop Bitters, exhibited by Messrs. Trood and Co., of Sale, Victoria. Messrs. J. M. Kitchen and Sons exhibit soap and candles; the Victorian Minister of Mines shows a large collection, illustrating the the geology and mining industries of Victoria; and Mr. R. T. Litton, the Commissioner for the Exhibition in Victoria, has sent a case of geological specimens. The Exhibition will remain open for three months.

The following is the list of awards in the sections for drugs and chemicals at the Wellington Exhibition:—

FIRST AWARDS.

New Zealand Drug Company—Sulphuric, nitric and sulphurous acids, bisulphite of lime, poisoned wheat (gelatine coated), liquid annatto, essence of rennet, liquid blue, blacking, knife powder, manures (variety and quality combined).

New Zealand Manure and Chemical Company, Tauranga—Pure sulphur.

Dunedin Gas Company—Sulphate of ammonia, creasote, and carbolic oil.

Gear Company, Wellington—Bone dust (special award).

Hitchins, H. A. H., Auckland—"Blood Restorer," made from New Zealand herbs.

SECOND AWARDS.

Belfast Chemical Company - Manures.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

New Zealand Drug Company—Nitrate of soda.

Loch Bros., Nelson—Manures.

New Zealand Manure Company—Superphosphate manure.

Hustwick, T. H., Blenheim—Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.

All the exhibits in the above classes had to be analysed at the Colonial Museum.

An Exhibition is to be held at Perth, Western Australia early in the year. It was intended to open it in the first week of January; but as several English exhibits could not arrive in time, it is postponed till February 24. It will be open about ten days. Mr. Fras. Bird is the secretary.

An International Exhibition of Navigation, Travelling, Commerce and Manufactures is to be held in Liverpool during the current year, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The awards are not to exceed 500 diplomas for gold medals, 1000 for silver medals, 1500 for bronze medals, and 2000 for honorable mention. The diplomas for the first three classes will be accompanied by bronze medals. The recipients of diplomas of the first and second classes may arrange to have their medals in gold or silver, according to their diplomas, on payment of the difference in cost. The schedule of classes is published. Division III., Commerce and Manufacture, includes, under Section I., substances chiefly used in manufacture, in implements, for ornaments, and as food and drink, or *in Medicine and Pharmacy;* and under Section II., Manufactures, class 20 are manufactures of substances used in medicine and pharmacy. Mr. Wm. Brunton, 85 Flinders-street east, can supply forms of application for space and all further information.

An International Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Edinburgh from May to October, 1886. Exhibits are invited from these colonies. The secretary is Mr. Jos. Marchbank, Edinburgh.

A scheme has been mooted in England for holding a great Inventions Exhibition aboard huge vessels of upwards of 4,000 tons gross register. By the simple device of placing the principal objects of "the inventories" aboard some of our great ocean-going steamers elegantly fitted up and arranged for that purpose, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff—indeed all the great ports of the United Kingdom—will have these sights brought, as it were, to their doors, with abundant space to spare for music, refreshments, and other attractions which contribute to the popularity of these displays. The Great Eastern steamship has been purchased for £26,000, it is said for this purpose.

It is calculated that the Antwerp Exhibition will leave a clear profit of about 1,000,000 francs. This is more than the Amsterdam Exhibition realised.

POISONING CASES.

Attempted Suicide through Poisioning.—On December 10, at Newcastle, Fanny Tracey, aged 17, swallowed a quantity of liniment, whether with suicidal intent or not is unknown. Dr. Stapleton was called in and administered emetics, when the girl recovered. She was brought before the magistrate the same day as an attempted suicide, but was discharged.

Poisoning by Carbolic Acid—A child nine months old, named Eliza Ann Smith, daughter of Bridget Smith, residing at Marrickville, on December 3, seized a bottle of carbolic acid which was lying within reach and drank a considerable quantity. The child was at once carried to Dr. Watson, who administered an emetic, but despite his endeavours to save its life the infant expired an hour afterwards in great agony. At the inquest a verdict was returned of accidental death.

Poisoning by Matches.—On December 6, a son of Mr. James Sim, of Dundathu, Maryborough, Queensland, aged three years, sucked some lucifer matches. Emetics and other remedies were administered without avail, and he died after several hours severe suffering.

At Kaiapoi, New Zealand, a girl named Margaret Robinson. aged 16, ate a quantity of green tutu berries at St. Helena station, on December 6. She went to bed quite well, but was seized with fearful pains and convulsions. Emetics and other remedies were administered, and the symptoms were subdued, leaving the patient much debilitated.

Poisoning by Morphia.—An inquest was held in Sydney on December 18, by Mr. W. T. Pinhey, J.P., on the body of an

Italian doctor named Gaspar Spellini, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of morphia on the previous day. The deceased had been practising at Hill, and arrived in Sydney only a few days previously. He had been much depressed, and wrote to Signor Pisoni, the Italian Consul, and to Dr. Fiachsi, announcing his intention to commit suicide. These gentlemen hurried to the address, only in time to find Spellini in a critical condition. The verdict was that the deceased died from the effects of an overdose of morphia, self-administered.

Suicide by Chlorodyne.—At the Morgue, Melbourne, on November 26, an enquiry was held by Senior-Constable Hoey touching the death of John Ingram, watchmaker, who had been found dead on November 23rd in Church-street, Richmond, with an empty chlorodyne bottle by his side. The *post mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from narcotic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death by a dose of chlorodyne administered by himself; but there was no evidence to show for what reason it was taken.

Suicide by Strychnine.—On December 14th, at Mount Gambier, Mr. G. G. Smith, an old and much respected resident, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was in his usual health and spirits during the day, but towards evening complained of feeling unwell, and a few minutes later fell to the floor in violent pain. He afterwards confessed that he had taken the poison. The dose must have been a very large one, nearly half an ounce. Dr. Johnson was called in, but was unable to relieve the patient, as the poison had already taken effect. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

It is stated that at Wairoa, Hawk's Bay, New Zealand, some natives mistook strychnine for soda in bread-making. Five who ate of the bread were attacked with symptoms of poisoning, and one died. Coroner's verdict: death from accidental poisoning.

At Denniston, Westport, on November 30, a girl named Martha Kerr, aged 12, committed suicide by drinking tea in which she had soaked some matches.

On December 4, at Epsom, New Zealand, a young lady named Biggard died from the effects of a bee sting received three days before. A death from a similar cause occurred in the northern district a few days before.

Poisoning by Tinned Fish.

On December 5, at Tanunda, S.A., five persons belonging to the family of Mrs. Mann were seized with convulsions, pain, and vomiting, after eating some Maconochie's tinned fresh herrings. Drs. Altmann and Eberhard were called in, and administered the usual remedies with the desired effect.

Dr. Altmann forwarded a sample of the fish to the Secretary of the Central Board of Health, who handed it to Prof. Rennie, Government analyst. His report was read at the meeting of the Board on December 15.

He discovered in the fish comparatively large quantities of oxide of tin (amounting to ¼ grain of the oxide to about a tablespoonful of fish), and also traces of lead. He considered that these compounds may have been formed either by carelessness in using "spirits of salt" for soldering the tin, or by the action of the contents of the tin on the solder, &c. The Board resolved, after discussion, to recommend the public to use great caution in the use of fish in tins bearing this brand.

Information of this case, and similar cautions, have been forwarded to the Central Boards of Health of the other colonies. Dr. Rose, at the Meeting of the Central Board of Health, Victoria, expressed his opinion that the symptoms were those of true fish poisoning, not those of poisoning by tin salts.

A family named Bowen were poisoned by eating tinned sardines at Burra, S.A., on December 21. All recovered under the treatment of Dr. Sangster.

CHOLERA.

The following was published for general information as a Government notice in the *North Borneo Gazette*. We reprint it for convenience of reference :—

A.—Precautionary Treatment.

1.—To Prevent an Epidemic.—*Attend carefully to water supply and drainage*: close all wells that can possibly be contaminated by *sewage*, and if possible all surface wells; depend on deep springs, or on streams coming from a safe direction, and above any site of possible contamination. Remove all filth and collections of rubbish, clean out and disinfect (with carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, or lime) all cesspools, flush with water containing a little carbolic acid any drains that are not naturally kept well flushed by rain.

2.—During an Epidemic.—General Precautions: *Isolate* the sick if possible. The *vomited matters* and *stools* of persons suffering from cholera should be at once *disinfected* with carbolic acid and water (1 part to 20), and either deeply *buried* at a distance from houses or wells or at once carried out to sea. On the termination of the case the *bedding and clothes should be burned*, the room *disinfected*. The *bodies* of *the dead should* have the coffin filled up with lime, charcoal, and carbolic acid, and be buried deeply as quickly as possible.

3.—During an Epidemic.—Individual Precautions: Attend to *cleanliness*, carefully boil and filter all *water* used for drinking purposes. On the first signs of the least tendency to *diarrhœa*, take either thirty drops of chlorodyne with a small dose (dessert to tablespoonful) of castor oil, or one or two lead and opium pills; *avoid* the excessive use of *fruit* (especially unripe fruit). Avoid anything likely to exhaust or *depress* the system, avoid *excess* in stimulants. Avoid in yourself and try to prevent in others unreasonable *dread of the disease*.

B.—Curative Treatment.

1.—First Stage.—Marked by a copious watery diarrhœa; prostration; a feeling of sinking in the stomach, and nausea.

Give four grains of acetate of lead along with either one grain of opium or thirty drops of laudanum or chlorodyne, and twenty drops of tincture of ginger. Repeat if necessary until three doses have been given. Keep the patient in bed; place a large mustard poultice all over the abdomen for half-an-hour. Give no food or water.

2.—Second Stage.—Marked by "rice-water" stools, and vomit, thirst, burning pain at the pit of the stomach, cramps, pulse rapid and weak, slight coldness of skin and lividity.

If the treatment for the first stage has not already been given, commence with that. Thereafter give every second hour a draught containing three grains of acetate of lead, fifteen drops of dilute acetic acid, and two drops of cayaputi oil in water; and every alternate hour, fifteen drops of sulphuric acid in water. Hot water bottles, and rubbing with cayaputi oil or camphor liniment for the cramps. (If the vomiting and purging do not diminish in three hours, may give in addition one drop of *liquor arsenicalis* every hour for six hours). No water during this stage, except what is given along with the medicine.

3.—Third, or Collapse Stage.—Marked by diminution of purging, and vomiting, clammy perspiration, pulse not to be felt at the wrist, rapid breathing, marked lividity, and pinching of the features, urine suppressed.

Continue the sulphuric acid, heat, and friction, *but give no opium in this stage*. Give small quantities of water, and if necessary brandy, champagne, or diffusible stimulants (spirit of ammonia, spirit of camphor, cayaputi oil, &c.) in small quantities. Emenas of beef tea and brandy every three hours.

4.—Stage of Re-action.—Gradual improvement of pulse, temperature, and respiration.

Avoid unnecessary treatment; give enemas as above, and arrowroot, &c., by the mouth in small quantities. If suppression of urine continues, apply a mustard poultice over the loins, and give half pint of water or very dilute milk and water every two hours.

JAMES H. WALKER, A.M., M.D.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Sandakan, 19th September, 1885.

It is proposed to establish at Thames a school of mines, under the charge of Mr. Montgomery. An association is to be formed, the fee for membership being fixed at 10s. per annum; the members to elect a committee of management; subscriptions to be solicited from the public to give the school a start; a professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, to be appointed, and another person as assayer. The public are to be admitted to the lectures on payment. A small fee is to be charged for assays, and the teachers are to visit Ohinemuri, Te Aroha, and Coromandel periodically.

A paragraph in the *S.A. Chronicle* states that a Russian traveller, Fodtschenke, in Turkestan, has discovered a plant which is a specific against cholera and typhus. It is the well known sumbul.

Editorial Notes.

THE PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL, VICTORIA.

The Pharmacy Act, 1885, Victoria, brought in as "A Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1876," passed without amendment, and was assented to on December 18. It is hardly intelligible without constant reference to the preceding Act.

We give some account of the modifications made by its provisions in those of the Pharmacy Act, 1876.

Section 1 gives the short title as "The Pharmacy Act, 1885," and states that it is to be construed as one with the Pharmacy Act, 1876, called the principal Act.

Section 2 repeals the words "in Victoria," in the second section of the principal Act, so that the definition of a chemist and druggist under the Act includes those who have carried on business as a chemist and druggist, not only in Victoria, but also anywhere else. This enables the Pharmacy Board to register as pharmaceutical chemists any person who may have carried on business as a chemist and druggist, for not less than two months, for the dispensing of prescriptions, or been employed as a dispensing assistant in an open shop for not less than three months, before the commencement of the principal Act, *i.e.*, December, 1876 (provided that the necessary declarations are signed in a colony. See section 13.)

Section 3 gives the President of the Board power not only to take evidence on oath of any witness who may appear before the Board, but also to summon any person before the Board for the purpose of being examined, or for the purpose of answering any questions in respect of matters within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Section 4 permits the registration of the residences *or the places of business* of registered pharmaceutical chemists.

Section 5 repeals section 14 of the principal Act, and re-enacts it with considerable modifications. It requires pharmaceutical chemists to give notice of change of place of business, as well as of change of residence, and imposes a penalty of £5 on any deputy-registrar who fails to give notice of the death of any pharmaceutical chemist within two months of receipt thereof. The deputy-registrars are defined according to the Act under which they are appointed, and it is enacted that all notices shall be sent to the Secretary instead of the President of the Board.

Section 6 increases the power of the Board to erase names from the register, by making any offence under the Act, *or any felony or misdemeanour*, a sufficient reason for erasure.

Section 7 makes considerable alterations in the conditions required to be complied with before an apprentice can be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. It is made compulsory to pass a preliminary examination before the commencement of apprenticeship. The four years' apprenticeship may be served not only in the shop of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or homœopathic chemist, but also in any dispensary of any friendly society or dispensary kept in connection with any public hospital under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. It is not clear that the Friendly Societies' dispensary must be under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist). It is made compulsory to attend one course of lectures, and pass an examination *during one session* in materia medica, *botany*, *chemistry*, and practical chemistry (medical botany omitted). As before, these lectures and examinations are to be at the University of Melbourne, or some school or college of pharmacy recognised by the Board; but the practical pharmacy examination is to be passed before the Board, *or before examiners thereby appointed.*

Section 8 is such a remarkable innovation on all Pharmacy Acts with which we are acquainted, that we quote it in full:—

"It shall be the duty of every registered pharmaceutical chemist who has an apprentice to allow such apprentice, during the last year of his apprenticeship, a reasonable time for the purpose of attending lectures in accordance with the requirements of the last preceding section, and such duty to allow such reasonable time shall be deemed to be a condition of the contract of such apprenticeship, and the failure or refusal to allow such reasonable time shall be a breach of such contract of apprenticeship."

This is an experiment, the result of which we shall be interested to watch. The security for proper study given to apprentices, must be balanced against the tendency of the enactment to discourage study during the earlier years of apprenticeship.

Section 9 makes some contingent alterations in sections 19 and 21, and in section 20 gives power to the Board to control and direct *the preliminary and all examinations, including practical pharmacy.* The practical pharmacy examination only was under the control of the Board under the Act of 1876. A rejected candidate may present himself for re-examination after a period of three instead of six months.

Section 10 will make to water the mouths of all pharmacists in Great Britain. Wherever the word *person* occurs in part IV. of the principal Act, it is to include any *corporation, company, or society.* Clause 25 is the only one in part IV. to which this would apply to any extent, and it imposes penalties for carrying on, or attempting to carry on, business as a chemist and druggist or homœopathic chemist, or to assume any similar name or title.

Section 11 makes a formal alteration in section 22 of the principal Act, and reduces to *two months*, instead of twelve, the time during which the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased chemist may carry on his business, unless by the permission of the Board of Pharmacy.

Section 12 adds some very sweeping words to the sub-section of the principal Act, which makes penal the use of the name or title of a pharmaceutical chemist, &c., &c. This now includes, "or other words of similar import, or to use or exhibit any title, sign, or symbol which may be construed to mean that he is qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist."

Section 13 makes certain alterations in the declarations required respecting a chemist who was in business before 1876, and a dispensing assistant, or apprentice. These declarations have to be made in any colony; but the business need not in either case have been situated therein.

Section 14 repeals the first, third, and fifth schedules of the principal Act, and re-enacts them with formal alterations, except in the first, which requires that the Register shall be signed by the Registrar alone, instead of by the President and two members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The general effect of these alterations is to extend the powers of the Board (sections 3, 6, 7, 9), and of the registrar (section 14), and the sweep of the penal clause relating to titles (section 12).; to make the Act apply so far as possible not only to Victoria, but to all colonies, Australasian or otherwise (sections 2, 13); to make alterations in the Register (section 4), and the duties of deputy-registrars (section 5), in the powers of executors (section 11); and in the curriculum for apprentices, for whom it provides leisure for study during their fourth year (sections 7 and 8); it brings under the penal clauses of the Act, corporations, companies, and societies (section 10).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From the reports on page 4 it will be seen that the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, the last established of the pharmaceutical organisations of Australasia, has started on its career in a direction that commands success. The history of the mother country, and probably of its daughters also, shows many instances where associations bound together by trade interests, or for social purposes, have flourished for a time, till some petty irritation has dissolved the tie that kept the component parts together. But there is hardly an instance to be found of a similar fate befalling a combination of men seeking to improve their position by raising the common standard of education.

One of the youngest of these bodies, the Institute of Chemistry, of London, an association of professed or analytical and consulting chemists, was received with some ridicule at its inception; but in the course of a very few years it has made its influence felt, and is now one of the scientific forces of the United Kingdom.

The two half-yearly examinations that are to be established for apprentices or students, and for assistants respectively, will be found to be the backbone of the Society. The younger men coming forward to pass these examinations, will find that they enjoy a better position than was ever afforded to their elders, whose labours have secured it.

We would urge all budding druggists to enter for these examinations at once. We know by experience that they will

find them of the greatest benefit. They make the routine of business more interesting, and the whole daily life more pleasurable. The pecuniary benefit, which is smaller, is still not to be disregarded. Personal improvement and qualification, by making the individual services more valuable, is the surest way of getting a higher rate of remuneration.

We would call attention here to the offer made in our students' column, on page 4.

PROFESSOR REDWOOD.

The movement going on at home to provide a testimonial to Professor Redwood is one in which Australian pharmacists have as great an interest as any living in the heart of London.

It was probably with some feelings of regret that the announcement was received of the appointment of Dr. Theophilus Redwood to the post of Emeritus Professor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. To hear of the retirement from any post of activity of a man who, like him, has been the honoured and beloved instructor of many generations of students, must create mingled feelings in the hearts of all who have known him. Those who have seen him only during recent years can discern no failure in energy, clearness of thought or speech, or expanse and minuteness of knowledge. What he was in his younger days must be known to many of his old pupils in these colonies. They might, perhaps, trace some loss of youthful fire in the veteran pharmacist; but they would be compelled to confess that its absence is more than compensated by enlarged experience.

Professor Redwood stands almost alone for the extent and diversity of his knowledge of pharmaceutical subjects. Others have made their mark in chemistry or botany, scientific or applied. We have many thoroughly equipped pharmacists coming forward; but, for all this, we have no one who will altogether bear comparison with Professor Redwood in the peculiarly pharmaceutical bent of his knowledge and experience. This impression is confirmed by every meeting and conference on pharmaceutical subjects that he attends.

It will be noticed from the reports in the November issue of *The Chemist and Druggist* that the testimonial to Professor Redwood is to take the form of a scholarship; but there is also a desire to give the movement some more personal feature.

It cannot be doubted that many pharmacists in Australasia will desire to have a share in this mark of recognition of the services Professor Redwood has rendered to pharmacy. Most of them will naturally like to send their contributions direct, with some expression of their own personal feelings. But we shall be very pleased to act as intermediaries in any cases where this is not desirable; to receive contributions, acknowledge them in these columns, and transmit them to the proper authorities in due course. We trust that by this means, some who would think it hardly worth while to send home the small sum they desire to contribute, may be led to take their part in a movement which deserves the sympathy of all pharmacists of English blood.

INSECT FLOWERS.

These are attracting more than usual attention in Victoria at the present time, owing to a suggestion made by Mr. C. Watt, of Brunswick, to the Minister of Agriculture, that if planted in the Geelong vineyards the pyrethrum might destroy the phylloxera, with which they were infected. Baron Von Mueller thought that the experiment ought to be tried, but did not prophesy success. The department immediately sent to England for a supply of seed, which was received about the middle of December. It was announced that some of the seed would be raised at the Dookie experimental farm, and that any person wishing to test the plan in vineyards still infected could obtain a supply of seed from the department.

Numerous applications were made in response to this offer. The seed will be distributed also amongst persons who wish to see if the plant can be profitably grown for commercial purposes. It is understood that a very large trade in the pyrethrum seed is done n California, where it is extensively grown for the manufacture of insect powder. The imports of the seed to this colony for the purpose are also large.

For the information of our readers we print some extracts from a paper on the "Comparative value of various species of Pyrethrum," published in the *Canadian Entomologist* for 1879.

"The *Pyrethrums* are hardy plants which bloom abundantly the second year from seed. The powder is prepared from the *half-opened* flowers gathered during dry weather, and dried in the shade, under cover; but the process of gathering, drying, and preparing involves so much time that their culture can only be made profitable where labor is cheap. Single flowers are much more powerful than double flowers." We may further remark that the herb is worthless as an insecticide.

It is not the vapour from the flowers that is poisonous, but some non-volatile resinous constituent. It is not sufficient to enclose an insect in a limited space with a number of the flowers. They must be finely powdered, and the powder must be distributed in such a way that some of it enters the mouth or breathing pores of the insect. It then produces a kind of paralysis, the insect showing signs of life for many hours after it has lost the power of movement.

CARDUUS ARVENSIS.

It is against the *Carduus arvensis (Cnicus arvensis, Cirsium arvense)* that the Thistles' Act Amendment Act, 1885, is principally directed. It is the common British thistle, one of the weeds most difficult of all to eradicate, but not without its uses. Loudon tells us that before the introduction of naked fallows and turnips, it formed the suppering of housed cattle in Scotland during five or six weeks of every summer.

We refer to it here, as Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, of Montreal, has just announced the discovery of an alkaloid in the flower heads. He proposes for it the name of Circine, as derived from the *Cirsium arvense*. He obtained it by Dragendorff's method, treating 10 drachms of the air-dried heads first with petroleum ether, and in succession with ether, chloroform, alcohol, and water. The alcoholic extract gave distinct reactions, showing the presence of an alkaloid, which has not yet been isolated. No characteristic reactions have been observed.

We desire to call the attention of all apprentices and students in New Zealand to the gold medal in pharmacy offered by the Pharmacy Board. It is surprising that only a single competitor should have sent in his name for the last examination. Naturally the Board decided that as there would be no competition, it was advisable not to award the medal for 1885. But it is much to be hoped that the same apathy will not prevail again. The subject given for competition is interesting in itself, and the prospect of securing so handsome and honourable a distinction ought to stimulate to vigorous exertion every young pharmacist in the colony. The true British spirit will have much deteriorated if the next examination does not bring to the front a crowd of competitors.

The new Queensland Licensing Act seems to leave a loophole for an offence which rumour says is very common in some of the American States. From the allusion to the Act in our Queensland letter, it will be noticed that the provisions of the Act are not to apply to any apothecary, chemist, or druggist who administers or sells any spirits as medicine, or for medicinal or chemical purposes. In the States referred to it is said that lithographed prescriptions for good stiff drinks of various kinds can be easily obtained. These can be presented to a druggist as often and as many times as their holder wishes, and on each occasion he is able to obtain a drink without any infringement of the letter of the law. It is not to be supposed that the Queensland pharmacists will lend themselves to such practices; but it will be well for them to be on the watch lest some black sheep may injure the common reputation by adopting the lucrative business of sly grog-selling.

Below we give some recent decisions of the Commissioner of Customs for Victoria, relating to goods in which our readers are more or less interested:—

Borax dry soap and borax extract ..	..20 per cent. *ad val.*
Brilliantine, Pinaud's..	12/- per gal.
Collodion, containing 20 per cent. of methylated alcohol	1/- per gal.
Extr. ergotæ liquid. containing alcohol ..	12/- ,,
Hops, Aroma of, containing 26 per cent. of alcohol	12/- ,,
Mist. bismuthi cum pepsin, Hewlett's	..25 per cent. *ad val.*
Pilules, unmedicated	Free.
Sago flour, not starch, but the raw material from which sago is manufactured ..	Free.
Varnish, fine (analagous to turpentine) ..	Free.
Varnish, black	Free.

"Copyist," in a letter to the *Brisbane Courier*, December 23, gives the statistics of the treatment of cholera by homœopathy. He says: "In 1836 Dr. Fleischmann, of Vienna, treated 732 cases, and saved two-thirds, with the result that the Austrian Emperor founded a chair of homœopathic medicine in the University. In 1854 the London Cholera Hospital returns showed a mortality of 36 per 100, the Homœopathic Hospital alone showing a mortality of but 16·4 per 100." The Government Inspector added to his report the words, "If ever I should have the misfortune to catch the cholera I hope I may be treated homœopathically." For the sake of comparison he gives the results of the allopathic treatment at Barcelona in August this year, when there were 918 cases and 614 deaths, two out of three, and in September, when there were 923 cases and 483 deaths, or more than one-half.

The Queensland Government, at the suggestion of the Board of Management of the Botanic Gardens, have granted twelve months' leave of absence to Mr. Pink, the controller. It has been suggested in the Melbourne *Argus* that the present would be a very suitable time to grant a similar privilege to Mr. Guilfoyle, the director of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London would make the concession doubly valuable.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL NOTES AND FORMULÆ.

Adulteration of Pepper.—The statement has gained currency that the stones of the olive when ground to powder could not be distinguished microscopically from ground pepper, and that this new adulterant was in common use. To set the matter at rest, M. G. Planchon, the well-known director of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, has made a very careful and elaborate microscopical investigation, the results of which are published in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. He finds that none of the structural elements of pepper can be confounded with those of the stones of the olive. The distinctive characters of the two are perfectly clear, and furnish an absolutely certain means of detection.

Dr. Lardier states *(Journal de Medecine)* that he has given as much as 12 grains of strychnine in twenty-three hours in a case of delirium tremens, with excellent remedial effect.

Pyrogallic Acid.—The great difficulty in its use is in finding a preparation that will not scale off. The one seemingly best adapted to this purpose is given below, as recommended by Dr. B. Merril Ricketts *(Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, July 11, 1885):—Collodion flexible, ʒi; Ac. pyrogallic, gr. xlvii; Ol. ricini, gtt. x. This will remain on the skin for three or four days, and is, indeed, the best-known form at present to use in the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis. Its cleanliness is a desirable feature, as it can be used in this form without soiling the clothes of the patient.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

Castor Oil (how to administer it).—Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley objects most decidedly to having spirit, wine, or any such substances added to it, and prefers even that it should not be given in conjunction with orange, milk, coffee, &c. The plan he has usually adopted is as follows:—The patient takes a sip of very cold ice water, or a small lump of ice, holding it in the mouth for a moment, and the oil is immediately taken in a single dose from a large spoon. The lips are then quickly and very firmly wiped or rubbed with a towel, and a drink of ice water is taken instantly afterwards. In this way those who have shuddered at the idea of taking the oil have found that it gave them little annoyance, and in this manner it is left free to act in the stomach without the presence of substances which might interfere with its operation.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

FIJI.

(from our own correspondent).

We have received from a correspondent who has recently been appointed dispenser under the Fijian Government, the following interesting account of the state of pharmacy in that colony. We are compelled to reserve till next month an account of the laws which regulate the practice of pharmacy.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals in Fiji, one at Suva and one at Levuka. At the former I found a well appointed dispensary and a stock of drugs largely in excess of my expectations. The dispensary is under the able management of Mr Arthur J. Swann, to whose kindness I was indebted for a much better insight into the routine of hospital work than I could otherwise have obtained in the short time I spent at Suva. Having passed the previous five years in a leading establishment in the west end of London, dispensing for the aborigines of Fiji, was an entirely new experience to me.

Mr Swann's position is by no means a sinecure, the daily routine being principally as follows:..

(1). To dispense medicines for an average of about 70 patients, of whom not more than 5 per cent. would be Europeans, the remainder being Fijians, Indians, and Polynesians. Also to dispense for the Gaol, Immigration Depot and Lunatic Asylum.

(2). To supply drugs on the requisition of all Government medical officers throughout the group, and to Levuka Hospital.

(3). To act as Fijian interpreter between the medical officer and about a dozen native students.

(4). To assist at surgical operations and attend post mortems, &c.

It was for a short time doubtful whether Mr Swann or myself would remain at Suva, but after a lapse of three weeks it was decided that I should proceed to Levuka. Here also the dispensary is large and fairly well stocked, necessary supplies of drugs, &c., being drawn from Suva. There is an average of about 20 to 25 patients, with one or two Europeans as a rule. The diseases mostly prevalent are lung diseases, (pneumonia, phthisis, pleurisy, etc.), Fijian ulcers, a kind of ringworm frequently covering the whole body (Fijian *mate in solo*) an occasional case of elephantiasis, and during the hot season dysentery. The cases of ringworm are especially numerous. The following prescription which represents about a two months' supply has been used with invariable success in its treatment:.. ℞. Sulph. Sublim., 8lbs: Cretæ Præp. 4lbs; Saponis Mollis, 8lbs; Adipis, 24lbs; M. ft. unguentum. In addition to the Government hospitals many of the larger plantations and sugar companies have their own hospitals and employ dispensers at salaries from about £100 to £150 per annum with board and lodging, but vacancies are of rare occurrence.

Pharmacies.

Suva is well represented by the pharmacies of Messrs Jones and Grounds, whose establishments compare favorably in point of size, arrangement and general appearance with many which I observed in Melbourne and Sydney. Since my arrival in Levuka I understand a third establishment has been started in Suva, under the auspices of Dr Mann, and the management of Mr W. Swann.

Levuka boasts of only one pharmacy, the old established one of Mr J. B. Swann.

The retail prices ruling for dispensing and drugs are necessarily much higher here than at home, or in the Australian colonies. Chemists have to pay a store license of £20 per annum. All drugs and patent medicines are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, while opium and all preparations containing it pay a duty of 15s per lb.

The *Fiji Gazette*, of October 19, contains the Colonial Estimates for 1886. £500 are allotted for instruments and drugs. The Suva Hospital is to cost £1598, including £150 for the dispenser and £48 for the assistant dispenser. The Levuka Hospital is to cost £860, including £150 "for clerk and dispenser." £250 are allotted for the expenses of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

By an ordinance published in the *Royal Gazette* on October 27, the Governor is empowered to suspend, from time to time, sections II. and III. of the Medical Practitioners' and Apothe-

caries' Registration Ordinance, 1881, with respect to any person appointed in lieu of a medical officer to visit any plantation hospital or infirmary in any district. These are the clauses imposing penalties on unregistered persons for practising medicine or Pharmacy, and on Pharmaceutists and Apothecaries for prescribing or performing operations.

Fiji New Customs' Dues.

The Customs' duties payable in Fiji have been revised, and are published in a schedule to "The Customs' Duties Ordinance, 1885," passed on October 13.

Drugs including all articles used as medicine, are charged 15 per cent., *ad valorem*; aërated and mineral waters, 9d. per dozen pints; methylated spirits, 2s. per gallon; opium, including all goods, &c., mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein, per lb., 15s; perfumery and perfumed oils, 15 per cent., *ad valorem*; spirits of all kinds, 14s. per liquid gallon; soap, ½d. per lb.; fancy, scented or medicated soap, 15 per cent., *ad valorem*; sponges, 10 per cent., *ad valorem*; articles not specified, 5 per cent., *ad valorem*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(from our own correspondent).

In the "Government Gazette" of November 27, notice was given that it was intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales, in the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a Bill to form a company to be known as the "Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales," into a body corporate by the style and title aforesaid, with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and to be sued, and to acquire and hold real and personal estate, and to examine and to decide upon the admission or rejection of members thereof, and to grant diplomas to qualified members, and by which Bill the liability of members of the said proposed body corporate is defined and limited.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital, on December 1, the price paid for surgical instruments was under discussion. Mr. Abigail considered that it was too high. It was ascertained that they were ordered by the Secretary, and afterwards submitted to the medical staff for their approval, though without the prices paid for them. It was suggested that a better plan would be in the future for the Senior Medical Officer, and the Secretary to order all instruments in conjunction, and the whole matter was referred to the House Committee.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Sydney, on December 7, the following resolution was carried, on the motion of Professor Stuart—"That a committee consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Stuart, Dr. MacLaurin, and Dr. Renwick, be appointed to draw up and transmit to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom, a memorial, praying that graduates in Medicine of the University of Sydney be accorded by law rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by graduates in Medicine of Universities in the United Kingdom."

The N.S.W. branch of the British Medical Association has had under its consideration the question of the registration of deaths. At a meeting held on December 4, a report was received from a committee appointed to enquire into the regulations. One point insisted upon is that the true cause of death should be a matter of confidential communication between the medical practitioner and the Registrar-General. Further, in cases where the attendance of a medical practitioner could not be obtained, they would make provision for receiving certificates that the death was from natural causes from some responsible person, such as a J.P., a clergyman authorised to celebrate marriages, or a police officer of the district. Other more technical details were suggested in the report which was forwarded to the Registrar-General of New South Wales.

The Customs' returns, for the week ending November 20, showed that 11 cases of opium had been imported during the week, while 73 cases had been in stock; duty had been paid on 9, and 3 had been exported, leaving the stock at 72 cases.

Penny stamped wrappers, available for all mail matter, have been issued by the General Post Office, and are on sale at 2s. 2d. a packet of 25. Postage stamps of the value of 10s. and 20s. have been issued. They are the same as the duty stamps, bu surcharged with the word "postage."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Microscopical Section.

At the last meeting of the session, held on December 14, Dr. Morris exhibited a test slide of *amphipleura pellucida*, mounted in a new medium of great refractive power. Equal parts of sulphur and arsenic disulphide, with one-twentieth part of mercury dioxide, are fused on a piece of mica, sublimed on to the cover glass, finally re-melted on the cover glass, and mounted in Canada balsam. The very thinnest cover glass may be used, which is a matter of great importance when high powers are employed. Dr. Morris strongly recommends the final mounting in Canada balsam. The slide exhibited was carefully compared by the members with the latest test, a *pellucida* mounted by Dr. Chase, of New York, and it was the general opinion that the new medium produced the best results.

QUEENSLAND.

(from our own correspondent.)

The general feeling here is that "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" will be a great boon, as hitherto we have been quite in the dark as to the doings of our brethren scattered over our great colony. It is hoped that the proprietors will meet with the success they deserve in their undertaking. Some of the home houses will, perhaps, learn a little geography from your new journal, and find that Brisbane is not in New South Wales.

The Pharmacy Board have been busy preparing a new list of chemists, which will be published at the beginning of the year. There has been no meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society during the month.

I understand that the Pharmacy Board have the syllabus for examinations ready, it will be on similar lines to that used in Great Britain. Unfortunately the Premier, the Hon. S. Griffiths, is too busy with cholera regulations to attend much to pharmacy. The syllabus must be approved by him as representing the Government, and even then examiners will have to be appointed before the first examination can be held.

I notice that Mr J. C. Moffatt, chemist, who has been on a visit to the old country with his family, is among the saloon passengers quarantined at Peel Island on account of the outbreak of cholera.

Mr. Moffat has addressed a letter to the *Brisbane Courier*, couched in cheerful terms. No such thing as panic ever held sway among the passengers who are making the best of their detention. They are rather short of reading matter. One of them, a naturalist, is making use of his golden opportunity for collecting. Mr. Moffat thanks gentlemen who have sent over milch cows and cricketing materials.

The Licensing Act, 49 Vict. No. 18, which was assented to on November 10, contains a special proviso that none of its provisions shall apply to any person who sells any spirituous or distilled perfume *bona fide* as perfumery, or being an apothecary, chemist, or druggist, administers or sells any spirits as medicine, or for medicinal or chemical purposes. It also gives inspectors extensive powers of search in cases where adulteration is suspected. They are to be allowed, if necessary, to break open any room, and to take any samples they may desire. These are to be submitted to a "Government analyst," or, in case there is no such official, to a person appointed by the Minister to examine or analyse them. Adulterated liquors are to be forfeited, and the vendor is liable to a penalty of not less than £10 or more than £50 for a first offence, and not less than £50 nor more than £100 for the second offence, with liability to imprisonment and forfeiture of his license.

In one section a long list of adulterations is given, including cocculus indicus, copperas, opium, Indian hemp, strychnine, darnel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc, alum, or any extract or compound of such ingredients or any other deleterious matter or thing. Any publican who has any of these things on his licensed premises, and is unable to account satisfactorily for their possession, or shall mix any of them, or tobacco or salt, with his liquor, shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

Owing to the prolonged drought, business is reported to be very dull all over the colony. Still there have been many new businesses started during the last few months. In Brisbane,

Messrs. Sutherland Brothers (who succeeded Mr. J. C. Moffatt in Edward-street) have opened a branch in George-street, near Roma-street; Mr. Ayscough, of Petrie-terrace, has opened a branch at Red Hill; Mr. W. G. Clapperton (late manager to Mr. W. J. Trouton, at his Stanley-street establishment), has opened on his own account in Stanley-street; Mr. T. W. Thomason, of Stanley-street, has opened one branch in Melbourne-street, near the Victoria-Bridge, and another in Ipswich-road, Woolloongabba; Mr. Richardson is opening an establishment at the Albion; at Southport, Mr. S. H. Vaughan has lately opened a new business; Mr. Just (who succeeded Mr. Pritchard at Beenleigh) has opened a branch at Nerang; Mr. Miller (late dispenser at the Brisbane Hospital) has commenced business at Goondiwindi; Mr. Ridgley (brother of Dr. P. Ridgley, of Townsville) has commenced business at the same place.

Changes.—Mr. Ayscough, of Petrie-terrace, has purchased the business of the late Mr. James Williams, in Stanley-street, South Brisbane (Mr. Bietman, manager); Mr. C. L. Dunne, late of Cunnamulla, has purchased Mr. L. Carmichael's branch shop in Petrie's Bight; Mr. Altorfer has bought Mr. W. J. Trouton's branch shop in Stanley-street; Mr. J. L. Adams, of Emerald, has sold his shop at Jericho to his late manager, Mr. T. Prendible; Mr. Trounson has bought out Mr. Moore, at Mitchell. Mr. Moore is on the look-out for another business.

Deaths.—During the last year we have lost by death:—Mr. James Williams, of Stanley-street, South Brisbane; Mr. J. Clowes, of One Mile, Gympie; Mr. Page, who for many years carried on an extensive business in Queen-street, but had retired from business some three years.

Also, we are very sorry to have to report the sad death of Mr. Chas. Davis, who had carried on his business of a chemist for some twenty years, at first in Queens-street, and latterly in Albert-street. The circumstances of his death are very sad. For some time past his family and friends had noticed a strange change coming over him, and at last his mind gave way. For some three weeks he was taken care of at home by the united efforts of his family and friends; but, being of a suicidal tendency, his medical advisers had him removed to the Government Asylum at Woogaroo, where they considered he would be safer; but, when he had been there but a few days, he succeeded in strangling himself with a strap. Great indignation was felt in Brisbane when the sad event became known, and great blame was considered due to the officials for their carelessness in allowing a patient of his tendency to be left alone for a single moment. Mr. Davis was a native of Glamorganshire, and will be much missed by his numerous customers. There were some unfounded reports going the round of the press that he was addicted to morphia taking; but we are happy to say that we can contradict such a statement on the best authority. Mrs. Davis is carrying on the business, with the assistance of Mr. Gooduck.

Tenders for the supply of drugs, medicines, &c., for the public service, for the year 1886, were received at the Colonial Secretary's office on December 5.

The mayor of Brisbane, as a precaution against cholera, has ordered two tons of sulphate of iron, and has made arrangements for general inspection and disinfection.

A packet of drugs addressed to H. Jackson, and deposited in the Queen's Warehouse, at Townsville, on April 4, ex ship "Warrego," from Sydney, is advertised for sale on January 3, as over-time goods.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

At the meeting held in the Museum Library on December 4, the Hon. W. Pettigrew read a short note on the therapeutic properties of the Cudjevoi, Colocasia macrorhiza. This is a scrub aroid. It is used as a counter irritant in case of sting of the nettle tree, the affected part being rubbed with one of the leaves. It is also a valuable remedy for indolent ulcers. The method of application is to bruise and warm a leaf from which the midrib has been removed, add some emollient and apply to the affected part. This is a well-known bush remedy in the Mooloolah and Maroochie districts. The plant should on no account be exhibited internally.

Bailey, in his Synopsis of the Queensland flora, says the *Colocasia macrorhiza* Schott has a stem often several feet high, with large broadly hastate cordate leaves. It is a most acrid plant, but may be used for food after careful cooking.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(from our own correspondent).

At the meeting of the Council of the University of Adelaide Dr. Stirling brought forward the question of the appointment of a lecturer in *Materia Medica*, and also of the registration of medical students by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Both questions were referred to the Faculty of Medicine, who are to report on the conditions of tenure and stipend of a lecturer on *Materia Medica*.

A meeting of subscribers has decided that the testimonial to Dr. C. Gosse shall take the form of a portrait, tablet, bust or medallion in the Opthalmic ward of the Adelaide Hospital, and that after payment of the cost of this the remainder of fund should be applied to founding a Gosse lectureship on Opthalmic Surgery.

Mr. Henry Glover, chemist, Mount Gambier, has secured the tender for the supply of medicines, &c., to the Government Hospital for the year 1886.

TASMANIA.

(from our own correspondent).

Next month I shall give a short account of the Public Health Act, as it affects adulterations.

The only other bill of special interest to pharmacists passed by the Tasmanian Legislature during the last session, was "A Bill to Incorporate and Endow the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens." It received the Governor's assent on December 5.

Court of Medical Examiners, Tasmania.—At meetings held at Hobart the following have been registered as qualified dispensers:—December 2, 1885, Jas. Turnbull (Certificate of Pharmacy Board of Victoria); December 5, Michael Mason.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(from our own correspondent).

The rules for the Registration of Trade Marks under the Designs and Trade Marks' Act, 1884, Western Australia, have been formulated, and were published in the *Government Gazette* of November 19. They took effect from December 1st, 1885. The fees are fixed at 5s. on application to register a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class, 20s. on registration, and 5s. for each additional representation of the mark in a series; 20s. for continuance of the mark at the expiration of 14 years. An additional fee of 5s. is payable for altering address in the register, &c., &c.

The classes of goods that concern our readers are:—

Class I. "Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives," such as acids, including vegetable acids, alkalies, artists' colours, pigments, mineral dyes.

Class II. "Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes;" such as artificial manures, cattle medicines, deodorisers, vermin destroyers.

Class III. "Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy;" such as cod liver oil, medicated articles, patent medicines, plasters, rhubarb.

Class VIII. "Philosophical instruments, scientific and apparatus for useful purposes, instruments and apparatus for teaching;" such as mathematical instruments, gauges, logs, spectacles, educational appliances.

Class XI. "Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances (not medicated) for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of animals;" such as bandages, friction gloves, lancets, fleams, enemas.

Class XLIV. Mineral and aërated waters (natural and artificial), including ginger-beer.

Class XLVIII. Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

A man named Wilson, barman at the Royal Hotel, Roeburne, Western Australia, has been badly burned about the legs by sulphuric acid. He was pouring the acid from a jar, which burst and scattered over his legs and feet.

Messrs. Crowder and Letchford have purchased the mineral waters and cordial factory established in Mount's Bay Road, Perth, by Mr. F. W. Holland.

The Perth *Inquirer* states that opium is largely smuggled by the Chinese arriving at Freemantle.

Among the tenders invited for general supplies for the colonial service, advertised in the *Government Gazette*, was one for leeches at per dozen.

VICTORIA.

(from our own correspondent).

The Melbourne University receives from the Government this year an additional £3500. This is to be devoted to the payment of the salaries of a new professor of natural science, a demonstrator of biology, a demonstrator of experimental physics, a lecturer in therapeutics, dietetics, and hygiene, and other officials. Dr. Williams has been re-appointed lecturer on materia medica, therapeutics, and medical botany. The successor to the chair of practical chemistry and metallurgy, vacated by the death of the late Professor Kirkland, is to be appointed by the Council of the University from among five candidates, who are to be selected from the applicants by Mr. Murray Smith, in London, with the advice of Sir Chas. Cameron, Sir Henry Roscoe, Professors Irving, Crombie Brown, Bloxam, Valentine, and Church. Local applications are to be sent home to be submitted to the committee.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Morality, on December 7, the report contained the following allusion to opium :—Your committee took occasion during the visit to this colony of Mr. Quong Tart, a Chinese merchant of New South Wales, to support him in his endeavours to obtain intercolonial legislation for the general prohibition of the importation of opium into these colonies. The visitor just named, who claimed to speak with authority on the subject, affirmed that the banishment from the colonies of the drug (of which the consumption in China is almost confined to the very lowest orders) would lead to the early exodus of the low, vicious class of Mongolians (not a large one) who disgrace their reputable and industrious fellow-countrymen by their lottery, gambling, and vice, and to whose victims its inhalation becomes a necessity of existence.

In an article on Sale, Gippsland, in the Melbourne *Argus* for December 12, "The Vagabond" says:—"Sale is essentially a sober and moral place. It will be renowned in the future as the birthplace of a new temperance drink. The Hop Bitters Company of New York set an example to Mr. Trood, and the Gippsland Hop Bitters has become a popular drink all over Victoria. This is really a good and healthy beverage. Its success has been so great that Sale has suffered thereby. For the factory is now being removed to Melbourne, the proprietor finding that he can save £2,000 a year in the matter of carriage from, to, and beyond the metropolis. The freight on a few bales of hops from Gippsland to the capital will be but a small item. But will the Gippsland hop bitters of the future always be manufactured in Melbourne of Gippsland hops? That is a question which racks the heart of Sale. With the defection of Mr. Trood another hop bitters factory is talked about."

Mr. Nimmo, M.L.A., Victoria, said in the course of a four hours' speech on the Sludge Bill: "I am arguing for the right of every man to enjoy water in equal parts of oxygen and hydrogen as it falls from the clouds, without alcohol and without mud." It is rather fortunate for the honourable member that the water he enjoys so much has not exactly the composition he claimed for it. Otherwise he and all his companions would have been prematurely white-headed, bleached by the showers of peroxide of hydrogen.

The Victorian Government Statist, Mr. H. H. Hayter, reports that two cases of death from poison occurred during November.

Goulburn, Victoria, is said to be so healthy that the doctors rely on the natural increase of population for a living! People are neither in a hurry to be sick nor to die.

The business, stock, fixtures, and lease of the premises in Collins-street East, Melbourne, carried on for so many years by the late Mr. Chas. Ogg, are now offered for sale by private tender, by Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., on behalf of Mr. W. W. Caught, who is retiring from the drug business on account of ill health.

The usual quarterly meeting of the General Committee of the Melbourne United Friendly Societies' Dispensary was held in their new premises, Bowen-street, on Friday evening last. The statement of assets showed £825 5s. 9d. to credit in cash. It was resolved that, in order to extend the usefulness of this institution, members of duly registered friendly societies may be admitted to fully participate in all advantages connected with the dispensary by paying an entrance fee of 1s. only.

The Council of the University of Melbourne has resolved, on the motion of Professor M'Coy, to purchase at a valuation the scientific apparatus of the late Professor Kirkland.

A new Victorian edition of Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller's *Select Extra-tropical Plants* is announced for immediate publication. The first Victorian edition appeared in 1876; the New South Wales edition in 1881.

A semi-botanical question has been before the public. The Full Court of Appeal of Victoria was called upon to decide on December 7, whether peel was fruit. Drained peel is the rind of lemon preserved in brine, and is used in confectionery. As preserved fruit it would be dutiable, otherwise it would go free. Messrs. Swallow and Ariel had paid duty on a quantity under protest, and had sued Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Collector of Customs for the amount. Mr. Justice Holroyd had decided that peel was not fruit, and Mr. Musgrove appealed. Mr. Justice Higinbotham, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Cope agreed that rind was not a substantial part of the fruit nor the whole fruit, and consequently that drained peel was not a preserved fruit. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Almonds and Olives in Australia.

In his evidence before the Victorian Royal Commission on vegetable products, Mr. Hardy, the well-known horticulturist, of Bankside, Adelaide, stated that the extent of country in Victoria suitable for growing almonds well was limited. The climate of the neighbourhood of Adelaide appeared to be just suitable. A considerable quantity of olives were planted in the neighbourhood of Adelaide. The trees bore very irregularly. He sold his olives to the oilmakers, and got ordinarily about £9 per ton. Last year he got £8. The trees required plenty of room. The average rainfall of Adelaide was 21in. Mr. Hardy visited some olive trees in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. He found that the varieties planted were not suitable to the climate.

Preservation of Milk.—A correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* (Mr. Francis J. Stephen) has recommended for this purpose a process that is well known in principle to pharmacists. Here is the description given:—"Clean thoroughly a glass bottle, milk from the cow into the bottle until quite full to overflowing. Cork the bottle, and tie it down securely. Place the bottle in a vessel of water and boil. (To prevent the bottle knocking against the side of the vessel, the bottle should be covered with a straw capsule.) After which remove the vessel of water with the bottle, and let the whole become cool." This process has been strongly recommended and tried with success for the preservation of fresh infusions, fresh lemon juice, and the like. It depends on the fact that all germs of mould, of the lactic acid and other ferments, are destroyed at the temperature of boiling water, if immersed in fluid. A dry heat, considerably higher, does not always kill them. In the absence of these germs fluids that otherwise decompose very readily remain sweet for any length of time. The thorough cleansing of the bottle at first removes some of the germs, the heating destroys all that remain in the bottle. The milking direct into the bottle is not a necessary part of the process, and failures will sometimes occur through accidental access of air and germs after the cork has been inserted.

An American farmer has found the pyrethrum answer well for preventing bot and other flies from attacking horses. He infuses a drachm of the powder in a quart of water, and sponges the horse in several places.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED IMPROPER DISPENSING OF A PRESCRIPTION.

In the Sydney Metropolitan Court on December 8, before the District Court Judge Dowling, William Alexander Beehag sued W. H. Soul, Caleb Soul, and Bull (carrying on business in Sydney as W. H. Soul and Co.), for £200 damages, for the alleged improper dispensing of a prescription.

Mr. Nash, instructed by Mr. John Williamson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. B. Simpson, instructed by Messrs. Shepherd and Crossman, for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this case was managing clerk for Mr. John Williamson, solicitor. He had suffered from constipation and inactive liver, and had frequently taken medicine to procure relief. On September 2nd he sent a lad named John White, also employed by Mr. Williamson, with a family recipe, to be dispensed by Messrs. W. H. Soul and Co. The prescription contained cream of tartar, confection of senna, sulphur, and extract of dandelion, to be made up into a laxative confection. The boy left the prescription to be made up at the shop of Messrs. W. H. Soul and Co., and, after some time, called and asked for Mr. Beehag's medicine. A pot was given him, as he alleges, by Henry J. Ward, one of the assistants, and he paid 1s. for it. It afterwards transpired that the pot contained ointment for a mangy dog. About 10 grains of green iodide of mercury were among the ingredients. Mr. Beehag took a dose of the ointment, about a teaspoonful, estimated to contain 1 grain of the green iodide. He found that it caused pains in the stomach, and parched mouth and throat. He thought he had not taken enough, so took a second dose. He was on the point of taking a third, when a messenger for Messrs. Soul rushed in and told him of the mistake.

For the defence, H. T. Ward, assistant at Messrs. Soul's, said that the boy White took up the wrong medicine; he rushed into the shop exclaiming "Beehag," and picking up the ointment, which was on the counter, rushed away with it.

Almost immediately after he had left this was discovered, and they rushed to the door to stop him. As he had disappeared, the directory was searched to discover Mr. Beehag's address. It was found that a person of his name lived at Botany. One of the assistants was sent there in a cab, and discovered that it was plaintiff's uncle. Plaintiff's address was obtained, and, as soon as possible, he was visited and warned. This was not till 3 p.m., when two doses had already been taken.

The plaintiff became considerably alarmed. An emetic was administered, which took no effect, and he then went to the Sydney Hospital. Dr. Westrum there said it would be necessary to wash out the stomach; but Mr. Beehag became so terrified, apparently at the idea of the application of a stomach pump, that he jumped out of a window. Sergeant Flaherty went in pursuit, and tried to persuade him to submit to the operation.

He refused, and went again to Soul's, where he took another emetic, which had the desired effect. He then went to Dr. Renwick, who gave him a dose to calm his nerves. The plaintiff did not remain ill long, but had since suffered from deafness and other complaints.

Dr. Renwick, M.L.A., gave evidence that the plaintiff was brought to him in a highly nervous condition. The compound he had taken contained a certain quantity of mercury; but a teaspoonful would have no injurious effect.

The Hon. J. M. Creed, M.L.C., and Drs. McQueen and Brownless gave corroborative evidence.

Among the other witnesses called were Mr. W. Hamlet, assistant to the Government analyst, and Mr. W. A. Dixon, analytical chemist. Their evidence agreed in general with that of the medical witnesses.

On December 9, His Honor gave judgment. He said that he found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25. The substantial question he had to decide was whether the witness, H. T. Ward gave the pot of ointment, and with it the prescription to the lad White, who had previously handed the prescription to Ward. No doubt there was a conflict of testimony on this point, and something more than a conflict; but having weighed the evidence carefully, he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. It was an unfortunate mistake on the part of Ward, and although he tried immediately to rectify it, he was too late to prevent some of the ointment being swallowed by Beehag. It was fortunate for Ward that the consequences, so far as Beehag was concerned were not very injurious.

BREACH OF THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

At the Brisbane Police Court on December 14, before Mr. Philip Pinnock, P.M., Major Robinson, and Mr. J. M'Mah, J.P., Wallace Gordon, manager of the Albion Aerated Waters Manufactory, was charged with having committed a breach of the Trade Marks Act. Mr. Drake, instructed by Messrs. Foxton and Cardew, appeared to prosecute on behalf of Mary Jane Hempsted, trading as John Hempsted and Co., and Mr. Gore Jones, instructed by Mr. Winter, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. On November 11, the defendant sold to one Mrs. Matthews some champagne cider, contained in bottles upon which was the trade mark of Hempsted and Co., consisting of the following words in raised capitals, forming the upper and lower portions of a circle on the side of cylinder-shaped glass bottles, "Barrett and Co., Sydney," and within the circle the words "trade mark," having between them the representation of a bottle and stopper with the word "patent" thereon running vertically from the neck towards the base of the bottle. On the opposite side of the bottle were the following words in raised capitals forming a circle:—"Barrett and Eler's patent," and across the circle in raised capitals the word "London." On the side of the bottle, encircling the base, were the following words in raised capitals:—"Breffitt and Co., makers, London." Charles Hansen, manager for Mrs. Hempsted, deposed to buying the bottles from Mrs. Matthews, and identified them as the property of Hempsted and Co.; witness produced the certificate of registration of the trade mark. Mary Jane Hempsted, carrying on business as cordial manufacturer, under the name of John Hempsted and Co., deposed that the bottles in court bore her trade mark; the bottles were obtained from Lumley and Co., the makers, London; they had also obtained bottles from Sydney; through being registered she had the sole right to the use of the bottles in Queensland, her husband having bought the patent for the colony; the patent had expired, but her rights were secured by registration as a trade mark. Witness never sold or authorised anyone to sell any of the bottles; she never authorised anyone to use her trade mark. Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness said Mr. Hansen had been her manager since the death of her husband, about five years ago; he accordingly ordered her bottles; it was Mr. Hansen who ordered them from Lumley and Co., they were continually sending for bottles to the makers. Mary Ann Matthews, wife of Henry Matthews, deposed that she kept a store in Stanley-street; on 11th November last she bought some aerated waters from Daniel Williams, including one dozen of champagne cider; the two bottles in court were amongst those she purchased; she knew them by the marks on them. Cross-examined by Mr. Jones, witness stated that she sometimes got bottles from Hempsted and Co.; she never sold empty bottles to hawkers. In reply to Mr. Drake, witness said the marks on the bottles were put on in her shop by Mr. Hansen. Daniel Williams corroborated the evidence of the last witness. This closed the case for the prosecution. For the defence Alfred Lewis, town traveller for the defendant, deposed that they bought their bottles in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane; the particular bottles now in court probably came from Sydney; witness had seen consignments of bottles from Sydney unpacked; they were *fac similes* of those in court; it was not known to his firm that the bottles they used bore Hempsted and Co.'s trade mark; *fac similes* of the bottles in court were to be purchased in the open markets of the three colonies. Witness, on behalf of the company, asked Hempsted and Co. to exchange, and received a reply that they were not in a position to exchange; he asked them £1 for a gross; he asked them as a matter of courtesy; he wanted to exchange for his own bottles, which were similar in shape to those used by Hempsted and Co. During his time Hempsted and Co. had not purchased bottles from the Albion Company. Cross-examined by Mr. Drake: About a month ago they received a consignment of bottles from Sydney; he did not know whom they came from; he did not know whom they got bottles from in Melbourne. On December 8 some further evidence was given, and the Bench reserved their decision till January 5.

Shackell v. Watson.

In the Melbourne County Court on November 18, Mr. Shackell, chemist and estate agent, of Coburg, sued the Rev. T. Watson for £250 damages for slander. Mr. Bryant for the defendant, who is a minister of the Church of England at Coburg, said that he had the pleasure of informing the court that the case was settled, and that his client had instructed him to say that, whilst denying the allegations made, namely, that he had said that Mr. Shackell was a rogue and swindler, he publicly expressed regret at using any words which might have been interpreted to convey the allegation, and that he unreservedly withdrew any such expressions. With the consent of counsel on the other side, he (Mr. Bryant) asked that the case should be struck out. Mr. Hood, who with Mr. Duffy, appeared for the plaintiff, accepted the apology and agreed to the case being struck out, the defendant having made a satisfactory settlement by paying all costs. His Honour Judge Quinlan, who presided at the court, said that he thought the settlement was a very sensible one, and congratulated the plaintiff on his readiness to accept the apology. The case was then struck out.

Hop Bitters Trade Marks.

In the Sydney Supreme Courts, on December 11, before His Honor the Primary Judge sitting in Equity, Mr. A. H. Simpson moved on short notice, on behalf of the Hop Bitters Company, for an injunction against John B. Cleary. Mr. Walker, who appeared for the defendant, asked for an adjournment. The plaintiffs had filed their claim on November 24, and had only asked for an injunction on December 8.

Mr. Simpson said the plaintiffs had had some difficulty in getting up their affidavit. Their case was that the defendant having wilfully used certain labels and bottles of the plaintiff's, had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, under the criminal provisions of the Trade Marks Act. As soon as he got out of gaol, he had re-commenced the sale.

Mr. Walker said the defendant had been prosecuted for using a label which was different from that now put upon the bottle.

His Honor ordered the case to stand over for a week.

On December 18, Mr. A. H. Simpson again moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing the plaintiff's trade mark, and also from using counterfeited labels, which are imitations of the plaintiffs. He was also using the plaintiff's bottles, with their name blown into the glass.

Mr. Wallace, who appeared for the defendant, stated that square bottles were used generally, and some of these turned out to be the plaintiffs. He submitted that all the necessities of the case would be met if the defendant kept an account until the hearing.

His Honor said he thought that he ought to grant the injunction until the hearing. The fact of some of the plaintiff's own bottles being used, was an indication that the defendant intended to deceive the public into believing that the bottles contained plaintiff's manufacture. Although there were some small differences in the make-up, such as the covering of the plaintiff's marks on the glass with a label, there was nothing to prevent a person from being deceived when he asked for hop bitters, meaning the plaintiff's article, unless he brought a genuine bottle with him for the purpose of comparison. The defendant had said that the case would be met if an account were kept, but the plaintiff submitted that there would be no guarantee that any profits when ascertained would be forthcoming; whereas the plaintiffs were put under an undertaking to abide damages in the event of the injunction being found to have been obtained without reason. He thought the agents of the plaintiff company, Messrs. Montefiore, Metcalfe, and Co., should give the undertaking, and security for £100 costs. He would grant the injunction on those conditions.

In a similar motion against Keary, the plaintiff asked that the matter might stand over as there was some chance of the defendants submission. On December 18, it was announced that he had submitted.

Adulteration of Milk.

In Victoria a curious deadlock has been caused by judicial decisions. It is stated concisely in the *Melbourne Herald*:—Some months ago the Health Inspector for the City of Collingwood prosecuted a young man, the driver of a milk cart, for selling milk which upon being analysed turned out to be about half milk and half water. The defendant was convicted, and fined £20 and costs. He appealed to the Court of General Sessions. The case came before Judge Trench, who held that *the owner of the milk, not the driver* of the cart, should have been proceeded against. Upon that ground his Honor quashed the conviction. Soon after the inspector purchased some samples of milk from a young man who said that he was *in the employment of a Mr. Mitchell*, who resided at Northcote, and that the milk belonged to that person. The samples were subsequently analysed by Mr. Frederick Dunn, and were found to contain nearly fifty per cent. of added water. Mr. Mitchell was summoned to the Collingwood Court. The adulteration was clearly proved, but the prosecution failed to prove *that Mr. Mitchell was the owner of the milk*. The complaint was dismissed with costs. Since then the inspector has purchased other samples, which turned out to be adulterated, and not knowing what course to adopt, he wrote to the Collingwood City solicitors, Messrs. M'Kean and Leonard, for advice. These gentlemen pointed out that although the judge held that the person who owns the milk must be sued, not the person who sells it; this is evidently erroneous. If this were done no conviction could be obtained. It could not be shown that the man who got the milk to sell did not put water in it, and sold a few gallons extra and pocketed the money. The owner might say he gave the man milk unwatered, and that he (the owner) is not answerable for the fraud of his man, and that he did not sell adulterated milk. Or he might say he told his man to get ten gallons from a neighbor, as he was short, and he may have watered it. How then could he be liable?

No further action has at present been taken in the matter.

At Maryborough, Queensland, on December 5, a milkman was fined £5 5s. including costs, for selling adulterated milk. He had two supplies, one for general use, the other, a smaller one, specially for the inspector. On December 8, three others were fined, two £5 and one £6 and costs. One offender pleaded that he had only iced the milk.

Manufacture of Carbon Bisulphide.

At the Footscray Court, Victoria, on November 26, before Messrs. Alley, P.M., and Bowley, J.P., the Melbourne Carbon and Chemical Company were charged with unlawfully establishing an offensive manufacture, that of bisulphide of carbon, without the consent, in writing, of the local Board of Health.

There was not the usual conflict of evidence. Mr. Geo. Creighton, manager of the works, adduced himself and his family of ten, all living close to the works, as proof that they did not make the neighbourhood unhealthy.

Mr. J. C. Newbery, officer of the Board of Health, and Mr. C. R. Blackett both admitted that, as carried on, the works were not injurious, though they might be disagreeable.

It came out in evidence that the neighbouring pyrites works had been allowed to use the company's shaft for the discharge of their fumes, and that a report had got abroad that the works were dangerous, and might cause an explosion.

Mr. Alley said he thought the prosecution had been somewhat misled. There was no case. He would therefore dismiss it, without any order as to costs.

Charge of Arson.

At the Brisbane Police Court on December 8, Kate Gawthern was brought up, on remand, charged with having set fire to the Redhill branch shop of Mr. Jas. Wm. Ayscough, chemist, Petrie-terrace. The prisoner had visited Mr. Ayscough's shop at Petrie-terrace on December 4 in a very excited state, and had charged him with poisoning her husband, to whom he had supplied medicine. Chas. Henry Howes, apprentice, proved that the shop at Redhill was safe when he closed it at 10 p.m. on December 4. Not long after the door was seen to be on fire. The evidence of neighbours connected with the fire, a woman dressed in black, but not otherwise identified. The ground near where she was sitting was found wet with kerosene, and paper saturated with the same was found by the door when the flames broke out. The defendant was again remanded till December 15. On that date the Bench decided that there was not sufficient evidence to connect her with the crime, and she was discharged.

REVIEW.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1886. Eighteenth year of issue. Presented to every subscriber to "The Chemist and Druggist." Publishing Offices—42 Cannon-street, London, and Normanby Châmbers, Melbourne, Victoria.

The leading subject of this well-known annual is a treatise on "The Pharmacy of the Pharmacopœia." It fills 38 closely-printed pages, and its subject is really the changes that appear in the text of the British Pharmacopœia, as revised and authorised by the General Medical Council during the past year. The real editors of the Pharmacopœia are Professors Redwood, Bentley, and Attfield. The changes they have found it desirable to make are reviewed and explained in this treatise by a number of the best English and Scotch Pharmacists, whose training has rendered them specially qualified for the task.

The treatise in no way takes the place of the Pharmacopœia itself, nor will it be entirely intelligible if read without constant reference to that volume. It may be called, rather, a running commentary for a busy man—for one who is constantly using the new standard, and wishes, without the labour of research to know the why and the wherefore of the changes that appear on every page.

There are short general headings, as additions, rejections, nomenclature, proportional and decimal parts; then follow paragraphs of various length dealing with the various articles in the Pharmacopœia in the order in which they occur. The following paragraph will illustrate the character of the comments:—

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

A very commendable change has been made in the preparation of this acid. When Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids of B.P. strength are mixed, much Chlorine and Chloronitrous Acid are given off, thus:—

$$2\,HNO_3 + 6\,HCl = 2\,NOCl_2 + Cl_2 + 4\,H_2O$$

In the old method these almost entirely disappeared during the twenty-four hours standing, previous to diluting, and, as pointed out by Dr. Tilden, the finished acid was very much weaker than the B.P. stated it to be Tilden proposed that the acids should be diluted at once, in which case the reaction noted above would still take place, given time, with this additional:—

$$2\,NOCl_2 + 3\,H_2O = HNO_3 + HNO_2 + 4\,HCl$$

Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids being regenerated, and nitrous acids formed from the Chloronitrous Acid reacting with water. After standing fourteen days, the dilute acid contains the full complement of Chlorine of these acids.

It is, therefore, about a ninth stronger than before; but it will be noticed that the amount of soda solution required for neutralisation is less.

In addition to this long treatise, the Diary contains several other matters of use and interest to Australasian pharmacists, although it has been prepared more especially for Britons.

There is an article on Patents in the United Kingdom and abroad, giving briefly their cost and duration in various countries. The addresses of Law and Public offices in London, of London doctors and Hospitals, and of London Societies are detailed. The usual postal information, dates of arrivals and departures of mails, foreign measures, weights, and monies, and so on, are all given. Sixpenny telegrams, which came into use in the United Kingdom on October 1st, have given rise to a novel section, which ought to be of much use in Victoria, which has enjoyed the privilege rather longer. In the first place, there is a telegraphic code, which represents almost every sentence used in ordinary transactions by a single word. A suggestion, that can easily be carried out, is made for codifying prices current.

Further, there is a list of registered telegraphic addresses of all the principal firms in the drug trade, in which nearly all are reduced to two words. If the materials here provided are brought into general use, it will be easy to order four or five articles, with definite instructions as to mode of delivery, within the limits of a sixpenny telegram.

The skeleton pages, as usual, provide for entries of a week on each page. A number of pages ruled only with money columns are added at the end of the diary proper, for use in any way that the particular pharmacist may desire. Stock book, want book, laboratory book, &c., &c., are all here in embryo, and the single ruling makes the pages useful for a greater variety of purposes than any greater complication would permit.

We must not close without an allusion to the advertisements, which are, in themselves, one of the most useful features of the publication, and the cause of the ability of its publishers to adapt it so fully to the wants of their supporters.

It is not too much to say that the man who knows most about the British markets will learn much from this section, while for others it is a perfect mine of information that needs only to be sifted and digested to make it invaluable. The firms who advertise seem more numerous and varied than ever.

The Forest Flora of South Australia, by J. E. Brown, F.L.S., Conservator of Forests for the Government of South Australia. Large folio.

This very handsome work is published in quarterly parts, containing four full-page coloured lithographs, each devoted to the illustration of a single species. As a rule, we are presented with a picture of a flowering branch of natural size, the usual dissections of the flower and fruit, with sections of the stem and bark, showing the colour and veining of the wood.

The parts before us (parts 4, 5, and 6) illustrate *Eucalyptus pauciflora; E. paniculata; E. odorata; E. gracilis*, both white and red mallees; *Dodonæa lobulata; D. microzyga; Eremophila longifolia; Hakea multilineata; Acacia decurrens* (the black wattle); *A. longifolia var. sophoræ; Bursaria spinosa; Myoporum insulare; Melaleuca squarrosa, and Pittosporum phillyræoides.*

The text is divided into headings, specific name, vernacular name, local distribution, popular description, and botanical description, under each of which interesting information is given. The work is not repulsively scientific, care being taken to make it useful for reference by unscientific readers. It is really an *edition de luxe*, and would be an ornament to any drawing-room table, quite apart from its scientific value. Magnificent works like these are the luxuries of governments. The return they yield is not in money, but in the development of the resources of the country, which, nevertheless, takes place often so slowly that the influence of such publications is overlooked.

One unobtrusive feature of the work increases its value considerably. The colouring of the illustration is criticised in the text, attention being called to any excess in the brilliancy of tints. This gives the student unusual confidence that he can rely on the accuracy of the illustration

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

We propose to devote part of our space each month to a feature which has proved very useful and interesting to all British readers of "The Chemist and Druggist" under the title of "Exchange Column," All pharmacists are familiar with the accumulations of small quantities of goods, which a temporary demand has led them to stock. The change of fashion has left these articles as so much useless lumber on their hands. But it is the constant experience that a demand may exist in some localities, for the very goods which are utterly unsaleable elsewhere. Our "Exchange Column" will provide a ready means of communication between those who would be willing to buy, and those who would be glad to sell.

This column is especially for the advantage of the retail pharmacist. It would be entirely against the spirit in which it is designed to allow a manufacturer or importer to use it to advertise his business. All announcements with that tendency will be rigidly excluded, and the space allotted will be devoted to advertisements of surplus and second-hand goods.

Terms.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the advertisement by the publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease. Stamps of any colony will be accepted in payment, and all advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Address Wanted.

David Ambrose Gibbs, chemist, registered in New Zealand, last heard of in South Australia. 15/15.

Books.

Wanted—Hooker's Essay on Flora Tasmania. H. R. 21/3.

Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

WRAGGE, GEO. STANLEY, Boulia, Queensland:—1st, and final 3s. 11d., payable by J. B. Hall, Official Trustee in Insolvency, Brisbane.

WALLS, ALBERTON, Riverton, South Australia, medical practitioner. 1st, 4s. 6d., by Geo. Wm. Fordham, Riverton.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BENNETT, P. G., AND CO., Ward-street, North Adelaide, cordial manufacturers (Hastwell, Ebenezer, and Bennett, Peter George). Nov. 23, 1885. Debts by Bennett.

McCLELLAND, R., AND CO., cordial manufacturers, East-street, Rockhampton, 2d. (Thomas Ingham and Ringan McClelland). Nov. 7, 1886. Business carried on by Ingham, under style T. Ingham and Co.

BROOKE & DOWN, Dentists, 136 Collins-street East, Melbourne (E. Brooke and F. A. Down). Accounts to be paid to E. Brooke.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

New South Wales.

Petrolina, for medicinal toilet and other preparations. Binghampton Oil Refining Company, Binghampton, New York, U.S.A. 3rd Dec,, 1885.

"W. H. D. M." in monogram for a medicine called "The celebrated Liver and Kidney Purifier. Wm. H. D. Mitchell, chemist, 141 King-street, Sydney. December 10, 1885.

New Zealand (Trade Marks' Act, 1866).

"Uniform" for Kauri gum. Robt. and W. R. Walker, Auckland. 18th Nov., 1885.

Casson and Co.'s Invincible Cleanser and Washing Fluid. Wholesale Depôt, Albany-street, Dunedin, with design. Geo. S. Casson and Wm. Chas. Richards, trading as Geo. S. Casson and Co., Dunedin. Nov. 4, 1885.

Bell's Bitters with portrait, &c., for a medicine—Montague Cohen, 12 Collins-street West, Melbourne. December 2nd, 1885.

Queensland (Trade Marks Act, 1884.)

Dr. Bell's Bitters, with portrait, for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By Montague Cohen, Collins-street West, Melbourne, Solicitor. 29th Oct. 1885.

Picture of two codfish, a cow, &c., and the words "Carnrick's Peptonised Codliver Oil. By John Newton Beach, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, England. Sept. 8, 1885.

Eureka, for Salt. Thos. Higgins and Co., 33 Tower Buildings West, Liverpool, England. 30th July, 1885.

Picture of a battlement, with seven battle-axes projecting, for Aërated Water, Gingerbeer, &c. Owen Gardner, George-street, Brisbane. 29th Oct., 1885.

Utica Hop Bitters, with a label and design. J. K. Blogg and Co., Limtd., Sandridge-road, South Melbourne. Oct. 1st, 1885.

T. W. Whitehouse, Rockhampton, with a design and label for Aerated Waters. Thos. William Whitehouse, Denison-street, Rockhampton. 29th Oct., 1885. Also a strap label for the same firm.

O'Donnel's Non-intoxicating Unity Ale, with design and label for fermented liquors. R. O'Donnel and Co., 123 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. Oct. 29, 1885.

John Hempsted & Co., Queensland, in black type, for Aërated Water, &c. Mary Jane Hempsted, trading as the Company, Fortitude Valley, Brisbane. Oct. 1st, 1885.

Picture of a soda water bottle. with patent stopper, for aërated waters. Mary Jane Hempsted, trading as John Hempsted and Co. Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, Nov. 5, 1885.

South Australia (Trade Marks Act, 1863.)

Hop Beer.—The words "Sparkling New Zealand Hop Beer, South Australian Beer, Registered. Bottled in South Australia by the New Zealand Hop Beer Brewing Company," with a bunch of hops and design. Jas. Hy. Fleming, Harry Cawthorne, and Jas. McArthur, Waymouth-street, Adelaide, Brewers. Nov. 26, 1883.

Insectiphobia, "Death to all vermin and insects, but perfectly harmless to animals, &c.", with other words, and a design, for boxes or packages containing insect powder. Macklin, Hall, and Co., Adelaide, warehousemen. Nov. 12, 1885.

Tasmania (Merchandise Marks' Act, 1864).

"Derwent," to be used in respect of medicinal preparations and perfumery. John Hy. Lithgow, Liverpool-street, Hobart. Nov. 24, 1885.

Rough on Corns, with a design for medicinal preparations. "Made only by Lithgow and Co., Chemists, Hobart." John Hy. Lithgow, Liverpool-street, Hobart. Nov. 24, 1885.

Picture of a bird's nest, with four birds resting on a branch of a tree, for condensed milk and milk food. Jules Monnerat, Emile Louis Roussy, and Auguste Mayor, trading as Henri Nestle, 9 Snow Hill, London, England, and Vevey, Switzerland. Nov. 12, 1885.

English Hop Bitters—For a medicinal preparation. Benj. A. Atwell and Geo. Kilner Hinsby, chemists and druggists, Hobart. December 16, 1885.

Victoria (Trade Marks' Registration Act, 1876).

Dr. Henley's Extract of Celery, Beef, and Iron, with label and *fac simile* of writing for a medicinal preparation. Celery, Beef, and Iron Extract Co., 48 Clay-street, San Francisco, U.S.A.

Ridgeway's Celery Salt, with a design. Edward Ridgeley, Fitzroy-street, St. Kilda, 1189.

Birks' Bitters, with picture of two bees on label, for a proprietary medicine. John Neil Birks, Port Adelaide, S.A., chemist and druggist. No. 1171.

D. McSweeney, Warrnambool, in raised letters on glass bottles for aërated waters. Daniel McSweeney, Fairy-street, Warrn ambool.

Ammoniaphone in fancy border for an apparatus for facilitating the inhalation of medicated vapors. C. B. Harness, electrician, 52 Oxford-street, London.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

New Zealand.

Williams' Mixture for Corns, Fistula, and Piles. Applicant, Henry Gill Williams, Auckland, N.Z., cook and ships' purveyor; date of hearing, Feb. 16; last day for lodging opposition, Feb. 1, 1886.

"Making or extracting Essential or Volatile Oil from the indigenous vegetation of New Zealand, by direct action of steam." Edward Gibson, Hokitika, N.Z., carpenter, Nov. 6, 1885. Date of hearing, Feb. 4, 1886; last day for lodging opposition, Jan. 20, 1886.

Queensland (Patents, Designs, &c. Act, 1884).
(Opposition must be lodged within two months.)

Treatment of Crushed Linseed, with Eucalyptus, to produce a new Antiseptic. Herbert Rocke and Henry Thomas Tompsitt, Melbourne. Oct. 29, 1885.

South Australia.

Improved Bottling Machine for aërated water. Thos. Ferguson, Harold-street, Albert Park, Victoria; and Ewan Rowlands, 116 Collins-street West, Melbourne. Last day for opposition, February 23.

Tasmania.

Improved Bottling Machine for aërated water. Thos. Ferguson, Harold-street, Albert Park, Melbourne. December 3. Date of hearing, February 24, 1886

Victoria.

Extracting Tannin from Wood of Wattle or Other Trees. Isaac Jacobs and Alfred David Hart, 72 Queen-street, Melbourne. A communication from Simon Freres, Trier, Germany, 4266.

Extract from the Leaves of the Cocoa Plant. Geo. Brownen, F.C.S., 15 Althorp-road, Upper Tooting, Surrey, England, 4272.

Improvement in Bottle Stoppers.—Chas. Mackey Taylor and A. P. Turner, both of London, England. December 23, 1885. Last day of opposition, January 21, 1886.

At the Hawthorn (Vict.) Police Court on December 22, Edward Reilly, Red Lion Hotel, Church-street, Hawthorn, was fined £20, with £2 2s. costs, for having placed inferior spirits in a bottle bearing the label of Jas. Hennessy and Co., of Cognac. This was the second offence. On 29th April, 1884, he was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs, on a similar charge.

TRADE REPORT.

From some accident, such as constantly befals new enterprizes, our cabled report of the drug markets has failed to reach us.

MEDICAL FEES BEFORE THE GOLD RUSH.

A series of articles, entitled Early Melbourne, Historical, Anecdotal and Personal (1835-1851), by "Garryowen," is being published in the *Herald* (Melbourne). Chapter 39, published on December 17, deals with the first Medical Association, which was established in 1846, and endured till 1851, when it came to an end from causes unexpected and beyond the control of the members. The discovery of gold destroyed the Society like the fire which burns the phœnix. Dr. Thomas Black, one of its most prominent members, till recently possessed the minute book of the society. It has now been handed to the Medical Society of Victoria for safe custody. In the article in question the rules adopted are quoted in full. A scale of fees was adopted, and it was resolved, "That the members be held bound in honour to adhere as far as possible to use the same, and any member failing to do so shall incur the censure of the Association."

Our readers will probably be interested to compare the charges with those made at present.

	£ s. d. 1st Class	£ s. d. 2nd Class	£ s. d. 3rd Class
Town Visits.			
Single visits	0 10 6	0 5 0	0 3 0
When only one visit is required	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Each visit from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Country Visits.			
Any distance not exceeding one mile	0 10 6	0 5 0	
Ditto, exceeding one mile for every additional mile	0 5 0	0 3 0	
The above charges will be doubled from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.			
Consultations at home ..	0 10 6	0 5 0	0 3 0
Detention — Every hour that the practitioner is is detained after the first, either from urgency of the case, or desire of patients or friends ..	1 0 0	0 10 6	

In chronic cases a discretionary deviation frem the above charges may be made.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Midwifery.			
Attendance in ordinary cases	5 5 0	3 3 0	2 2 0 to 1 1 0
Consultations			
With physician or surgeon	1 1 0	0 10 6	
Ditto by letter	2 2 0	1 1 0	
Certificate of health ..	1 1 0	0 10 0	
Vaccination	0 10 6	0 5 0	
Extracting teeth	0 10 6	0 5 0	
Fractures and dislocations	3 3 0	2 2 0	1 1 0

In these cases the charge is made for the operation only. The subsequent visits will be an additional charge.

Iodoform has been called "the Samson of smells." Dr. Chas. Pettit Stout (of Florence, Burlington Co., New Jersey) has published in the *Therapeutic Gazette* the following as the best formulæ for deodorizing and prescribing this drug:—

Pulv., No 1.
℞ Iodoform, parts 9;
Coumarin, part 1. M.

Pulv., No. 2.
℞ Iodoform, parts 9;
Vanillin, part 1. M.

Pulv., No. 3.
℞ Iodoform, parts 9;
Acid. cinnam. parts 2. M.

For Ointments.
No. 1.
℞ Pulv., Nos. 1, 2, or 3, parts 60;
Ung. petrolei, parts 420. M.

For Pills.
℞ Iodoform, 9i
Vanillin,
Coumarin, ana gr. v
Glycerin, gtt. v;
Bals. Peru, q. s.
M. et fiat mas. et div. in pil. No. xxx, silver coated.

Personalities.

OBITUARY, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

(Announcements, properly authenticated, are inserted in this column, free of charge.)

Mr. J. Kruse of Fitzroy has been appointed analyst for the borough of Warragul.

Mr. R. B. Rees of Eaglehawk has been appointed analyst for the borough of Castlemaine.

At the meeting of the Board of the Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne, Mr. E. A. Bennett was appointed secretary in place of Mr. A. H. Padley, resigned.

Proceedings for divorce have been commenced by James Hamilton Naylor, pharmaceutical chemist, Prahran, against his wife, Emily Naylor, and Henry S. Haines, respondent.

Mr. W. J. Sholl, formerly of 17 Wangaratta-street, Richmond, has taken the business formerly carried on by Mr. Jas. Watson at Murray-street, Colac. Mr. Watson is now in Wellington-street, Collingwood.

An agricultural chemist is to be appointed for the Victorian Agricultural Department without delay. Mr. Cosmo Newbery, of the Public Museum has reported that Mr. Savage, an officer in the department is qualified for the post.

Mr. Terry, senr., partner of Messrs. Joseph Terry and Sons, whose manufactures are well known in these colonies, is this year Lord Mayor of York for the second time. There are only three Lord Mayors in the world—those of London, Dublin, and York.

Mr. Alfred Felton, of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne, left for India and Europe on December 17 by the s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind." Before he left, he was presented by the employés with a handsome testimonial of their regard in the form of a cigar cabinet, cigar case, and silver match-box.

Mr. C. R. Blackett has been unanimously elected President of the Technological Commission in place of Mr. W. M. K. Vale resigned. Mr. Edward Fraser, who has passed satisfactory examinations under the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, was appointed to the office of Secretary and Inspector, after careful deliberation. He commences his duties to-day.

MARRIAGES.

Yandell—Simpson.—On the 2nd December, at the residence of the bride's parents, Box Hill, Victoria, by the Rev. Osric Copland, John George, eldest son of A. C. Yandell, Esq., botanic chemist, of Castlemaine, to Lucinda Amelia, youngest daughter of Robert Simpson, Esq., of Box Hill. No cards.

OBITUARY.

Wyatt, W., on 23rd November, at Hindmarsh Dispensary, Hindmarsh, S.A., aged 48 years. Mr. Wyatt was District Registrar, and a native of the colony.

New Test for Codeine.—A tenth of a milligram of codeine can be detected by the beautiful green colour produced when it is added to a solution of one part of ammonium selenite in one-fifth part of sulphuric acid. The colouration gradually passes to a reddish brown. The only alkaloid or glucoside likely to be confounded with codeine by this test is morphine, which can be easily distinguished by its own peculiar reaction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wellington, N.Z.—A stamped envelope posted on Nov. 13, but containing no subscription form, reached this office on Nov. 25. Will the sender kindly communicate with us again.

Invercargill, N.Z.—A subscription form, unsigned, was received by us on Nov. 19. We should be glad to hear from our intended correspondent.

"The Chemists' & Druggists' Diary, 1886."

HAS NOW BEEN RECEIVED.

THREE Hundred and Fifty Copies have been delivered to the Honorary Secretary of The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for distribution to the Members of his Society.

All Subscribers, and also Members of The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, will have received their copies by post.

We have a small number of copies in hand which will be supplied to **Subscribers only.** Chemists who are not Subscribers and wish to secure this edition of the "Diary" can do so by commencing their Subscriptions from December 1885. Subscriptions commencing with January 1886 will secure "THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY," 1887; Not the issue for 1886.

Chemists whose Subscriptions commence on January 1st, 1886 can obtain the Diary for 1886 on remitting 2/6 to this Office.

"THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1886," contains—

The Pharmacy of the Pharmacœpia: *A Comprehensive, Historical, Critical and Practical Commentary on the changes introduced into the New Edition of* "THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA," *filling 40 pages.*

Telegraphic Code for Druggists, and List of Telegraphic Addresses of all the leading British Firms.

And a variety of Useful Information. For more detailed account see the Review on page 18 of this issue.

T. S. HARRISON & CO.,

Importers of Corks, Aërated Waters, Cordials, Brewers' Sundries,

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES, DRUGS,

Bolt & Vogel's Capsuling and Corking Machines.

AGENT FOR HAYWARD TYLER'S SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

24 LIT. COLLINS ST. E., MELBOURNE.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

MANAGER. locum tenens, or Senior Assistant in Sydney, qualified, age 37, varied experience in some of the first houses in England and the Continent, at present in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Bros., Sydney, to whom please address replies, initialled A.B.C.

AS ASSISTANT, with considerable experience both in WHOLESALE and RETAIL, first-class references as to ability and character; age, 26; height, 5ft. 10in. Address, 134/27 (A. Buxton), office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon-street, London, England.

FRANCIS LONGMORE,

CHEMIST,

138 BOURKE STREET EAST,

AND CORNER OF FLINDERS AND KING STREETS,

MELBOURNE.

Importer of all the Newest Remedies.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY,

3 & 5 FLINDERS COURT,

OFF FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS,

Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries, Essential Oils, Medical Glassware.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

A strictly Intercolonial Journal.

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SPECIAL NOTE.—Subscribers commencing their year with the issues for January or February, 1886, will not be required to pay their subscriptions until June, 1886; before which date a reminder will be sent to them. All subscriptions commencing after February must be paid strictly in advance.

To secure "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for any year the subscription must commence with the previous December issue.

Complaints of Non-Delivery of the Journals should be Addressed to the Publisher.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, OR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Many gentlemen belonging to one or other of the three societies mentioned above, have also sent us orders for their subscriptions, which are to be paid, according to our public announcement, by June next. As membership of either of these societies entitles them to our three publications, we shall consider that these subscription orders were sent to us under a misapprehension, and shall not ask for payment while membership continues.

OURSELVES.

An apology is due to our subscribers for the somewhat late appearance this month of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia." That this apology will be accepted we are certain, when we state that our editor has been prostrated with a very severe attack of brain fever. This being the case, the present issue is necessarily devoid of several interesting articles, one important portion "The Student's Corner" not having any more of the crucial questions which it is our intention to insert when we are fortunate enough to once more have the services of our editor.

Proceedings of Societies.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at the Board Room, Phillip Street, on Tuesday, 12th ult. Present: Mr. W. Larmer, President, in the chair; and Messrs. Mayne, Bozon, Watt, McCarthy, and Pratt.

The Secretary laid on the table the following letters, which were read and discussed:—

From the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand.

From the Collector of Customs in answer to the Secretary's letter.

The application of Thomas A. Graham (M.P.S., G.B.), of Hay, for membership. Granted.

The Secretary laid on the table full report of case, Behag v. Soul, tried in the District Court, Sydney.

The applications of Edward Sydney D. Moore, S. O. Brenton, and Herbert Hobson, for registration of their indentures, were granted.

The Secretary reported that the examiners had passed Messrs. John McCrory and J. M. Reynolds, and that they desired to be enrolled as members. Granted.

Letters from Mr. Jas. Vaughan Morgan, of Melbourne, and from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand were read.

Application from J. W. Rock for information. Answer—must be examined.

Motion by Mr. A. J. Watt (of which notice had been given) was carried.

Motion of Mr. B. F. Bozon was withdrawn.

At the last Board meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales it was unanimously resolved to support "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia."

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales has decided to recommend a revision of the List of Poisons, 40 Vict. No. 9. Undermentioned is copy of Revised List:—

List of Poisons.

First Part.

Arsenic and its preparations.
Alkaloids, all poisonous vegetable, and their Salts.
Prussic Acid.
Strychnine.
Savin and its Oil.
Ergot of Rye and its preparations.
Chloral Hydrate.
Laudanum.

Second Part.

Cyanides of Potassium, and all Metallic Cyanides.
Aconite and its preparations.
Tartar Emetic.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Cantharides, Tincture, and all vesicating liquid preparations of.
Oxalic Acid.
Chloroform.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Opium and all preparations of Opium, or of Poppies other than Laudanum.
Essential Oil of Almonds, unless deprived of its Prussic Acid.
Red Precipitate.
White Precipitate.
Conium and its preparations.
Hemp, Indian.
Nux Vomica.
Calabar Beans.
Carbolic Acid.
Ether.
Croton Oil and Seeds.
Euphorbium.
Elaterium.
Goulard's Extract.
Hyoscyamus and preparations.
Hellebore.
Iodine.
Podophyllum.
Iodide Potassium.
Bromide Potassium.
Santonine.
Scammony.
Stramonium and preparations.
Valerian.
Sub-acetate of Copper (Verdigris).
Sulphate Zinc.
Sulphate Copper.
Laurel Water.
Acetic Acid.
Chlorodyne.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND.

A meeting of the Wellington Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on the 18th December, 1885. The members present were—Messrs. C. D. Barraud (in the chair), F. Barraud, Allan, G. Mee, Brittaine, Evens, Anthony, and M'Ferren.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Barraud, and seconded by Mr. Allen—That Mr. W. H. Anthony be elected secretary. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Allen, and seconded by Mr F. Barraud—That the secretary be requested to write to the Vice-presidents in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, asking them to call a meeting of members in their immediate districts, and to ascertain from them if it were their desire to continue the New Zealand Pharmaceutical Society, and if so, to reply at once, after getting their opinion.

It was also proposed by Mr. G. Mee, and seconded by Mr. C. D. Barraud—That the subscription be reduced. This was carried, subject to the answers and opinions received from the Vice-presidents in the other centres as to how much it should be reduced.

Proposed by Mr. Evens, and seconded by Mr. Allen—That from December 18th, 1885, all cheques be signed by Messrs. C. D. Barraud and W. H. Anthony, and that the Secretary write to the late secretary, Mr. H. E. Eton, asking him to send a notice to the bank manager to erase his name from their books as regards signing cheques in future on behalf of the Wellington Pharmaceutical Society. Carried.

Sundry accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting then closed.

PHARMACY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Legal Disabilities.

(from a correspondent.)

In the year of Grace 1880, the Parliament of this colony, which is noted for wasting time in resultless debates, passed the one useful measure of the session, viz., the Pharmacy Act; at least, that is what the Press and the Representatives themselves said at the time. Whilst recognising that the Pharmacy Act of 1880,—a weak imitation of the Victorian Act of 1876—has been of some service, the chemists of New Zealand have now learnt, from vexatious experience, that its provisions are practically unworkable. If the Act had been a close adaptation of that administered in Victoria, it would then have proved a terror to the transgressor, and been an incentive to pharmaceutical education. But, as the matter now stands, successive Pharmacy Boards since 1880 have been doing their utmost to get the undermentioned defects remedied. The eleventh section of the New Zealand Act differs from the ninth section of the Victorian Act, in respect of the following words added: "Provided that such Bye-Laws shall be confirmed and approved by a special general meeting of pharmaceutical chemists." Now, the difficulty is, by what means are the pharmaceutical chemists throughout the colony to be called together legally? The Act does not provide the machinery for such meeting, and legal authorities say the Board has *no means* of making bye-laws in accordance with the Act! From this it will be seen that the New Zealand Board is not in a position to make regulations, whereby necessary details should be framed for administering the Act itself.

Nor can provision by bye-law be made for the recognition of the diplomas of kindred pharmaceutical bodies, other than the one stated in the Act, viz., the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The other serious defect in our Act is the omission of subsection 1 of section 25 in the Victorian Act, viz.:—"Any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist who carries on, or attempts to carry on, business as a chemist and druggist, or homœopathic chemist, or either." The only penal clause in the New Zealand Act is *against assuming the title* of "Pharmaceutical Chemist," &c., &c., which means *that anyone may carry on a druggist's business in New Zealand so long as he does not assume the titles usually pertaining to that calling.*

Last session no trouble was spared to procure an amendment in the direction indicated. With the Bill for Amendment of the Pharmacy Act, a new Sale of Poisons Bill, on the lines of the Victorian Act, was also brought forward by Mr. Hatch, a chemist and "member of the House," who represented an Invercargill constituency. Mr. Hatch stuck very manfully to his measures, and his arguments were logically sound on all points; but he had to yield to the "ear-tickling" talk of "advanced liberal views," as enunciated by Sir George Grey. This great champion of advanced democracy advocates in one breath that the State should provide higher education for the children of the people, whilst in the next breath he proposes opening up the learned professions to all comers, whether educated or not.

Sir George Grey thought, in regard to our measures, that those who had not money should not be kept from "entering a profession of this kind by heavy fees or regulations, which rendered the profession a close one." He also thought "the nature of the examination should be fixed by the Executive Government and the Education Board." Now, in regard to the matter of fees and regulations it is obviously misleading, as there are none so poor that a fee of £3 3s. would deter them from attempting to pass by examination. The other brilliant idea that the Government and Board of Education should decide the nature of the examinations is conceived in ignorance of the character of pharmaceutical examinations.

I trust that one of these days Sir George Grey may visit Melbourne, and see with his own eyes the excellent results of a good Pharmacy Act admirably administered. The subject that remains for the New Zealand pharmacist to consider is, what are we to do in the future? Our most energetic leaders have lost heart, and we find it sorry work to carry on as "poor druggists," without any immediate prospect of making the pharmaceutical chemist of New Zealand as good a man educationally as his brother in Victoria and elsewhere.

Pharmaceutical Workers.

By this I mean the men in this colony who have taken up the *rôle* of organizing the trade, with the laudable object of elevating its status to that of the mother-country or of advanced colonies, such as Victoria, and making it an auxiliary profession to the profession of medicine.

Wellington is the centre that deserves prominence, in this respect; to Mr. C. D. Barraud, the first President of the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. J. A. Allen, its energetic Secretary, belong well-earned merit for their untiring exertions; in truth it may be said that there would not now be any organised Pharmaceutical body but for them. Mr. Henry Brittaine, the present local member of the Pharmacy Board, is new blood, and withal a careful and active associate,

Auckland has now the honor, such as it may be, of possessing the head office of the Pharmacy Board, consequently she enjoys the privilege of having four seats on the board, which is necessary, in order to secure a quorum. The members are Mr. Graves Aicken, president, and Messrs. Edson, Pond, and King. The president, who is also president of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected to the position because of previous experience on the old board, and general interest displayed in the work. Mr. John Edson, however, had, prior to the passing of the act, given valuable time without stint to a local Pharmaceutical Society, which prepared the way for a legally constituted body. Mr. J. H. Hudson was then local secretary, and equally enthusiastic and self-denying.

Mr. J. A. Pond is a homœopathic chemist, government analyst, and president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute, therefore it may be inferred that his services in connection with the chemistry papers of the board are of considerable value. Mr. J. P. King, the other local member, has recently received the commission of the peace, and is not in the least likely to lower the honor of the bench, or do discredit to the profession of pharmacy.

Christchurch has always extended to pharmacists and its workers the right hand of cordial friendship. It was at Christchurch that a conference was held in 1882, and with candour it may be said that much good resulted therefrom. Those who met there on that occasion will remember the kindly interest exhibited by Mr. J. V. Ross and Mr. George Bonnington. It is certainly no fault of theirs that the Pharmaceutical Society was allowed to lapse—"prevailing apathy" must be the verdict as to cause of death. Mr. Bonnington is now the local representative of the Pharmacy Board, and an exceedingly painstaking member he is.

Dunedin, although not so prominent in matters pharmaceutical, has many active pharmacists who have been fully alive to everything relating thereto. Mr. T. M. Wilkinson was delegate at the Christchurch conference, and is now acting as

local registrar for the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Wilkinson is genial, exceedingly obliging, and a good friend to the cause of pharmacy. Mr. R. P. Bagley, as the local Pharmacy Board member, takes an intelligent interest in the work, and may be reckoned as above the average representative chemist. Mr. J. M. English, who has been more than once mayor of Mornington, takes a warm interest in pharmaceutical questions, and has on several occasions ventilated subjects relating to board management and policy. He is credited with considerable ability, and will no doubt turn his talents to account for the advancement of our New Zealand druggists, and particularly for the promotion of pharmacy work in Otago.

FIJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. E. G. B. Powell, of Levuka, Fiji, has been registered as a pharmacist, under the provisions of Ordinance No. XIV, 1881. His registration appears in the *Royal Gazette* last published.

MORNINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A young woman, a servant in the employment of Mr Bridge, the local chemist, had a rather narrow escape of being drowned in the baths on the 19th ultimo, and but for the opportune arrival and courageous conduct of Mr. Leon, a barrister, she must have perished. Mr. Leon having his attention aroused by screams from the interior of the baths, rushed in and merely removing a small portion of his clothing, succeeded in saving the young woman, who had already disappeared beneath the water, and, with the assistance given by the baths' lessee, Mr. Irvine, he managed to bring her out. It is said that the young woman was a good swimmer, but must have fainted in the water.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The proclamation quarantining all vessels arriving from Queensland has been revoked.

A correspondent writes to the *Herald* showing that the remedy used by the natives of South Africa in cases of snake-bite has been proved eminently effective. It consists of the virus of the snake being collected, dried, and reduced to powder. This pulverised poison is kept in small bags, and is frequently attached as a neck pendant by the natives to be ready in case of emergency. The powder is applied to the wound immediately a snake has bitten a native, and on the principle of *similia similibus curantur* the fatal effects of the bite are completely nullified, for after a short period of drowsiness the patient becomes as well as ever. Certainly this is worthy of trial.

Happily the threatened introduction to the colonies of cholera has been averted. The Sydney Board of Health has issued instructions to all authorities, stress especially being laid upon the fact that the dreaded disease "does not spread in clean places. Filth in one sense or another is the cause of almost all the most serious diseases. Where pure air, pure water, and sound food are, cholera has never yet gained a serious hold; nor are typhoid, diarrhœa, diphtheria, dysentery, or other epidemic diseases likely to spread."

A great scare has been caused here by the statement made by the Inspector of Nuisances to the effect that a good rainfall would carry all the nightsoil into the Botany Engine Pond. Every precaution has been taken by the Central Board of Health to prevent such a horrible catastrophe.

The health authorities have cleared the "Parthia" (steamer), which arrived here on the 30th January, with 764 immigrants. Two fresh cases of measles having broken out on the 16th January, 200 of the immigrants, including all the children, were detained in quarantine.

NEW ZEALAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

PROPOSED TRADE ASSOCIATION AT CANTERBURY.

A meeting of chemists was held in the library of Warner's Hotel, presided over by Mr. W. W. S. Price, on November 26, for the purpose of considering the desirability or otherwise of forming an Association of chemists, having for its objects trade interests and the better administration of the Pharmacy Act, and to suppress illicit trading in poisonous articles. Owing to the absence of prominent members of the trade from unavoidable causes, it was resolved that Messrs. Wilson and Hill be requested to canvass the chemists in the city, and communicate with country members on the subject which the meeting was called to discuss. The meeting adjourned to Thursday, January 7, 1886, 8.30 p.m.

Mr. N. Dodds, son of Mr. G. F. Dodds, Port Chalmers, has commenced business in Oamaru under the style of N. Dodds and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Mr. J. Stephenson Cooke, late with Mr. W. R. Cooke, Christchurch, has purchased the business established by the late Mr. Robinson in Cashel-street, which for several years has been successfully conducted by Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. J. M. Cambridge, Ashburton, has disposed of his business to Mr. A. Kamnitzer.

Mr. Davis, of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, has been in Christchurch, and proceeds north. Mr. Davis' mission was to arrange contracts for further extending their advertising operations, and, we understand, the "stars and stripes" are well displayed on the advertising stations in the city.

Mr. William Walker, resident with Mr. G. Bonnington, successfully passed the last examination under the Pharmacy Board, and was duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Thursday half-holiday in Christchurch proved to be impracticable amongst chemists. It is satisfactory to know that where assistants and pupils are kept, the alternate holiday for them is arranged for.

Mr. Joseph Stevens, Christchurch, places his business in the market. He intends returning to England.

A class for the study of materia medica in Christchurch is to be formed at an early date, under the same directorship as the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Class held during the winter.

Mr. James Johnston Murray, an Auckland gentleman, has returned to the colony equipped with the following qualifications, viz.:—M.B., 1882, Ed. University; M.R.C.S., 1883. Dr. Murray has accepted appointments in Kaiapoi, and commences practice in January.

The Hospital in Christchurch is now placed by the new Act under the North Canterbury Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, and, we understand, many changes are taking place.

The contract for drugs is not yet accepted, but for the casual ward at Lyttelton, Mr. Robert Tait is the successful tenderer, and for the Akaroa Hospital, Mr. H. Citron is to supply the drugs.

QUEENSLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The first number of your journal was well received here, and I have not the least doubt that it will soon become very popular. Queenslanders have not much sympathy with the Victorian chemists since they take to themselves the title of "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia."

The cholera scare has quite subsided, and the emigrants are to be released forthwith. And so we are saved a terrible epidemic. From the number of businesses changing hands here, you will put us down as rolling stones.

Mr. Moore, late of Mitchell, has purchased the business of Mr. Vaughan of Southport; Mr. Vaughan proceeds to Rockhampton where he has bought the business of Mr. Meade, who has been in a weak state of health for some time; I understand Mr. Meade will take a six months' tour of the various Australian colonies, and thus gather matter of incalculable benefit for the profession in Queensland.

Mr. Von Berger of Minton, is in Brisbane, having sold out to Mr. A. Scowen of Sydney; Mr. H. Roland of Bundaberg has sold out to Mr. J. Davidson, late of Stanthorpe; Mr. Roland has started a new business in Maryborough.

Mr. P. N. Taylor who has lately arrived from London, has started in business in Charters Towers.

Mr. L. W. Camb, late of Sydney, has started a new business at Marburg near Rosewood. Mr. Connelan has started in business at Gatton, and Mr. J. Evans at Rosewood.

Mr. Comley of Normanton is on a visit to Brisbane, and Mr. Thomas of the same place is expected shortly.

Messrs. Atkinson and Powell of Townsville have moved into their new premises, which are the finest north of Brisbane.

Death has taken from us Mrs. Costin, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Costin. The deceased with her husband emigrated to Australia some fifty years ago, and after some twenty years

sojourn in the southern colonies, they came to Brisbane. Mrs. Costin has left a numerous family, which includes three sons in business in Brisbane, one, Mr. W. J. Costin being the oldest established chemist in the Queensland capital.

I observe that the Eodone Aërated Water Company Limited (which was founded by Mr. C. F. Yeo), has obtained the sole right to use Codd's patent bottles.

I notice that a company is in course of formation to manufacture soap, candles, soda, glycerine, &c.

The Ithaca Divisional Board lately refused to allow Messrs. Elliott Brothers and Co. a site in their division for an acid factory, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the public health.

The cholera scare has quite died away, and people are falling into their old ways again; but still it is a pity they do not make the use of disinfectants the rule—not the exception.

The Government has ordered an enquiry to be held to find the cause of the late outbreak, and the nature of the disease. The board will consist of Drs. Bancroft, Marks, Thomson, and Wray.

I hear that a medical society is likely to be formed in Brisbane.

With some few exceptions the medical men do not dispense their own medicines. I have heard that some make the excuse that they cannot trust their prescriptions in the hands of chemists, and yet they employ unqualified dispensers themselves. I heard of a patient of one of these dispensary doctors being kept waiting for medicine from late one night to the middle of next day.

A suggestion has been commended to the incoming committee of the Townsville Hospital in favour of obtaining the services of trained nurses from London.

A little boy died the other day at Rockhampton from a gathered cut on his foot. The day after the injury was done he went off into a syncope; but the efforts of Dr. Callaghan, who was immediately called in, were quite unavailing.

An awfully sudden death occurred at Mackay on January 11, when an old woman named Graham fell down whilst carrying a bucket of water. Mr. Trenant, chemist, immediately attended to her, and Dr. Cutfield was also sent for, but their services were useless.

Messrs. Smith, Forester and Co. have purchased the patent of the Farquhar filter. The filter is somewhat simple in itself, and can be made to any size. There is an inside casing, into which the water is put, and then passed through a pipe which runs down the centre. Carbonated sawdust is packed at the bottom, and it is through this mass that the water filtrates. At the bottom of the inside casing is a small space with a circular knife in it, which, when turned, removes the dirt that has been left at the top of the carbon, and so leaves the water to filter through a thoroughly clean surface. Small perforated holes in the bottom allow the water to pass through. It is stated to be perfect as a filter, and can also be used on a large scale for the filtration of sewage and water for towns.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Maryborough Municipal Council, on the 5th ult., in reply to certain comments in the Press, that the Health Committee had fallen into a "do-nothing" policy, the Mayor defended them from the accusation, stating that the drains were being properly cleaned, and disinfectants sold at 4s. 6d. per gallon, and that all other work in connection with, and for the benefit of the public health, was being carried on quietly but surely. The question of another failure in proceedings taken against the vendors of adulterated milk came up. On the very day on which the Council met an information had been dismissed by the Police Magistrate on the plea that instead of giving the exact words of the statute, and saying "public analyst," the municipal inspector had said "local analyst." The Mayor and several aldermen characterised the decision of the Bench as paltry, and as against the spirit of the Act, and decided that for the future the inspector be directed to carry the Act with him, and read out the clauses necessary, word for word, to the purveyors of milk.

BRISBANE FRIENDLY ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES' DISPENSARY.

(from our own correspondent.)

Brisbane, 9th January, 1886.

The delegates from the various lodges of the above Society met in the Oddfellows' Hall, Brisbane, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. The following are the officers for the year:—President, Mr. J. A. Clark; vice-president, Mr. R. Wishart; treasurers, London Chartered Bank; secretary, Mr. T. J. Cook; trustees, re-elected; auditors, Messrs. Dark, Sunners, and Strickland; committee of management, M.U.I.O.O.F. Messrs. Birkbeck and Sweatman; G.U.O.O.F., Messrs. M'Conachie and Newman; P.A.F.S.O.A., Messrs. Long and Blocksidge; Rechabites, Messrs. M. and J. Beeston; Royal Foresters, Mr. D. W. Jones; A.U.O. Druids, Mr. T. Taylor.

From the report furnished it was evident that the Society had now become a standing and permanent institution of the colony, having passed through its chrysalis or tentative state, for the members now were enrolled to the extent of 1,500, no less than one-third of that total having added their names during the year just closed. Not only had the Society proved a benefit society to its members, but as a financial institution it was also worthy of note, as it now had £100 standing to its credit. No less than 7,263 prescriptions had been prepared. One of the pleasing features of the meeting was the granting of a bonus to Mr. W. R. Colledge, the Society's dispenser, in appreciation of the able manner in which he had conducted his duties.

A long discussion then ensued on the appointment of doctors to the dispensary, but, after much animation had been shown, it was decided to adjourn the matter for a fortnight.

The Report.

The following report for the year ending 31st December, 1885, was read:—

"Your Committee of Management have much pleasure in submitting the following report and balance-sheet for your consideration, and beg to congratulate you on the present prosperous position of your institution.

"Although the success of the institution was a matter of doubt to many who felt the advisableness of making the effort, it is with extreme pleasure and confidence that your committee see it now established on a firm basis. We are confident that it will prove a direct benefit to all connected with it.

"There were sixteen lodges on your register at the beginning of the year; since then there have been three added, while numerous enquiries have been made by lodges desirous of joining.

"The number of members in January, 1885, was 1,226; now they have reached 1,500, showing an addition of 274 new members.

The management of the dispensary is still in the able hands of Mr. W. R. Colledge, A.L.P.S., to whose skilful and assiduous attention the prosperous results are largely due.

"Your committee would draw your attention to the fact that although the expenses incidental to starting the institution have been high, the stock and fittings are so complete that but very little increase will be required during the next year.

"The evident stability and prosperous condition of the institution has decided your Committee of Management to consider the advisableness of further increasing the benefits by extending its operations to providing medical attendance, and the matter will be brought before you at this meeting for your consideration, and they have not the slightest doubt that the success and example set us by kindred societies in the southern colonies and elsewhere will lead to a favourable result.

"John A. Clark, President.
"Chas. E. Birkbeck, Vice-President.
"Thomas J. Cook, Secretary."

The balance-sheet showed receipts, £706 1s. 4d.; the credit side gives £105 17s. 8d. balance in hand.

After the usual vote of thanks the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

THE BRISBANE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

(from our own correspondent).

Brisbane, January 9.

The Park Committee of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society met yesterday afternoon at their offices, near the Town Hall, when there were present:—Mr. John Scott, M.L.A. (chairman), Mr. L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., and the Hon. A. Raff, M.L.C., as well as the overseer and the secretary.

The overseer reported that during the past month the following had been received, among others, at the Society's

gardens:—Various seeds from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Rome; plants of *Nymphœa odorata*, from Dr. Bancroft; from J. W. Stewart, Daintree River, a splendid sample of mangoes, gathered from plants originally supplied by him to the Society some half-dozen years ago; from L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., plants, *Beaucarnea Sp.*; a hornbill from Hon. Jno. Douglas, C.M.S., Thursday Island; a load of manure from N. Corrigan, Ann-street, Brisbane; two emus from the trustees of the Botanic Gardens.

The overseer reported that he had potted off a fair stock of date plums, whampee, mangoes, Burdekin plum, litchii, loquat, &c., &c., and he further reported that everything pleasurable to the eye for the season was in a vigorous state of progression. The most noticeable of the plants in bloom was undoubtedly the *Cissia fistula* (the Indian Laburnum), this tree being especially beautiful on account of the magnificent sight afforded by the yellow flowers, which formed a glorious and umbrageous bower. One crucial test of the climatic capabilities had been afforded in the *Juglons nigra* (walnut), which showed its anti-drought qualities by producing excellent fruit, which was well matured, whilst the foliage had the correct verdant hue, appearing at the same time nice and healthy.

It was further reported that the recent rains had been of wonderfully beneficial effect over all vegetation, whilst the downpour had been of such service to the dahlias, acalphyas, dracœnas, crotons, &c., that their forward growth showed out their rich green most conspicuously. In fact, everything was progressing as grandly as the most imaginative mind could possibly wish.

It was minuted that 701 plants had been distributed during the previous month, either as exchanges, or to members, public institutions, &c., and the meeting closed after the election, as members of the Society, of Messrs. Chetwynd, Brisbane; E. Palmer, M.L.A., South Brisbane; John Coates, Bundaberg; Wm. Royse, Dunedin, N.Z.; and Wm. Pagan, Stanthorpe.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The President of the Central Board of Health has stated that the vinegar used with the fish had nothing whatever to do with the recent cases of fish poisoning at Hackney.

Professor Custance, director of the S.A. Agricultural College, and Mr. Jones, conservator of water, will visit Melbourne in a short time, they having been invited to attend the Victorian Royal Commission on vegetable products. Dr. Schomburgk was unable to accept the invitation offered him.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society of London, held on December 3rd at Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. Luther R. Scammell of Adelaide was elected a Fellow of the Society. This is a purely scientific institution, which was founded in 1841, and incorporated by Royal Charter. Professor Rennie of the Adelaide University, and Mr. Andrew Thomas, the assayer, are also Fellows. Mr. L. R. Scammell is the second son of Mr. L. Scammell, of the firm of Messrs. Faulding and Co., and has for several years had charge of the firm's laboratory and manufacturing department.

The Adelaide correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* writes:—We have had some hot weather. We are prepared to confess it. The thermometer on our hottest day rose to as high as 112deg. in the shade, which corresponds to 100deg. of Melbourne heat. Our sun heat was registered as 173deg., but this is misleading, for instead of being taken with the ordinary white glass, it was taken with the bulb blackened, so as to concentrate the rays of the sun as much as possible. This foolish plan, which always gives our outside temperature some 30 to 40 degrees more than it ought to be, secures for us an unenviable climatic reputation. I admit that our temperature usually ranges a little higher than that of Melbourne or Sydney; but in the very hot weather there is little to choose between the three cities. 110deg. in the dry heat of Adelaide is quite as bearable as 100deg. in the muggy heat of Melbourne, or 90deg. in the muggier heat of Sydney. Not one of them can be regarded as paradise when the glass stands at over 90deg. in the shade.

Sunstrokes, too, have been very numerous—due in nearly every instance to the neglect of those precautions which common sense indicates should be taken in a hot climate. People come here with their English modes of dress, and persist in wearing black coats and black hats, when the doing so must be purgatory to their personal comfort, and perilous to their lives.

Among minor troubles the existence of the codlin moth has been discovered in one or two of our gardens; but vigorous measures are being taken to stamp out the pest, and it is hoped that ere long they will be found to be effectual.

The work of forest conservation is progressing most satisfactorily. Out of 170,000 trees planted last year 160,000 are doing well, and during the ensuing season something like a million plants will be available for distribution among farmers, to corporations, and district councils. It is believed that in a few years our climate will be considerably modified by the extensive areas of land in the north that will be covered with forest trees.

VICTORIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The different local boards throughout the colony a short time ago received circulars from the Central Board of Health, requesting them to adopt several model bye-laws which the board had formed for the full and proper supervision over places from which nuisances might arise, such as dairies, outhouses, and other places. The correspondence already received by the board shows that the model bye-laws are almost certain to be adopted in their entirety throughout the colony at no distant date. The object of the bye-laws is to ensure the proper precautions being taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as typhoid fever, &c., which is prevalent just now.

The following letter from the health officer, Mr. C. G. Casey, was read at the meeting of the Brighton Borough Council, held on January 11th:—

"Bay-street, Brighton, January 6, 1886.

"The Worshipful the Mayor and Councillors of Brighton.

"Gentlemen—I have the honour to submit herewith for your perusal my annual report on the sanitary state of the borough from the 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

"The borough has been, I am glad to state, free from all epidemic diseases during the time comprised in the report, no general visitation of a contagious nature having occurred, though from month to month an occasional case of low fever has happened. These, however, have generally been amenable to treatment. The number of births has been 171, of which 79 were males and 92 females, or an increase of 23 over the preceding year, for which the enlarged population will account. The deaths have been 81 (an exactly similar number to those in 1884). Of these there were 47 males and 34 females; of the foregoing there were four inquests and one suicide, but no death from any contagious disease. I have pleasure at being able to report that the year 1885 has been unusually healthy, and would look for an increase in this if the drains in the lower and more level parts of the borough were all channelled, to admit of their being constantly flushed with water, of which there is such an abundant supply. Much complaint has been made of the exposed state of the private baths at the south beach, which are within a close view of the parties frequenting the adjacent pier. This nuisance would be met by the erection of a loftier fence on the northern side of the baths.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"C. Gavan Casey, Officer of Health."

The Public Service Board have certified to the Minister of Agriculture that there is no person in the public service qualified to undertake the duties of Agricultural Chemist and perform work for his department. They have arrived at this decision after making the most searching inquiries throughout the public service, and applications will now be invited from persons capable of undertaking the duties, outside the service. The successful applicant will be appointed by the Government; but he must hold a certificate from the Public Service Board that he possesses the needful qualifications for the position.

In consequence of scarlet fever having manifested itself in the family of one of the teachers who resides upon the premises, the State-school at Horsham has been closed.

The Victorian branch of the British Medical Association held a meeting on the 27th ult., in the hall of the Royal Society, Dr. Henry, the president, in the chair. In the course

of his remarks the president drew attention to the proposed establishment of a convalescent home in lieu of the one so successfully carried on by Lady M'Culloch, and recommended the scheme to the attention of the medical profession. Two papers on "Post nasal growths," and on "A case of early malignant disease of the larynx," were read by Dr. Cox, whilst an account of a case of decapitation on a railway, which was complicated by rupture of the heart, apparently by shock, was contributed by Dr. Neild.

Rabbit extermination has advanced considerably throughout the districts infected within the last few days. Thirty-five shire councils reported to Mr. Black, the officer appointed to administer the Act, that on the 21st January they had been very successful in their efforts in the general onslaught they had commenced against the vermin. Operations will be commenced by the Shires in the North and North-western Districts, about forty in number, against the rabbits early in the present month. The heavy rains which we have experienced lately had the effect of causing chalk and arsenic to be less extensively used for poisoning the rabbits than it otherwise would have been. A better use of this description of poison can be made at the watering places frequented by the rabbits than if it were placed in the burrows. The principal agent used in the neighbourhood of the burrows has been bi-sulphide of carbon. It is not the intention of the Lands Department to make any experiments with any of the specifics forwarded to them as they think that with the combined and simultaneous action of the shires, together with a judicious use of bi-sulphide of carbon and chalk and arsenic the rabbit pest can be eradicated.

Recently the attention of the Minister of Agriculture was directed by the Bellarine Shire Council to the partial failure for the last few years in that district of the onion crop, and asked that he would cause inquiries to be instituted for the purpose of discovering the reason for the failure. The department was furnished with samples of soil in which onions had been grown with poor returns, and these were forwarded to Mr. W. Johnson, analytical chemist, of Windsor, for analysis. Mr. Johnson has now reported that the cause of failure is the almost total absence of those ingredients in the soil which are most requisite for the successful cultivation of the onion, namely, phosphates and sulphur. He reports that lime and other constituents are to be found in the soil in sufficient quantities, and recommends manuring the ground in which onions are intended to be grown with a plentiful supply of gypsum and bone-dust. A copy of Mr. Johnson's report has been forwarded to the Bellarine Shire Council.

Mr. Le Capelain, the inspector for the Central Board of Health, was instructed by the president of the board to proceed to Mornington to ascertain the correctness of the local constable's report to the effect that two deaths had taken place in Mornington from typhoid fever. Mr. Akehurst, president of the board, received a telegram on the 26th ult. from Mr. Le Capelain, stating that Mr. Swift, a resident of the district, had lost a daughter, nine years of age, from typhoid fever on the 6th of January. The local medico, Dr. Hooper, certified as to the cause of death. The other case was that of a Miss Rose, who died at Geelong on her arrival from Mornington, of typhoid fever, after a couple of days illness.

The Central Board of Health received a report of nine cases of typhoid fever on the 27th ult., three of which terminated fatally, namely, two at Prahran, and one at Goornong, in the Sandhurst district; the other cases were one at Sandridge, two at Lancefield, and three at Yea. Mr. Akehurst, the president of the Board of Health, states that the several local health officers are taking every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading.

In consequence of several statements having lately appeared in one of the up-country journals in reference to the outcome of the inquiries lately conducted by the Noxious Fumes Board, and which are decidedly misleading, the Secretary of Mines is desirous that they should be corrected. One paragraph states that the report of the board is to the effect that the use of lithofracteur is not injurious to health, whereas the report contains one passage as follows: "It is an established fact that nitro-glycerine compounds (under which head are included dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting gelatine, &c.) frequently produce deleterious effects on the human subject." The board furthermore states in its report that it is of the opinion "that nitro-glycerine compounds are injurious." One of the misstatements complained of is that the evidence mostly called for was that of mine-owners. As a matter of fact, the records of the board show that of 89 witnesses examined there was only one mine-owner, the rest being 59 miners and 29 managers.

At the last meeting of the Council of Agricultural Education it was decided to invite tenders for the erection of the Dookie Experimental Farm of the proposed agricultural school. The plans submitted, and which the council approved of, provide a building capable of accommodating forty students, and the cost is estimated at £2,000.

That anything can possibly succeed without advertising is now an irreducible fallacy, and when we find a member of the trade indulging in a novel system of advertising we look upon him immediately as a man who is bound to succeed. This certainly applies to Mr. Francis Longmore, chemist, of Melbourne, who hit upon a capital plan of advertising a new specific for corns. Mr. Longmore advertised that he was prepared to give a sum of money to those who were sufficiently sharp-witted as to guess in one word the names of two articles contained in a case known as Portia's Casket. The one article was flesh and the other fruit. Melbourne must have some really clever people in her midst, for no fewer than 162 sent in correct solutions. The word was *Acorn*.

Arsenic and chaff have proved the most effective means against the rabbits last year. No less than 500 drums of bi-sulphide of carbon and 20 tons of arsenic have already been distributed for use on the Crown lands, and 320 men will be engaged in the destruction of "bunny."

Mr. Levien, the Minister of Mines, has forwarded a letter of thanks to Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the chairman of the board appointed to report upon the use of nitro-glycerine compounds in mines, and the best means of rendering innocuous the fumes arising from their combustion. Effect will be given to Mr. Ellery's recommendation.

The Minister of Defence has appointed Dr. J. H. Browning, the health officer at the Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, to act as medical officer to the artillery forces stationed at Queenscliff and the other points about the bay.

The committee of the Melbourne Central Board of Health has reported on their test examination of filters. They however contented themselves with simply mentioning which was the best filter, but this information being insufficient for the president, he has called for fuller particulars.

A correspondent of the *Argus* calls attention to the rotten rubbish and decomposed fruit used in the manufacture of Victorian jams.

Typhoid fever has been rather prevalent in the colony the last few weeks, and a couple of cases were reported in the last week of January. One of the patients lived at Carlton, and was removed to the Melbourne General Hospital, where he succumbed to the attack. The other case was reported from near Murtoa, in the Wimmera district.

A correspondent signing himself "Cave Canem" writes to the *Argus*, describing what he believes to have been a clear case of *rabies* which "crast his 'een" on the Burwood road. "Cave Canem" must have made a discovery indeed, for *rabies* is an unknown quantity in this "land of the blessed."

On January 14th a woman named Mary Healy died in the Homœopathic Hospital. She fell and hurt herself so severely that she asked for a medical man, but instead of finding a duly qualified medical practitioner, the Rev. R. V. Danne, Congregational minister, was called in, and in place of ministering to the mind, he attempted to deal with the more scientific pursuit of medicine. He prescribed for her, but as the patient got worse she was removed to the Homœopathic Hospital, where she died. The *post mortem* examination revealed that she was suffering from empyæmia, and that the case had been rendered much more difficult of treatment owing to the severe irritation on the surface of the body caused by the poultices applied by Mr. Danne's directions. At the inquest the parson stated that he had frequently received fees for medical advice, and had for two years attended lectures in the medical course at the Melbourne Hospital. The jury added a rider to their verdict that Mr. Danne should be highly censured for not calling in a properly qualified medical man.

The proclamation declaring all ports in Queensland and Northern Territory of South Australia infected with cholera, has been revoked.

Scientific and Practical Notes and Formulæ.

"INEBRIISM: A PATHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY."

This work forms an interesting contribution to the medico-legal side of the controversy with respect to alcholism. The author adduces much philosophical argument, as well as a good deal of scientific proof, to show that the persistent drunkard is really diseased, and will in all likelihood transmit his disorder in a modified form to his descendents. This being the case, his condition and treatment call for discriminating care on the part of the State. The tendency to intemperance in its typical form is, according to Dr. Wright, grafted upon a neurotic stem. The alcoholic craving is more than a mere perversion of taste. It is commonly an impulse to intoxication rather than to drink, and is due to a sensation acting from without upon brain centres whose vitality has been impaired and their power of resistance correspondingly lessened. The drunkard is thus in some measure a practical automaton. Perhaps too much is made of this view, and too little of the effect of will power and of moral influence as a check upon the drinking habit. At the same time, it must be admitted that the will, with all other mental and moral attributes, is weakened and dulled by the general nervous anæsthesia, which as stated by this writer, form an important consequence of alcoholism.

The physical and functional effects of intemperance are carefully described. The degeneration of brain-tissue and the resulting failure in mental, moral, and motor processes, the transmission of these defects to posterity, their analogy with certain forms of insanity, and their legal significance are the occasion of closely sustained and generally correct reasoning. The argument is not without force that the drunkard, and in some cases even his children, should be disqualified from the discharge of civil duties, and exculpated as unsound in judgment from the full penalty of their offences. There is reason also in the contention that "the State has no right to shirk its proper share of responsibility (for crime among inebriates); for the State can, if it chooses, remove the temptations to drink which beset the epileptoid inebriate. It can also remove that factor of irregularity in human conduct, alcohol, which operates in the destruction of honest and healthy motive, and in the substitution for it of the passions and lusts and appetites of mere sensuality."—*The Lancet.*

MILK.

The following synopsis by the *Sanatarian* of a paper by Dr. Dougall, of Glasgow, detailing experiments conducted with a view to discovering the absorptive power of milk on various volatile substances, will be of interest.

Dr. Dougall enclosed in a jar a portion of certain substances giving off emanations, together with a uniform quantity of milk, for a period of eight hours. At the end of that time a sample of milk was drawn by means of pipette from the lowest stratum of the vessel exposed in the jar; and we find that the following were the results of his experiments:—

	Smell in milk.
1. Coal gas	distinct
2. Paraffin oil	strong
3. Turpentine	very strong
4. Onions	very strong
5. Tobacco smoke	very strong
6. Ammonia	moderate
7. Musk	faint
8. Assafœtida	distinct
9. Stale urine	faint
10. Creosote	strong
11. Cheese (stale)	distinct
12. Chloroform	moderate
13. Putrid fish	very bad
14. Camphor	moderate
15. Decayed cabbage	distinct

It thus became obvious that the milk had absorbed the emanations of all the substances to which it had been exposed, and it furthur transpired that all the specimens examined retained their distinctive odors for as long as fourteen hours after their removal from the glass jar in which they had been exposed.

Cream, according to Dr. Dougall, may be regarded as acting in much the same manner as milk; indeed, although it contains less water than milk, yet it has special qualities of its own which may perhaps make it even more liable to retain offensive and dangerous emanations than the parent fluid itself. Abundant evidence has, however, been given to show that far more care is needed in connection with the storage of milk than has heretofore been regarded as necessary, and this especially where milk or cream is kept in apartments or wards occupied by sick persons. If the emanations to which the milk is exposed are of a diseased and dangerous quality, it is all but impossible that the sample can remain free from offensive and dangerous properties, and it should become an invariable rule to keep as little milk as possible in sick rooms, and never to allow a supply which has thus been exposed to unwholesome emanations to be used for food.

Under these circumstances it has been lately held desirable to boil all milk which is open to suspicion before using it. In the course of several epidemics in which milk has acted the vehicle of infection, it has been noticed that persons who had only consumed it after it had been boiled escaped all ill results whereas other members of the same family or community who had not taken that precaution had been attacked with desease.

Domestic Salve.—The following makes an excellent general ointment for all kinds of wounds, sores, burns, etc.:—Camphor 5 parts; Carbolic acid 4 parts; Vaseline 80 parts; Diachylon plaster 30 parts. Melt together the Vaseline and the plaster, and stir in the camphor and carbolic acid when nearly cold. The directions for use should be to apply it on on a piece of linen rag, after the wound or sore has been washed with lukewarm water. The dressing should be changed every twelve hours, washing between each application.

Whooping-Cough.—The following has been found of great service in the treatment of this affection, especially to prevent the night spasms:—R. Pot. bromidi ʒ j. Chloral hydratis ϑ ij Tr. belladonnæ ʒ ss. Syr. Auranti ℥ j. Aq. Cinnan ad ℥ iij. A teaspoonful at bed-time for a child one year old, and increase according to age.

For Ringworm.—The following is highly commended as a remedy for ringworm:—R. Thymol ʒj. to ij. Chloroform ℥j. Olive-oil ʒ iij. M. The thymol destroys the fungus, the oil prevents irritation and rapid evaporation, while the chloroform facilitates the absorption of the active ingredients by acting on the sebaceous glands.

Sea-sickness—Cocaine has proved eminently effective in cases of sea-sickness. Dr. Manassein of St. Petersberg has been directing discoveries on this point and finds a remedy in a teaspoonful, administered every two hours, of the following mixture:—Muriate of Cocaine 0·15, rectified spirits of wine (in sufficient quantity) and aq. dist 150·0. The administration to be at starting and has most clearly a prophylactic effect.

Interesting Experiments.—A mixture of ten parts of perfectly dry permanganate potassium with two or three parts of concentrated sulphuric acid is a most powerful oxidising agent, owing to the separation of permanganate acid and its immediate decomposition with the liberation of oxygen. Volatile oils are violently affected by this mixture if about 10 drops are placed in a little dish and then touched with a stout glass rod previously dipped into the mixture. The following produce explosions, often violent:—Oils of thyme, mace, turps (rect.) spike, cinnamon, origanum, rue, cubebs, and lemons. The following oils are simply influenced, particularly if poured upon blotting paper and touched with the mixture, though under certain still unknown circumstances explosions may occur. Oils of rosemary, lavender, cloves, rose, geranium, gaultheria, caraway, cajeput, bitter almonds, and rectified petroleum. The following substances are ignited without explosion:—alchohol, ether, wood spirit, benzol, chlorelayl, sulphide of carbon, and cotton. Gunpowder and guncotton are not ignited.—*Revue Scientifique.*

Brun's Mounting Fluid.—A correspondent wishes to know what Brun's mounting fluid is, and how it is made. The name is applied to a mounting medium having a refractive index, the same (or nearly the same) as saliva, mucus, albumen, &c., or about 1·37, and which was suggested by Brun. It is composed of

Grape sugar	4 parts.
Glycerine	1 part.
Distilled water	14 parts.
Camphorated spirits	1 part.

Blue Gum to the Front.—Here is something which should attract Australian attention. Under the heading of "A New Use for Eucalyptus Trees" an American Journal says; "The patenting of a process for the manufacture of a preparation of the gum of Eucalyptus Globulus, which has the effect of thoroughly removing the scales which form on steam-engine boilers, and of preventing rust and pitting, has created a largely increased demand for it both in this country and Europe. The effect of this preparation, in preventing the pitting or corrosion of boilers will, it is expected, extend the period of their usefulness 100 or 150 per cent., and at the same time effect a great saving in fuel, as scale is a non-conductor of heat. The company owning the patent, at Redmont (Cal.) has also embarked in the distillation of essential oils of the Eucalyptus Globulus, which have heretofore been supplied by Australia, it being found that they can be reproduced at a profit. With this object in view the company proposes to set out extensive forests of Eucalyptus trees, in order to have at its command a sufficient supply of leaves, the portion of the tree consumed in the manufacture of the oils.

M. Pasteur is daily receiving fresh accessions of ladies and gentlemen and children who have been bitten by mad dogs. The space at the hospital for these patients is getting scarce, and, says an exchange, it will soon be necessary to have a special hospital for the hydrophobia patients of Pasteur.

Australia Produces the Giant Topaz.—There is now on view at the Melbourne Exhibition Building for a few days prior to its being forwarded to Europe, a giant topaz, supposed to be the largest in the world. The *Argus* says it has the perfect crystalline form, and weighs over 4lb avoirdupois. It was found by the owner in alluvial tin-drift, at a depth of 3 feet from the surface, on one of his tin mines at the East Coast, Tasmania, in 1883. The name of this giant gem-stone is "Kateena Lienna," the Tasmanian native name for "light of the sea." Accompanying it is a photograph of the gem, and also a photograph, taken by Mr Wintle, F.L.S., of the spot where it was found, with men engaged in tin-mining operations. Beside it are several smaller topazes, showing the size and form in which they are usually obtained.

Beef v. Human Flesh.—The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia says:—"The cow eats the grass and lies down to chew the cud; the man bolts his dinner and rushes to his business. The cow usually lives her allotted time, unless carried off by some acute, contagious, or infectious disease; the man becomes a martyr, first to dyspepsia, and secondarily to some disease of malnutrition, and dies very prematurely."

Artificial Eggs.—Recently the provision dealers in Patterson, N.J., have had many complaints about eggs. One dealer had an alleged farmer arrested and fined for selling ancient eggs that had been treated in some way so as to look like fresh eggs. Another dealer tried some eggs, and found that the shells were made of plaster of Paris, and the interior of a *chemical mixture*. Several provision dealers say there is a factory in New York for manufacturing artificial eggs; but others say the eggs are limed.

Typhoid Fever.—The mortality returns, and the records of the principal hospitals (says the *Sydney Morning Herald* of January 12), show that the number of cases of typhoid fever increases year by year. The present outbreak is seemingly the worst experienced by the city and suburbs for some years, and is much more severe than the outbreak of last season. A number of principal medical practitioners of the city and suburbs, who have been consulted as to the cause of the increase of the disease, are of opinion that it is due to the existence of numerous cesspits, to imperfect drainage, to the insufficiency of the water supply for flushing drains, to accumulations of filth being allowed in the vicinity of some of the houses where the disease has appeared, and to the disregard in other ways of sanitary laws. It is thought, too, by many that the existence of cowyards and dairies in the city has something to do with the spread of the disease. About this time last year there were in the four principal hospitals 86 persons suffering from typhoid fever; now, however, there are no less than 102 typhoid patients in the same institutions.

The *Industrie Blatter* says that liquid amber, when used as a mounting medium, should be first dissolved in an excess of a fluid consisting of equal parts of benzine and alcohol. It may then be filtered and the solvents driven off by heat. Styrax, which has also been recommended time and again as a substitute for Canada balsam, should first be dissolved in chloroform, filtered and evaporated to a proper consistency.

When ether has been used to swell bleached shellac previous to solution, great care should be taken to get rid of all surplus, as otherwise it interferes with the subsequent solvent powers of alcohol. Some shelled shellac upon which alcohol had been poured without this precaution, remained unaltered for a month. On pouring out the fluid and drying the shellac in a cloth, it dissolved almost as soon as it was put into fresh alcohol.—*National Druggist.*

The New Anæsthetic, Cocoaine.—Charles D. Bradley, a Chicago physician, has become insane by the use of the new anæsthetic cocoaine, and has physically ruined his wife and five children by experimenting upon them with the drug. This anæsthetic has every appearance of becoming altogether too popular as an antidote for hay fever and similar inflictions, for it is almost as noxious as either opium or alcohol, if indulged in immoderately.

Eucalyptus Toilet Vinegar.—

Acetic Ether	℥ j
Concentrated Acetic Acid	℥ iv.
Tincture Eucalypt	℥ j
Cologne	2 pints,

This is a hygienic remedy, refreshing, removing and preventing redness of the skin, and is a fine perfume and disinfectant. It is used by adding a few drops to the water used for the bath or to sprinkle about the room.

A Japanese microscopist suggests India ink as a most excellent material for coloring injections. It mixes well with the gelatin, is excessively fine, and consequently will pass into the smallest capillaries without any trouble. It is said also to have no tendency to exude or spread into surrounding tissues. I used it several years ago as an aid to the study of the internal organs of infusorians, and was much pleased with it.

Students' Corner.

We propose to devote part of our space monthly to students in the ranks of pharmacy.

Their position is not altogether an easy one. Too often isolated, and without the stimulus of intercourse with others engaged in the same occupation and studies, they find themselves baffled by difficulties that are easily surmounted with a little help, and are tempted to waste time that could be profitably and pleasurably spent in preparation for the enforced curriculum.

For many years the "Student's Corner" has been a much appreciated feature in *The Chemist and Druggist*.

The competitions have been open to all, and some continental students have engaged in them, but the great distances have prevented the entrance of colonial competitors. Although this matter has engaged our attention, we have been unable, to our regret, so to arrange the regulations as to do away with this difficulty. We now bring the "Students' Corner" to the very doors of our Australasian supporters, and we trust that many students will avail themselves of the advantages it offers.

For the present, the competition will consist of written exercises.

Questions will be set each month relating to chemistry, botany, and materia medica. Replies must be written on one side of the paper only. Each sheet should bear some *nom de plume* or motto, and an envelope bearing the same legend, and containing the competitors' real name and address, should accompany it.

Replies must reach this office not later than February 15. This long interval is fixed to give students in the more distant districts a chance of competing.

All papers will be examined by some competent authority, and the result will be published in our March number. The names of the successful candidates will be published, and the mottoes or *noms de plume* of the others, in order of merit.

The prizes, to consist of books, published at about the value of 10s. for the first, and 5s. for the second, will then be forwarded to the winners as soon as their choice can be ascertained.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe what occurs when zinc is treated with dilute sulphuric acid? Give an equation illustrating the reaction and calculate the weight of all the products from ten troy ounces of metallic zinc treated in this way?

2. Describe all the principal parts of a flowering tree, such as the eucalyptus or magnolia?

3. Mention the botanical source, natural order, habitat, and method of preparation of opium, and Socotrine aloes?

POISONING CASES.

An Extraordinary Affair.—A singular case of blood poisoning is reported by Dr. Esan to the *South Australian Advertiser*:—A large black snake was killed at a place called Blackheath, on the eastern side of the Bremer, and while being killed was noticed to bite itself in several places. It was flung over a fence and while hanging there swelled out to unusual proportions. Some 24 hours afterwards Miss Buxton, out of curiosity, was examining it closely, and while doing so was almost prostrated by a most repulsive smell. Two hours afterwards a little sore place on her lip began swelling, and in three or four days her whole system showed signs of serious disarrangement. In the meantime the small sore on the lip had formed a large hard ulcer, discharging a stream of most offensive matter. Dr. Esan was called to her assistance, and at once prescribed the strongest remedies for snake poison. The young lady is now out of danger, but her case should serve as a warning that snakes are not to be tampered with even after they are dead.

Deaths whilst under Chloroform.—Dr. M'Farlane, of Wangaratta, proceeded to Benalla on the 15th of January, at the request of the district coroner, for the purpose of holding a *post mortem* examination on the body of a man named Cleary, who had died whilst under the influence of chloroform administered by Dr. Nicholson for the treatment of cancer.—An inquest was held at the Melbourne Hospital on the 29th ult., on the body of James Thomas Slattery, a boy aged 13 years, who was an inmate of the institution for hip disease. The deceased was a native of Colac, and the operation was to have been performed by Dr. Fitzgerald. Dr. Pardey administered the chloroform to the lad, but only three minutes had elapsed when he became unconscious, and there was a sudden stoppage of respiration, and although every effort was resorted to in order to restore the breathing, all was in vain. After the evidence had been given that all due and usual precautions had been used in the administration of the drug, the jury found an open verdict, viz., that the deceased died from the inhalation of chloroform.

Poisoning by Laudanum.—At Burton's Hotel, Cooktown, on January 9th, there was a most determined attempt at suicide by a single girl named Maggie Finn, who swallowed the major portion of an ounce of laudanum. She was handed over to the custody of the police, who conveyed her to the hospital.—At the Prince Consort Hotel, Brisbane, onthe 6th January, a married woman, named Jane Monroe, called for a glass of beer, into which (on being served) she emptied about two drachms of laudanum, and then drank the mixture. The act having been noticed, medical assistance was called in, and the stomach pump applied. On an analysis of the contents of the stomach having been obtained, traces of the laudanum were very distinct. After being conveyed to the hospital, where she remained until the 8th ult., the woman was brought before Mr Pinnock, and charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Afser the arresting constable's evidence had been taken, she was remanded until the 13th January, bail allowed; one surety in £10. Her husband became surety for her.

"Rough on Rats" was the cause of an inquest in Nelson, an old lady named Mary Dee, aged 65, having died from its effects on December 23rd, 1886. "Rough on Rats" being an arsenical preparation, is now a scheduled poison in New Zealand.

A case of suicide from laudanum and oil of vitriol is reported from Lyttelton. George Hayes, steward of the ship Merope, while in a state of despondency, owing to some irregularities in his accounts, drank about 3oz. of laudanum and 4oz. of sulphuric acid. Dr. J. Guthrie and Dr. Macdonald were called in, but were unable to save his life.

Poisoning by Morphia.—A coroner's inquest was held on January 19th as to the cause of death of the late Dr. Carr, the phrenologist, who died at the Commercial Hotel, Glen Innes, the previous night from the effects of morphia. It came out in evidence that the deceased admitted that the drug was self-administered, and that he did not expect to live beyond a few hours. Mr M'Kee, chemist, in evidence stated that on Friday, 15th January, Dr. Carr called at his shop and purchased 10 grains of morphia. The decision of the jury was that deceased died from the effects of morphia, but there was no evidence to show whether it was taken with a suicidal intent or for the purpose of alleviating pain.

Accidental Poisoning by Chloroform.—At the Morgue, Melbourne, on January 26th, an inquest was held by the City Coroner touching the death of Dr. Christie, late surgeon of the ship Loch Etives, who recently arrived in the colony in that vessel, and took up his residence at the Victoria Coffee Palace, at which establishment he was found dead in his bed on the 24th ultimo. The evidence of the porter was to the effect that he found deceased lying on his bed fully dressed, holding an empty bottle in one hand, and a towel, which was apparently saturated with chloroform, in the other, life being extinct. Evidence was given by Mr S. Walker, of No. 3 Market-street, a friend of the deceased, to the effect that Dr Christie was accustomed to the use of chloroform, which he inhaled for the purpose of easing a pain from which he suffered internally, and was in the habit of keeping the drug in his possession for that purpose. From the surrounding circumstances it was judged that the occurrence arose through the whole contents of the bottle having been accidentally spilled on the towel, and that death ensued in consequence of the inhalation of such a large quantity of the drug. The jury, after hearing the medical testimony of Dr. Brett, who made the *post mortem* examination, acting by the advice of the coroner, returned a verdict of accidental poisoning through chloroform.

Poisoning by Arsenic.—Three natives who were employed on the Port Darwin Cricket Ground, Queensland, were poisoned through drinking from a tin which had contained arsenic. One has since died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Poisoning by Ammonia.—A man named William Adderdice, 45 years of age, was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital on the 28th ultimo, suffering from poisoning by ammonia.

Poisoning by Muriatic Acid.—Nothing new was discovered in reference to the death of Eliza Ann Timms who committed suicide at Brisbane last month by poisoning herself with muriatic acid, the verdict of the jury being suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

Poisoning by Phosphorus.—A most peculiar and successful attempt at suicide occurred at Muttama on Thursday evening 14th January. A man who had been suffering from rheumatism (that being the only reason apparent) drank some beer containing phosphorus, which he had obtained from the heads of matches.

Poisoning by Morphine.—Mme. Corder, *née* Lantle, a sister of the Marquis de Gallifet of Paris, France, has fallen a victim to the use of morphine.

TRIAL OF A CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

An exhibition of the extinguishing power of the "Climax" chemical fire extinguisher and the "Climax" hand fire grenade took place on a vacant piece of land between Swanston-street and the Melbourne Gaol, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th ult., in the presence of a large number of persons. The agent for the invention explained before commencing operations that the extinguisher consisted of two tanks, each capable of holding 3 gal. of water, and numbered 1 and 2. They were contained in two boxes, one on either side, with corresponding numbers; the chemicals, when required to be used, were put into each tank. These chemicals dissolved in the water, and by pumping with a small handle affixed to the top, a stream charged with carbonic gas could be thrown to a distance of 40 ft. or 50 ft. The advantage which the inventor claimed over existing extinguishers was that, by keeping the chemicals apart from the water until required for use, there was nothing to corrode, and as there was no pressure on the tanks there was no danger of an explosion. The hand grenade comprised two bottles welded together, each containing a liquid which, when coming in contact with each other, formed carbonic gas. Between the two bottles was a harmless explosive cap, which, when exposed to fire smashed the bottles, and thus allowed their contents to spill. Strong fires made in packing cases of wood well saturated with tar and kerosene were operated on, but the success was only partial.—*Melbourne Argus.*

South American advices state that Dr. Freire, of the Rio de Janeiro, has already inoculated 5,000 persons in Brazil for the prevention of yellow fever, and that not one of this number has died of the disease, although the great bulk reside in centres of infection.

Editorial Notes.

PROSPECTS OF CHEMICAL TEACHING IN VICTORIA.

Up till the present time the chemical teaching and training to be had in Victoria have been of the most meagre. At the University, the only theoretical chemistry taught consisted of a single course, called Medical Chemistry, because it was one of the subjects in the medical curriculum, and open only to medical students. The proper name of the course should have been Very Elementary Chemistry, for it was delivered to students who were assumed to have had no previous chemical teaching, and the ground it covered was not as wide as that contained in many a half-crown school text-book. A trifling course of qualitative analysis accompanied this, but was elevated to the dignity of a separate subject, under the name of Practical Chemistry. That is the whole tale told of the University chemical teaching, unless we take account of the twenty or thirty lectures on chemistry delivered by Professor M'Coy in that marvellous fossil collection of lectures which constitute the single course of chemistry, mineralogy, and botany. These twenty lectures contain all the chemistry that any non-medical student has been able to get access to in the University. There is something so ludicrously fatuous in the action of the University Council in permitting for so long a time two such subjects as chemistry and botany to be served up in a single scientific hash, with a little mineralogy for garnish, that it seems almost absurd to be indignant; but those who have the interests of science, especially of chemical science, at heart must feel that the council has very inadequately discharged the duties of the important trust it has undertaken in directing the higher studies of the colony. However, quite recently, under the influence of internal pressure and criticism, the council has been forced to do tardy justice to the science of chemistry in the University, and has arranged for a complete three years' course worthy of the science and of an institution calling itself a modern university. Along with the lectures are to go some proper courses of laboratory practice. The University already possesses a fair laboratory for general instruction; but it will require to be extended and much better equipped before it is ready for advanced work. For a month past the colonial press has contained advertisements for application from local candidates for the new professorship of chemistry. These are to be sent to England, and adjudicated upon along with the applications called for in England, by a board of experts. It is a matter for congratulation that the University has decided to call for applications in England, and not to continue the evil policy of appointing new professors merely from local candidates, and as the salary is to rise by steady increments from £750 to £1,200 a year, a good chemist ought to be secured. Of course, it is to be remembered that the best class of man, the enthusiast and original researcher, is hard to tempt away from the splendidly equipped laboratories and libraries of Europe—from the privilege of personal communion with his fellows, and the general scientific atmosphere, which to him is life; but Australia does not seem to lie so much out of the world as it did fifteen years ago. What is wanted is a man that can organise and set in working order the new scheme—one who brings not only enthusiasm for his work, but that force of character that can communicate its enthusiasm to others, for what is lacking most in the students of Australian universities is enthusiasm in subjects for their own sakes, and not for the sake of passes and scholarships in them. With the advent of the new professor of chemistry and the new professor of biology, an influx of vitality is to be looked for on the scientific side of the Melbourne University, and it will come none too soon.

The action of the Pharmaceutical Society in sending home for as high class a man as can be secured for the position of Director of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, ought to result in decided benefit to pharmaceutical chemistry throughout the colonies. Hitherto, the arrangements for conducting the College of Pharmacy have been of an unmistakably makeshift character, and the aim of the work done there has been very little higher than to secure a bare pass for the students at the Pharmacy Board examinations. It will certainly be unwise on the part of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society if they insist on the directors conducting all the classes as hitherto. He should be allowed to specialise, and to that end should have assistance given him in some subjects, for otherwise the director will not be able to rise to a higher level than that of an expert coach. The Pharmaceutical Society should aim at making the instruction given at the college not merely such as will give the students the bare legal qualification that is required, but will impress upon them the conviction that pharmacy is a field of science in which there is abundance of room for original work. Of course, the average student, when he finally gets through and goes into business, finds quite sufficient outlet for all his energies in the close duties of the shop. If the college turns him out a reliable dispenser, that is about as much as it can hope to do with him; but with the choice spirits it is otherwise, as in every other walk of life there are the men that have not only the energy to discharge faithfully the ordinary average duties of business, but possess a surplus, which they are prepared to devote to helping the world on; and the truest service which the Society can do to Australian pharmacy is to give its ablest young men a respect and enthusiasm for their calling, which shall make them regard it not only as their business, but as a branch of science, to whose advancement it is in their power to contribute.

The teaching at the College of Pharmacy ought to be worked up to such a standard that if ever the idea of last year's International Pharmaceutical Congress is realised, and a common examinational standard adopted all over the world, with the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy conferred on all who reach it, colonial pharmaceutical students will not find the new regulations a hardship, and will, through the quality and quantity of the work done by them, be as well entitled to the dignity of a degree as University students. But it is certainly not to be hoped that this can be accomplished if the teaching be all left in one man's hands. If any one degree course at the University were all under one professor, very little value would be attached to any degrees conferred in it.

Meanwhile, those who for years have felt depressed by the

dismal condition of chemical teaching in Victoria can pluck up heart and indulge in a little sanguine hope. Much will depend on the calibre of the two new men who come out; but as their selection has been placed in good hands, there is every prospect of a satisfactory choice.

The University is not to be congratulated on the arrangements which it has made for carrying on the chemical lectures till the new professor arrives. The laboratory assistant has been appointed to lecture under the supervision of Professor M'Coy. How does one man lecture under the supervision of another? Does he write out his lectures, and take them to him to see if they are correct? The Council stultifies itself whenever it tries to legislate on scientific matters. After doing the right thing in re-arranging the chemical work at the University, to be true to its character, it must needs wind up with a piece of bungling.

CHOLERA AND WATER FILTRATION.

One of the clearest lessons of experience of cholera epidemics is that the disease is not infectious in the way in which scarlet fever or smallpox is infectious. Nurses and friends coming constantly in contact with the patient seem not more liable to attack than others. The researches of Koch, if they are fully confirmed by further investigation, will throw much light on the subject. It seems clear that the poison or infection consists of bacilli, minute rod-shaped organisms, that congregate most numerously in the lower bowel and swarm in the fæcal evacuations. It is only when these organisms are transferred to the bowel of other individuals that the disease is conveyed. The most common source of infection is the drinking water, which under certain circumstances is very liable to contamination with fæcal discharges. A single discharge, in favourable conditions, may carry the disease into hundreds of homes. Fortunately the bacillus in its ordinary (and hitherto the only observed) condition is easily destroyed. If dried up, if heated to the boiling point in the presence of moisture, or if placed in acid fluids, it is killed. Hence while the stomach is healthy and is secreting its acid gastric juice there is little fear of infection; and at the same time very ordinary care is sufficient to make a cholera patient quite harmless to the rest of the world. It is only necessary that all his evacuations and every thing they have touched should be immediately and completely disinfected.

We have been speaking hitherto of the adult stage of the bacillus alone. Under certain conditions which check the vitality of the organism, reproduction by division of the little rod into two or more lengths, ceases, and spores or germs are produced, corresponding to some extent with the seeds of the higher plants. Unlike the adult form, these are very hard to kill; they may be heated to 90 deg. C. (194 deg. F.), become dried, and float about in the air as dust without losing their vitality. They resist disinfectants and other influences that destroy the adult, which under suitable conditions they reproduce. But they are an exceptional form, very few are ever found in the air, and it is not these as a rule that carry infection. The spores of the supposed cholera bacillus have not yet been discovered. There are rare cases which it seems impossible to explain except under the hypothesis of spores, but infection can almost always be traced to the presence of the ordinary bacillus.

These considerations naturally suggest certain precautions that might well be observed by healthy persons during a cholera epidemic. Fresh vegetables or fruit should not be eaten till they have been well boiled. No water should be drunk that is not above suspicion. Boiling to destroy the germs and filtering to remove suspended matter and impurities of all kinds, will make the worst water a safe beverage.

As regards filters we may be permitted to give one word of warning. *Animal* charcoal, which is one of the most powerful filtering media, very soon loses its properties, and in the course of two or three weeks instead of removing organic matter actually becomes a sort of hotbed for promoting its growth.

One of the most remarkable filters ever produced was designed in Pasteur's laboratory by its director, M. Chamberland. It was designed in order to provide a ready means of obtaining constant supplies of water absolutely free from germs. At first required for purely scientific purposes, the facility with which it supplied germless water, water, that is, which could not under any circumstance convey infection, soon suggested its use for domestic and other purposes. It is already in the market in various forms, and can hardly fail to secure wide popularity. The principle of the filter is simplicity itself. It consists merely of a cylindrical jar of unglazed or biscuit porcelain, closed at one end and turned upside down on a ring of enamelled porcelain, which forms part of the tube, and contains an aperture for the discharge of water. This tube is placed in another metallic tube which screws on to a tap soldered to the water-pipe. When the water is turned on it fills the space between the metal and the porous tubes, and filters slowly from the outside to the inside, parting with all solid matter it contains, including germs and spores. Water thus filtered has been proved to be absolutely free from germs. One filter containing a tube eight inches long by one inch in diameter, with a water supply under a pressure of two atmospheres, or 30 lbs. to the square inch, will provide ten gallons of filtered water *per diem*. The number of tubes is easily increased so as to supply any desired quantity. In places where there is no water supply, an elevated cistern that could be filled daily by pumping or other means, would supply the necessary pressure. It would, however, have to be raised sixty feet above the filter to supply the pressure named, though probably a single atmosphere, or 15 lbs. to the square inch would prove effective. The porcelain filtering medium becomes rapidly soiled, but is very easily cleaned by vigorous scrubbing and immersion in boiling water or baking in an ordinary oven to destroy any germs that may have penetrated the substance of the porcelain.

CUNJEVOI, ITS CURATIVE PROPERTIES.

(Botanical name *Colocasia macrorrhiza*).

It is well known in the parishes of Maroochy and Mooloolah, near Brisbane, Queensland, that if a person be stung by the stinging tree leaf, and the affected part rubbed by the Cunjevoi leaf for some time, say for an hour or so, the pain ceases and does not return; whereas if the leaf is not so applied the pain from the sting will return for long after, when the affected part is wetted. A case was mentioned of a man having had his arm stung, and for a month afterwards, when wetted, the pain returned. In the case of the writer, when his hand was stung, the pain returned for about a fortnight.

A new use has been found for the leaves of this plant. Mrs. Traill, who resides near Mooloolah, a woman over 40 years of age, accidentally fell over a galvanised iron tub, and bruised her leg, but without breaking the skin. It then swelled, got discoloured and at last broke. She applied various remedies, but none healed it. Carbolic oil prevented it from getting any worse, but did not mend it.

After two years suffering she was recommended by a friend to try Cunjevoi leaves; that they would give pain in their use, but that they might effect a cure. Anyhow there would be no danger in using the same. This she did. They were prepared and applied thus: the midrib and strong fibres of the leaves were taken off, then the leaf was held to the fire to soften it and till it began to rise in small blisters and spit. It was then beaten till soft, and then applied to the sore part of the leg. This was applied in this manner for about five or six weeks, when the part, where so applied, come out in a great number of small blisters full of matter. The pain attending the use of the leaf was at last so great that it could only be applied during the day, and Holloway's ointment was used at night. In about three months after commencing to use the Cunjevoi leaves, the leg began to heal, and soon after it got well. Since healing, which took place about Christmas, 1884, it has never given her any trouble, only she finds it weaker than the other leg.

She is desirous that this information may be given to other sufferers, so that they may reap like benefits from its use.

A man in the parish of Bribie has been cured by it of a long continued pain in his back. He had the leaves boiled, and applied as a poultice thereto. No particulars as to length of time have been supplied.

The Cunjevoi grows plentifully in the scrubs in the parishes

of Mooloolah and Maroochy, as well as in scrubs in other places. The bane and the antidote grow together. So it is with the stinging tree and the Cunjevoi. The leaves of the Cunjevoi are large, something like a cabbage leaf, but grow nearly upright, and are pointed. One measured 18 inches long and 13 inches wide. The stem when old lies along the ground, and from it roots go down. It is about an inch in diameter. I have not heard of any use being made of the stem. F. M. Bailley, in his "Queensland Flora," p. 569, says it is "a most acrid plant, but may be used for food after careful cooking."

HINTS TO YOUNG PHARMACISTS.

(From a Contributor).

In making the P. B. preparations, adhere strictly to the directions, as bad results sometimes ensue for want of precaution in this respect. Experience alone will in many cases serve to produce the best results, but an occasional hint from a reliable authority, simple though that hint may seem, will ofttimes save you trouble, annoyance, and waste. Certainly you may reply by saying, "Oh! what is the use of troubling myself about the making of such preparations, since I can get all I require from the wholesale dealers." Granted so far; it is, however, but a poor argument, as there may be occasions, when, through some inadvertence, you find yourself minus a preparation, and a prescription is waiting for you to dispense. You have no desire to transfer this to another chemist, and you cannot betray your oversight or neglect to your customer. Or you may be so situated that you have no chemist, retail or wholesale, to apply to in an emergency of this kind. You have, however, the crude materials; make the best of them, and set to work with a will.

A hint as to one or two preparations for which the instructions given are somewhat indefinite, or incomplete, may not be unavailing. For instance, in making the Syrup Ferri phosph., after you have obtained your precipitate of Iron phosphate, and pressed it between bibulous paper to get rid of excess of moisture; the Acid Phosphoric should be added at once before the precipitate has had time to get quite dry, otherwise your Syrup will not become clear. The same rule applies to the non-official Syrup Ferri Phosph. cum Manganesio. The writer has sometimes obtained a good result by using a proportionate quantity of the Glacial or Metaphosphoric Acid, which is, however, not always free from Soda Phosphate, and is difficult to keep unless well stoppered, on account of its liability to change into Ortho Phosphoric Acid.

There is another preparation, the Mistura Ferri Co., which, however, dispensers in large and busy establishments have seldom to make *in toto* on account of the Mist. Myrrhæ Co. being kept ready, either made during leisure time, or supplied from the wholesale warehouses. Should it fall to your lot to prepare it extemporaneously, do not use the Pulv. Myrrhæ but the whole gum. You must remember that you have a gum soluble in water, and an insoluble resin combined. Therefore it is better to have your Gum Myrrhæ in granules rather than in fine powder, and by mixing it slowly with the Rose Water you get a better result. In practice, the writer finds it preferable to do this before adding either the Potassa Carbonate, or the sugar.

With regard to solutions made by the decomposition of an alkaline carbonate and an acid, it is incumbent that the resulting product be quite neutral.

In the case of Liq. Ammon. Acet., the writer prefers using the concentrated Acetic Acid on account of the natural tendency which water has to retain the carbonic acid. Before applying your test papers, the solutions should in either case be warmed to expel any lingering traces of Acid Carbonic.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1885.

Our readers may have heard that the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council has printed a list of corrections of errors that have been discovered in the new Pharmacopœia since its publication. This list is supplied to all applicants who have purchased a Pharmacopœia. To save the necessity of applications from the various colonies, we here reprint the official list, and will forward slips for pasting in the volume to anyone who will send us a stamped addressed envelope, marked P. B. in the corner;—

Corrections.

Page	109,	line	35,	*read*	As purified by solvents it is a		
,,	149,	,,	28,	*for*	fourteen	*read*	thirteen
,,	154,	,,	last,	,,	drachms	,,	fluid drachms
,,	164,	,,	11,	,,	½ to 2	,,	¼ to 1
,,	176,	,,	35,	,,	eight	,,	7½
,,	211,	,,	14,	,,	Root	,,	Rhizome
,,	213,	,,	21,	,,	CH_3I	,,	CHI_3
,,	230,	,,	27,	,,	17½	,,	15½
,,	232,	,,	3,	,,	one pint	,,	24 fl. ozs.
,,	241,	,,	17,	,,	1·407	,,	1·047
,,	249,	,,	28-29,	,,	insoluble	,,	soluble
,,	379,	,,	27,	,,	0·886	,,	0·896
,,	404,	,,	19,	,,	to	,,	in
,,	416,	,,	10,	,,	Root	,,	Rhizome
,,	,,	,,	34)				
,,	433,	,,	26)	,,	proof	,,	rectified
,,	450,	,,	18,	,,	19	,,	191
,,	460,	,,	last,	,,	8	,,	7
,,	190,	,,	6, *add* Glycerine of Alum				
,,	164,	,,	16, *omit* in powder.				

To cross references.

,,	4,	line	10,	*add*	Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum		
,,	34,	,,	8,	,,	Unguentum Hydrargyri		
,,	57,	,,	17,	,,	Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis		
,,	228,	,,	16,	,,	Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata		
,,	278,	,,	6,	,,	Trochisci Acidi Benzoici		
,,	316,	,,	24,	,,	Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi		
,,	,,	,,	26,	,,	Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis		
,,	44,	,,	22,	*omit*	Liquor Ammonii Citratis Fortior		
,,	115,	,,	17,	,,	Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum		
,,	314,	,,	27,	,,	Glycerini		
,,	405,	,,	13,	*for*	,, Liquidum	*read*	Liquidum (dried)
,,	31,	,,	16)				
,,	73,	,,	13)	,,	1	*read*	1½ fluid ounce
,,	49,	,,	3,	,,	11	,,	10
,,	80,	,,	25,	,,	6	,,	8
,,	,,	,,	26,	,,	5	,,	4
,,	92,	,,	21)				
,,	,,	,,	22)	,,	22	,,	14½
,,	115,	,,	24,	,,	11	,,	12
,,	202,	,,	30,	,,	8	,,	10
,,	315,	,,	20,	,,	9	,,	10
,,	331,	,,	13,	,,	4	,,	4½
,,	355,	,,	last,	,,	8	,,	16

Impure Water.—The following valuable suggestions, made by Dr. Lowe, of Lynn, Norfolk, deserve the attention of travellers and pharmacists. He points out the great danger of contracting typhoid fever, by total abstainers and travellers, from drinking impure water. His experience has led him, when travelling, always to carry a small case containing a kettle and spirit lamp, and invariably to boil water before drinking it; also to apply Nessler's test to it. He suggested that if 10 or 15 drops of that re-agent were enclosed in a thin glass capsule, and hermetically sealed, the fluid would keep for a length of time, and a dozen or so packed in a box would form a valuable addition to a traveller's outfit. One of the capsules broken in a wine-glass, and a spoonful or so of the suspected water added, would show at once if it were of a dangerous nature, and might thus be the means of saving life.—*The Australian Veterinary Journal.*

Wild Lettuce (Victoria).—Mr. John Aked, M.R.C.V.S., Sandhurst, kindly forwarded a plant which he obtained from Mr. George Killingbeck, Leichardt, Victoria. On submitting the plant to Baron Von Mueller, that botanist furnished the following valuable information:—"The herb of which I received a sample is indigenous to the southern parts of Europe. It is sedative, and in large doses narcotic. *Lactucarium* is the inspissated sap of this and allied plants. Medicinally, *lactucarium* has been in use as a general anti-spasmodic. It alleviates asthma, cough, palpitation of the heart, &c. This lettuce is botanically known as *Lactuca saligna*, and is closely allied to the British wild lettuce (*L. scariola*).—"Balfour 'Class Book on Botany,' page 838)." *Lactuca virosa* (wild lettuce) gives out abundantly a white juice which, when inspissated, constitutes the anodyne narcotic called *lactucarium*, or lettuce opium. *L. Sativa* (common lettuce) also yields a similar juice, but by cultivation loses much of its narcotic property. Both plants contain a neutral active principal called *lactucin*."—*The Australian Veterinary Journal.*

TABLE FOR THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ORGANIC ACIDS.

Ziegler (*Pharm. Centralhalle*) gives the following useful table for the qualitative distinction of the organic acids :—

ORGANIC ACIDS.

Heated in a test tube with caustic soda yields

A.—AMMONIA.

The watery solution, neutralised with caustic soda, yields, with Ferric chloride—

1. A brown precipitate soluble in excess.
   1 Hippuric acid.
2. No precipitate. 2 Uric acid.

B.—NO AMMONIA.

Dissolve the acid in water, neutralise with potassium hydrate. Ferric chloride added to the solution produces—

1. A Precipitate.
   - A. Precipitate brown, soluble in acids.
     3 Succinic acid.
   - B. Precipitate flesh coloured, insoluble in concentrated but soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.
     4 Benzoic acid.
   - c. Precipitate bluish black.
     5 Tannic acid.
2. A Colouration.
   - A. Colour blood red.
     Another test-tube of the solution gives with silver nitrate a precipitate.
     - *a* Re-dissolved on boiling.
       6 Acetic acid.
     - *b* Blackened by boiling.
       7 Formic acid.
   - B. Colour violet.
     8 Salicylic acid.
3. Neither Precipitate nor Colouration.

I. Another portion of the solution gives with silver nitrate a white precipitate.

- A. Blackened by boiling.
  Another portion of the solution gives with Tartaric acid—
  - *a* A precipitate.
    9 Tartaric acid.
  - *b* No precipitate, but a white precipitate on addition of calcium chloride.
    10 Racmic acid.
  - *c* No precipitate, nor when calcium chloride is added.
    11 Malic acid.
- B. The precipitate caused by silver nitrate does not blacken on boiling.
  Another portion of the solution gives with calcium chloride—
  - *a* An immediate precipitate.
    12 Oxalic acid.
  - *b* A precipitate formed only on heating.
    13 Citric acid.

II. Gives no precipitate with silver nitrate.

14 Lactic acid.

This table cannot be applied to the detection of acids when two or more are present.

EARACHE.

By C. IREDELL, M.R.C.S., London.

There is, perhaps, no suffering more acute or more serious as a symptom than earache; and yet, although nostrums without end are always suggested, patients, especially the little ones, very largely go unrelieved until the destruction of tissue has taken place, and irretrievable damage has been done. It would be manifestly impossible, in the compass of a short article, to deal with all the questions involved in the complications and sequelæ of earache, and as the most serious results may follow any incautious treatment of this delicate organ, it will be the object of this paper rather to insist on how very simple the treatment should be, and to warn against some of the forms adopted by those ignorant of the subject.

Earache, like toothache, is merely an indication that acute inflammation is going on, and that, if this be unchecked, it will result in the death of the tissues supplied by the irritated filaments of the nerve or nerves; but as the organism of the internal ear is far more delicate and easily injured than that of the tooth, it becomes of vast importance to stop the inflammatory process without the smallest delay. Even after a few hours of severe earache the most serious damage may be done. The membrane may have given way (that which is popularly known as the drum of the ear, more correctly the drum head), and a discharge will then follow, which in its turn, according to circumstances of health and constitution, may further result in great loss of hearing, polypus, or even graver mischief.

On the other hand, of course under very favorable conditions, the rupture may heal, and little or no inconvenience follow.

Again, without any rupture of the membrane, the inflammatory exudation within the cavity of the tympanum may, after the acute stage has passed, form itself into adhesive bands which, as it were, tying down and restricting the movements of the chain of ossicles, give rise to one of the most intractable forms of deafness. Thus it is impossible to over-estimate the urgency of immediate attention to the warning given by acute pain.

There is considerable reason for the belief that the tendency to earache is more or less constitutional, the most frequently exciting cause being cold or local irritation from the throat. At the same time, there are few people who have not experienced a twinge at some period or other of their lives, usually during childhood.

The pain may vary from occasional shoots to almost insupportable agony, and although for the most part the amount of injury may be gauged by the amount of pain, this is not always so, the most extensive destruction sometimes occurring with a disproportionately small degree of pain, and running a very rapid course. This is usually seen in very severe cases of the eruptive fevers—especially scarlet fever and measles.

Occasionally, also, a low form of inflammation, accompanied by very little pain, but followed by great disintegration of parts, is seen in consumptive subjects, there being little chance of avoiding injury in this case. Earache results, not very frequently, but still sufficiently so to need notice, from impacted wax, the presence of a foreign body, or from the effects of a local injury, including shock from noise; but whatever the cause, with the exception of wax or foreign body, the treatment to be adopted should be the same.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that there are upon record, since the days of Æsculapius, a more numerous assortment of remedies, suggested and testified to, for this than for any other ache or pain that the human body is prone to. There is scarcely an oil or distillation of any known mineral, vegetable, or animal substance that has not been called into requisition. It would fill pages to name them, and it will suffice to say that they extend from such widely differing material as "*Copper filings and Honey*" to "*Cockroach Oil and Nut Gall.*" A curious instance of a by no means bad mode of treatment, unfortunately spoilt by quackery, has been handed down to us by Hipprocrates, who has it:—"If any person has a pain in his ear, the physician should roll a bit of wool about his finger, and then pour some warm oil into the ear, and then taking the wool in the hollow of his hand, so hold it before the ear, in order to make the patient believe it has come out of it. In order that the deception may be complete, the wool should be at once thrown into the fire."

Of those popular remedies now most commonly employed, the use of chloroform, or of any kind of spirit or tincture, even of opium, cannot too strongly be condemned, while warm oils, glycerine, or warm decoctions are only of value so far as their warmth is concerned. It is marvellous that the ear should be thus badly treated. No one thinks of indiscriminately putting things into the eye; yet the ear, although the external passage is protected by skin, has at the end of this passage a membrane nearly, if not quite, as sensitive as the cornea of the eye, and even more vascular; and as the thickening or opacity of the cornea impairs vision, so does the thickening of this membrane impair hearing. Thus too much caution cannot be used in putting spirit or irritating matter of any kind into the ear, more especially during the time of acute inflammation.

Plugs of tobacco, the core of an onion, and such like are not harmful so long as they are not pushed in too far, but act only as generators of heat.

The only right way to treat an attack of earache is to set to work with the firm determination not to relax any effort until the pain has ceased. This can be looked forward to with absolute certainty by attention to the following detail, except in such a case as alluded to later on.

Thick coarse flannels must be wrung dry out of the hottest water that can be borne, and applied in succession to the ear, changing the flannels at intervals of not more than half a minute. If at the end of half an hour the pain has not almost entirely gone, no time must be lost in obtaining some leeches. Having then lightly plugged the ear with cotton wool to prevent any blood oozing in, make a leech fasten immediately in front of the ear, on what is called the tragus, that is the small lobe or fold on a direct level with the lower portion of the nose, and forming the anterior boundary of the ear. The effect of this is usually magical; but should relief not be obtained by one leech, apply another. This failing, the sooner the patient is taken to a competent authority the better, for the case is beyond ordinary treatment, and demands serious attention.

In speaking of fomentations it was necessary to explain the method of use, for it has often happened that when fomentations have been ordered, poultices have been applied. No words can describe the suffering that has been inflicted by the use of poultices to the ear. Let it be once for all understood that there is no possible condition in which it is even justifi-

able to apply a poultice; not even when there is a heavy foul discharge. What is really required is a continued dry heat. This in no way injures the parts, and in most cases is entirely sufficient, if properly applied.

Finally, there is one preparation that in emergencies is useful for earache. It is not so desirable as the hot fomentations, but it is the best substitute, and, as such, may be named. Being a pharmacopœial preparation, it can be readily obtained from all chemists, and would be useful as a portable and quickly applied relief. It is called "*Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.*" This may be used in the way of drops, and in any case will cause no injury.

HOMŒOPATHY.

A Prize of 25 Guineas

Will be given by Major Wm. Vaughan Morgan, the chairman of the London Homœopathic Hospital and Medical School, for the best Essay on Medical treatment, with special reference to the scientific system of Hahnemann.

There will be no restrictions as to title or mode of exposition, but the essays are not to exceed 28 pages 8vo. bourgeois (about 13,000 words), and must be received at the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, London, England, not later than the 10th April, 1886, signed by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto outside, and enclosing the full name and address of the writer.

The essays will be adjudicated on by a committee elected from the British Homœopathic Society and the board of management of the hospital.

It is intended to issue a first edition of 50,000 copies of the selected essay, and a similar issue will probably be made in the United States.

THE SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

On the 20th ult. the Mayor received a report from Mr. Charles Watt, Government Analyst, respecting two samples of water forwarded to him—sample No. 1 being Nepean water taken out of the pipes at Botany, and sample No. 2 being Nepean water taken out of the little dam into which the Nepean water is flowing. Of sample No. 1 the analysis was as follows:—Grains per gallon:—Volatile, at a read heat, 1·64; soluble saline matter, 3·41; insoluble matter, 1·84; chlorine, 2·4. Parts per 100,000: Saline ammonia, none; organic ammonia, ·005. Sample No. 2:—Grains per gallon: Volatile, at a red heat, 1·75; soluble saline matter, 3·78; insoluble matter, 2·52; chloride, 2·7. Parts per 100,000: Saline ammonia, ·006; organic ammonia, .005. It will be observed that the total solids in sample No. 1 amounted to 6·89, and in sample No. 2 to 8·5. Mr. Watt concludes his report thus:—"No. 1. This water was slightly turbid, owing to solid suspended matter, and had a slight odour of tar. The residue blackened when heated, indicating a rather notable quantity of organic matter, which was corroborated by the oxygen test. At present its quantity is somewhat inferior to that of the ordinary Botany supply. No. 2. This water when received was turbid, arising from its containing suspended matter. It had a brownish tinge and a slight tarry odour. The residue blackened when ignited, indicating a rather large quantity of organic matter, which was corroborated by the oxygen test. Taking all the characters of this water into consideration, although it would not be justifiable to condemn it, I am of opinion that it would be prudent not to allow it to pass into the Sydney water supply." Another analysis of water from the same sources will be made, when it is anticipated that all trace of tarry substances will have disappeared.

THE COBURG TRAGEDY.

The peculiar phase of insanity which attacked a whole family at Coburg, a suburb of Melbourne, and produced homicidal tendencies so strongly that the mother, assisted by three daughters, cut the throat of the youngest of the family, has produced the subjoined letter to the editor of one of the Melbourne "dailies." This is a matter requiring most minute search, and courting the fullest enquiry. We are of opinion that a most instructive lesson may be taught by opening our columns to our subscribers, from whom we solicit opinions and ideas on this subject. We would ask our readers to make their remarks as comprehensive and as brief as possible, and to forward their letters as early as convenient. The following is the letter referred to:—

"Sir,—Fourteen years ago I called the attention of the Government to the fact that in these flat lands around Melbourne the germs of fever were ever floating about, and that when they grew strong there would be an epidemic of insanity that would startle the public. I pointed out, insanity was, in my humble opinion, a purely physical disease, capable of ordinary prevention and cure, and that such a thing as mental disease, pure and simple, was impossible. To prove what I said, I offered to take out a number of patients from the Yarra Bend, and show they could live outside, under healthy surroundings, like other people. At first Dr. Paley approved of the idea, and I got two or three patients out. I showed by years of practical results the truth of my theory. And, singularly enough, one of the men I then rescued, and who had been incarcerated in the Yarra Bend for a previous fourteen years, called to-day upon me, and asked me to go up to the Treasury with him, to see him pay his half-yearly rent for the land taken up under the act about nine years ago. With the experience I have had I believe that the secret of the Coburg tragedy is that the low, flat lands in that locality are conducive to germinal fevers, typhoid and others; that it was this the mother was liable to when the deceased child was born eight or nine years ago, and which fever the medical men would have called puerperal mania, but which, whilst exhibiting in her evidences of incipient insanity, were not sufficiently pronounced to call for active interference. And the fever germs have been kept afloat ever since, until they fructified in the tragedy which we now universally deplore. My object in now writing is to call public attention to the fact that these fever germs are existent in all low-lying grounds, and that, sooner or later, they will affect the public health, but are never likely to excite general attention until the tragedies of Kilmore and Coburg are multiplied.—Yours, &c.,

"58 Elizabeth Street. "F. B. Brown."

NEW PREMISES OF MESSRS. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Among the many fine buildings that adorn the capital city of New South Wales, that just completed for Messrs. Elliott Bros., (Limited), wholesale druggists, may rank among the foremost. It is in the heart of the city, and has 70 feet frontage to O'Connell-street, and the same to Loftus, late Bligh-street, with a through depth of 240 feet.

The building is divided by a courtyard, the portion fronting O'Connell-street being used as an open stock store, the Loftus-street store for bulk goods. The elevation to O'Connell-street consists of a basement and six stories, with parapet, the building thus rising to an immense height. The six floors extend to Loftus-street, the elevation of that street being one story less than that in O'Connell-street, allowing for the nature of the ground; an enormous storage capacity is thus afforded. The outward design is exceedingly handsome, maintaining the prevailing idea of majestic gracefulness while giving the appearance of great beauty and massiveness of line. The treatment is the same with respect to both frontages, and the whole reflects great credit upon the architects, Messrs. Rowe and Green. There are three goods lifts, and a passenger lift.

The basement in O'Connell-street is floored with Val de Travis' asphalt. Here are packing rooms, a fireproof room for the straw sawdust, a bottle-washing department fitted with the most recent appliances; neatly packed bins of the rougher kinds of dispensing bottles; a fireproof strong room, 14 ft. by 12 ft., and two long rows of casks of oils on stands fitted with taps and drip catchers to prevent waste. Goods are unpacked here and conveyed in hand-baskets to the drug department.

The ground floor contains offices and drug department. The main hall is most elaborately fitted with polished cedar and engraved glass; the floor is laid with encaustic tiles, a counter runs across a portion of the hall at which customers who require their goods at once are supplied. Office rooms for the clerks together with three private offices for the principals fill the remainder of this floor.

The drug department is divided from the main hall by an elaborate polished cedar glass screen, and is very completely fitted with drawers and bins for powders, herbs, &c., and shelving for bottles. The show room on the first floor is 170 ft.

by 70 ft., fitted with polished cedar show cases for brushware, sundries, &c., are being constructed, which will extend the whole length of the flat. The second floor is devoted entirely to patent medicines, sundries, earthenware, &c. The third floor is used partly as a manufactory of specialties, juvenile labour being here employed, and partly as a store for corks and soda water maker's materials. The fourth and fifth floors are used at present for the storage of bulk goods. A covered way, 30 ft. by 40 ft. connects the two buildings. The laboratory is on the top floor of the Loftus-street store; it is fireproof, and is fitted up with the most modern appliances.

On the roof is a drying and bleaching floor, 40 ft. by 40 ft.; from here grand views of the city can be obtained. The lower floors are fully stocked with goods. A fireproof room in the yard holds the stock of ether collection, &c., a small quantity only being kept on the premises.

We may perhaps mention before concluding this article that the firm was established in the year 1856 by Dr. G. R. Elliott, and his brother Mr. F. W. Elliott, who purchased the business of W. and E. Youngman. Ten years ago it was formed into a private company, and lately into a limited liability company.

The business was first carried on in a small store at the back of Messrs. Thompson and Giles' premises in Pitt-street; this becoming too small, in 1860 the new premises just built by W. Vickery, and then looked upon as being one of the finest stores in the city, were taken. After twenty years occupation, the buildings which form the subject of the present article were occupied.

Twelve years ago the attention of the firm was drawn to the fine field offered in Queensland, and a branch business was successfully started in large premises erected by the firm in Eagle-street. The whole speaks well for the energy of Messrs. Elliott Bros. Limited, and their faith in the future of the drug trade of New South Wales.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr H. H. Hayter, Government statist, has prepared for the exhibition an interesting table of fiscal and ethnical matters, showing the relative proportions of the colony of Victoria and the United Kingdom. Our readers will find the subjoined comparisons an interesting study:—

In the population returns we find that the yearly deaths per 10,000 living persons in a series of years averages 213 in England and Wales and 157 in Victoria. The infantile mortality is larger in Victoria than might have been expected considering the better conditions of life, the deaths being 120 per 1000 under 12 months of age as against 146 in England and Wales. For every 100 persons who quit the world in England and Wales annually, 157 are born into it, and Victoria 222. The causes of death bear pretty much the same in relative proportion in both countries, the principal specified disease being consumption, the proportions being 249 to 125 per 100,000 every year, averaged from a series of years. Zymotic diseases come next, and heart disease figures largely in both countries, the proportions being 102 to 85 per 100,000. The numerous ailments classed as developmental diseases carry off 346 in England and Wales per 100,000 annually, as against 198 in Victoria.

Fiji sends a very small quota of exhibits to London, there being a prejudice against the "show" on account of its official character, so far as the new colony is concerned. There will, however, be a magnificent display of sugar, especially the exhibit of the Mago Company.

Dr. Schomburgk, the director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, has forwarded a splendid collection of plants. Amongst the fern trees is the trunk of one weighing over 500lbs.

Mr J. W. C. Swain, of the Dye Works, Brunswick Street, Brisbane, has forwarded samples of wool he has dyed from native dyes, to the Commissioners, to be sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. They are beautifully and richly coloured, and are in four different shades of red and yellow.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to become patron of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

The various Government departments have prepared numerous interesting exhibits for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. The Public Works Department have forwarded maps showing the various water-races, harbour improvements, lighthouses, and the railway and telegraphic systems of the colony. The Survey department supply maps which have been specially prepared for the purpose of giving valuable information to intending immigrants. Special diagrams have also been prepared illustrating the trade of the colony, showing the product of mines, fisheries, forests, manufactures, and the agricultural and pastoral industries.

We have been informed that it is the intention of the National Temperance League, London, to hold a temperance congress during the progress of, and in connection with, the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Arrangements have been made to hold the Temperance Congress immediately on the close of the commercial congress which is to be held in London during July, so as to give delegates from a distance an opportunity of attending both meetings. Delegates from the various Australian Temperance organisations are specially invited.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 26th of January at the Town Hall Hotel, Bridge Road, Richmond, of about 60 of the friends and supporters of Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.L.A., for the purpose of bidding that gentleman good-bye on the occasion of his departure by the "Valetta" on the 28th January for England, to represent Victoria at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition; Mr. George Alexander presided. The health of Mr. Bosisto was proposed by the chairman. Mr. Bosisto, in rising to respond, said that he had been selected to represent Victoria at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in consequence of his knowledge of Australia, as he would be able to give information regarding the inhabitants, manufactures, and products of the colony of Victoria, and the soil and formation of Australia generally. He expressed his regret that he had to leave before the forthcoming election, but stated he was not going home merely to show himself, as it was his intention to visit all the scientific societies and bring the products and resources of this colony more prominently before their notice.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Kindly allow me as a country chemist, to heartily congratulate you on your enterprise for planting in Australian soil a slip from the parent stem of such a live journal as *The Chemist and Druggist* of England.

I feel confident that all *fair-thinking* chemists in this colony will thank you, as I do, most fervently.

Excellent as are both the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board in their way, it is self-evident that our interests—the country interests—must not be allowed to drift into the hands of a very few well-to-do gentlemen, who belong to one or the other, or even both, of the said bodies, especially if the only paper in which we can air our grievances is their organ, in their hands, edited by one of themselves, and actually started in a moment of "pique," caused by a misunderstanding.

We have a grievance, we country chemists, and one that requires to be dealt with vigorously, if we are to hold our own.

The Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society require stirring up. They must justify their existence by protecting the country interests, or else we must organise an association for the purpose. They are very fond of doing a little prosecuting here and there—within a comfortable distance of Melbourne, or an occasional jerk into the country; but that does very little good.

We want every place, large and small—particularly the small, visited, not once, nor even twice, but repeatedly, until the practice of the stores selling prohibited articles shall be stopped effectually.

At present, the Act is a huge farce in most places. Every little huckster's shop, as well as all stores, dabbles in medicines, and I contend that until we can get a law passed to prohibit the sale of medicines by anyone else but chemists, or persons specially licensed, we could do a very great deal towards producing the same result, if proper, consistent, vigorous, and repeated action were taken in the matter.

The gentlemen forming the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society executive have little or nothing to fear at present from the country chemists, as they are isolated, and their power consequently weak. With combination, we could turn the whole lot out at the next elections, if they are power-

less to protect us, and with combination, and a good organ to advise us of everything to our interest, we could put in men who would do their utmost to assist us.

Apologising for the length of this letter, but trusting the importance of the subject may cause some friends of the profession to make a move,

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

A FEW OPINIONS AS TO "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA."

South Australia.

"The specimen copy reached me a few days ago, and I must congratulate you upon this, your first issue. The paper will be of great value to our trade, and ought to be very largely supported. I am surprised to see the *amount of information* it contains as to colonial affairs, and feel sure your *enterprise* will be a most *successful one*. Wishing you every success."

"Your valuable journal will be of immense value to the many chemists and druggists scattered throughout Australasia, and I am sure we all hope that the enterprising proprietors will meet with the *success they deserve* in their undertaking."

Sydney.

"Just received your Extra Edition, and thank you, ... containing as it does the most recent information in our line of business."

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

We propose to devote part of our space each month to a feature which has proved very useful and interesting to all British readers of "The Chemist and Druggist" under the title of "Exchange Column," All pharmacists are familiar with the accumulations of small quantities of goods, which a temporary demand has led them to stock. The change of fashion has left these articles as so much useless lumber on their hands. But it is the constant experience that a demand may exist in some localities, for the very goods which are utterly unsaleable elsewhere. Our "Exchange Column" will provide a ready means of communication between those who would be willing to buy, and those who would be glad to sell.

This column is especially for the advantage of the retail pharmacist. It would be entirely against the spirit in which it is designed to allow a manufacturer or importer to use it to advertise his business. All announcements with that tendency will be rigidly excluded, and the space allotted will be devoted to advertisements of surplus and second-hand goods.

Terms.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the advertisement by the publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease. Stamps of any colony will be accepted in payment, and all advertisements must be paid for in advance.

An English chemist has several valuable recipes collected during fifteen years experience in London and the provinces, upwards of 100 *reliable formulæ* specialities, perfumery, and toilet preparations. Prices will range from 1s to 5s each; marked lists on application. Special terms for number. B. A. Atwell, 97 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

Corns are not confined to the feet. A newly arrived chiropodist says: "he has removed corns from several of the Crowned heads of Europe."

Mustard Plaster that will not Blister.—If the mustard be mixed with the white of an egg instead of water, the plaster will draw thoroughly without blistering the most delicate skin.

Personalities.

OBITUARY, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

(Announcements, properly authenticated, are inserted in this column, free of charge.)

Mr J. C. Sharland having retired from the firm of Sharland and Co., manufacturing chemists, &c., Auckland, N.Z., the business will in future be conducted by F. C. Sharland, C. Sharland, and J. F. Churton, under the style of Sharland and Co. We are informed, however, that this change will not cause any difference in the ordinary routine, as the last named gentlemen have conducted matters for some time past.

Messrs Sharland and Co., of Auckland, N.Z., have been appointed New Zealand agents for Este's American Turned Wood Boxes.

Mr James Mayne, of 203 Oxford-street, Sydney, was elected a member of the Society of Arts, London, at a meeting held by that Society, Dec. 4, 1885.

Mr Charles Ekin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Woodend, Victoria, has been appointed chemist to His Excellency the Governor at the summer residence of Sir Henry and Lady Loch at Macedon.

Mr H. J. Fowles, chemist, disposed of his business at Riverton, South Australia, in June last, and shortly afterwards opened at The Pharmacy, Glenelg, S.A.

The general introduction to the official handbook of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition will be written by Professor J. R. Seeley.

At the meeting of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association held at the Royal Society's Hall on the 27th January, Drs. Iredell and Fulton, of Melbourne, were elected members.

An undergraduate of the Sydney University, Mr A. O. Trebeck, was on Monday, 11th January, appointed dispenser at a meeting of the Rockhampton Hospital committee.

The Assistant-Government Geologist of South Australia, Mr H. G. Woodward, whose three years engagement has expired, will return to England in May.

Creditors in the estate of the late Mr George Adams, eye lotion manufacturer of Geelong, must forward their claims to the executors on or before the 27th inst.

In consequence of the Adelaide Health Officer, Dr Robertson, having refused to accept a reduction of salary, the Local Board have decided to dispense with his services, and the Central Board of Health have agreed to their doing so.

Mr Cleland, the late registrar-general of South Australia, having resigned at the request of the Government, the chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. Whittell, has been appointed registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, and will fill both positions.

The director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Dr. Schomburgk, has prepared for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, an herbarium containing a magnificent collection of native grasses.

Previous to Mr Bosisto's departure for Europe, he was entertained at the Maison Dorée, Melbourne, by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

On 13th January the Fakir of Oolu passed away from us, Melbourne being the scene of his closing days. Dr. Sylvester was a fine true-hearted and genial gentleman, whose illusions were ever the delight of both old and young. He was a member of the Pyrotechnic Institution of London, and the majority of his most famous illusions were the production of his own ingenious brain.

Our Queensland correspondent hears that Mr Martin, of Queen-street, Brisbane, has been appointed chemist to His Excellency the Governor of Queensland.

The same writer also informs us that Mr Rutter, A.P.S.G.B. is opening up a new business at Kangaroo Point.

Mr Clement Wragge, F.R.G.S., has returned from a tour in Queensland. He is so charmed with the tropical scenery about the Johnstone River that he declares it excels even Ceylon.

The death is announced in London of Miss F. Helen Prideaux, M.B., from diptheria, after a week of severe illness. Miss Prideaux was one of the most distinguished of the women who have graduated in medicine at the University of London.

Mr. William Owen, pharmaceutical chemist, one of the Founders of the the Pharmaceutical Society, has been unanimously elected an Alderman of the city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BIRTHS.

Jones.—On the 25th inst., at Lilydale, the wife of John Clark Cunliffe Jones, chemist, &c., of a son.

Nelson.—On the 20th inst., at Windsor, the wife of William Y. Nelson of a daughter.

Young—On the 5th January, at Moonta, the wife of J. H. Young, Hutt-street Dispensary, Adelaide, of a son.

OBITUARY.

Bowman—On the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, William Hoskins, 53 St. David-street, Fitzroy, Ellen Jane, relict of the late Edward Barons Bowman, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., aged 55 years.

Eagles—On the 20th inst., at High-street, Northcote, Stanhope Wolseley, infant son of Fredk. and Adelaide Eagles, aged five weeks.

Farmer.—On the 26th inst., at Ararat, Ann, the beloved daughter of R. W. Farmer, chemist &c., aged 23 years, formerly of Maryborough, Victoria.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE BETHANGA MINES.

At the ordinary meeting of the Central Board of Health on the 8th ult., a letter was received from the inhabitants of the Bethanga mines, referring to a previous communication *re* the nuisance caused by the noxious fumes arising from the Bethanga smelting works, the result of the burning of pyrites. The Central Board had previously received a complaint on the same subject from the residents of Bethanga, and they had then notified the offending company from whose works the fumes arose that unless they (the company) took steps to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance, the board would have to institute proceedings against them. The inhabitants now wrote, asking that proceeeings be not taken against the company before the 30th June, as they had promised to devise a means to get rid of the fumes in the event of their industry turning out profitable. If the company gave the board a guarantee that the fumes arising from their works would be got rid of by the 30th June it was resolved that no proceedings should be taken against them.

CURE OF SNAKE-BITES BY AMMONIA.

A young girl, a resident of Pejar, New South Wales, was bitten on the ankle by a snake. She was taken into Crookwell, and placed under the care of Dr. Fitzpatrick, who freely incised the wound and after cauterising the part injected ammonia, and in about six hours she was able to return home.

A boy named Thomas Malone, a resident of Drouin, Gippsland, was bitten on the leg by a snake; he recovered after many hours assiduous treatment by Dr. Walker, who injected ammonia.

It is stated that in order to make adequate provision for medical education in Japan, the Government intends dividing the country into six medical divisions, and to establish a medical college in each, in which the future surgeons and physicians will be trained.

The dugong is a creature best represented by the seal, whose flesh is equal to the finest veal, and whose fat, when rendered, produces a medicinal oil, perfectly tasteless, and which rivals in curative properties the purest cod-liver oil. This important discovery is due to the investigations of Dr. Hobbs. The dugong is found on the Queensland coast.

Some two or three months ago the Gippsland fishermen obtained from Mr. Gillies, the Victorian Minister of Railways, the promise of rail cars, constructed so that the atmosphere could be obtained by every basket of fish forwarded from Sale to Melbourne by rail. So far, the Minister has not carried out his promise, as only quite recently there were condemned, as unfit for food, no less than *six tons* of fish in one day.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

A few weeks ago a chemist named Wills, living near the corner of Redfern and Botany streets, Sydney, was annoyed by the Waterloo Salvation Army band playing opposite his premises whilst there was an invalid in the house. Mr. Wills requested them to desist; but as they refused to leave the neighbourhood, he caused a speedy exit of both the Salvationists and their listeners by distributing a noxious chemical on the footpath. For this he was summoned by the police; but Mr. Abbott, the presiding magistrate, dismissed the case, at the same time deprecating the action of the Army in continuing to play in the locality after being informed that they were disturbing and annoying a sick person.

BREACH OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Brisbane City Police Court.
Tuesday, January 12.
(Before Messrs. J. Hardgrave and J. H. Adams, J's.P.)

George Kenyon, a young man, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with a breach of the Quarantine Act. The information in this case charged the defendant that on the 27th December last, not being a pilot, he unlawfully got on board the steamer "Timor," which had then arrived in Moreton Bay from Foo Chow, being a place other than those coming within the exemptions contained in section 14 of the Quarantine Act of 1863, before such vessel had been boarded by the health officer, or before the visiting flag had been hauled down.

Mr. Sheridan, instructed by the Crown Law Office, appeared to prosecute.

The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that he had boarded the "Timor" wholly unconscious that he was breaking the law in doing so. While down the bay in a steamer on the day in question, the vessel on which he was broke down, and being very anxious to return to town the same day, he took the opportunity of being placed on board the "Timor," not knowing how long he was likely to be detained on the disabled steamer.

The Bench fined the defendant £30, being the lowest penalty under the Act for the offence, and ordered him also to pay £2 2s. professional costs; in default, three months' imprisonment.

The qualification of the trustees of the Melbourne M.U.F.S. Dispensary has been altered to part proprietorship, so that the co-partners have votes for the General Assembly.

An action of interest to medical practitioners was brought in London before Mr. Justice Day and a common jury, states the *Standard* of the 27th November. The action was for alleged libel and slander. The plaintiff, named Tully, who had been a pupil in a hospital at Adelaide, Australia, came to this country in 1875, and had been assistant to a medical practitioner at Poplar. The defendant, Macgill, was a medical man in the same neighbourhood, and he had issued a circular imputing to the plaintiff that he was carrying on the profession of a medical man and surgeon although utterly unqualified, and that he had no license in midwifery. He had also written a letter to the plaintiff's employer, saying that he was about to make known to the Medical Council that this gentleman was debasing his profession by lending his name as a cloak to the plaintiff. The letter was written to the Medical Council, but no action had been taken upon it. The alleged slander was a statement said to have been made to one of the plaintiff's patients. The plaintiff admitted that he had no medical or surgical diploma, but he submitted that the circular was libellous, as it imputed that he was not qualified to act in midwifery cases, while in such cases no legal qualification was necessary. For the defence the circular was justified, on the ground that the plaintiff had been fined under the Apothecaries Act for an offence under the statute. As to the letters, it was said they were privileged, as it was for the public benefit that the defendant should act as he did. The slander was denied. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £250.

The notice of persons subjected to the bad effects arising from a pestilent climate, has been drawn by Dr. Roth to the freedom from being attacked by fever and ague by the use of one-grain doses of quinine.

THE VICTORIAN FACTORIES' AND SHOPS' ACT.

The following rules, which relate somewhat to the trade, are to be observed as far as possible :—

Class A.

Buildings for ham and bacon curing, fish curing, meat preserving, jam making, fruit preserving, and such other trades.

The ceilings or roofs to be not less than twelve feet in height; walls to be painted, plastered with smooth cement, or covered with other impervious material at least six feet in height above floor level, so as to be easily washed and cleaned. The ground floors to be imperviously paved, and all floors laid so as to drain into paved channels, to be intercepted by deodorising tanks. All yards to be gravelled or paved and well drained.

Class B.

Buildings for fellmongery, leather dressing, tanning, parchment making, and similar trades.

The roofs or ceilings to be not less than twelve feet in height from the floor. The ground floors to be imperviously paved, and laid to drain into paved channels intercepted by deodorising tanks. All yards to be gravelled or paved and well drained.

Class C.

Buildings for soap and candle works, glue making, bone and carcase boiling down, bone crushing, manufacture of artificial manures, and such like trades and works.

The roofs or ceilings to be not less than fifteen feet in height. The walls to be constructed (whether of stone, brick, or wood) so that lime-washing may be effectively applied when necessary. The floors to be imperviously paved, and laid so as to drain into paved channels intercepted by deodorising tanks. Close boilers or covered vats only are to be used, from which pipes are to be fixed to convey the vapours and fumes through an effective disinfecting and deodorising apparatus.

Class D.

Buildings for antimony works, smelting works of any kind, works for treatment of pyrites, ammonia, and other works.

Buildings for works of this class to be provided with suitable condensing apparatus, so as to render the fumes innocuous.

All ground floors should be imperviously paved, and laid so as to drain to channels intercepted by deodorising tanks. All yards to be gravelled or paved and well drained.

As regards all the preceding classes, iron roofs, where in the opinion of the local board it is practicable, are to be lined with felt or wood or Willesden's patent material.

Gazette.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 5th January, 1886.

The following returns of the Benevolent Asylum at Dunwich are published in pursuance of the regulations for the management of that institution.

S. W. GRIFFITH.

Return for the Week ending 26th day of December, 1885.

Number of Inmates remaining in Asylum at date of previous Report	.. .. ..	409
Number since admitted	.. ..	4
Number returned from leave	.. .. ..	0
		413
Number discharged	.. ..	2
Absconded	.. ..	1
Number died	.. ..	1
Number absent on leave	.. .. ..	7
		11
Number remaining at date hereof	..	402

Admission during the week :

Hy. Edwards, 65, draughtsman; from Gympie, at Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, New South Wales.

Re-admissions :

P. O'Neill, 39, labourer; from Brisbane.

J. W. Golland, 46, chemist; from Liverpool Asylum, New South Wales.

Alex. Moore, 67, quarryman; from Brisbane.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

Queensland (Trade Marks Act, 1884.)

Design for Bread made or baked by patent machinery. Clement Van de Velde, civil engineer, Royles Chambers, Bond-street, Sydney, N.S.W., 7th January, 1886. Picture of a bird's nest, with four birds resting on a branch of a tree.

For Condensed Milk and milk food. Jules Monnerat, Emile Louis Roussy, and Auguste Mayor, trading as Henri Nestle, 9 Snow Hill, London, England, and Vevey, Switzerland, December 17th, 1885.

Signature, Tuttle and Co., in respect to photographs. William Nutting Tuttle and Alexander Marshall, trading under the name of Tuttle and Co., photographers, at Brisbane, Queensland, October 29th, 1885.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Queensland.

Improvements for process for extracting tannin and apparatus for effecting same. Isaac Jacobs, Queen-street, Melbourne, Victoria, January 17th, 1886.

Invention described as the "Direct converter process for the reduction of lead ores." Otto Meyer, Brisbane, Queensland, December 17th, 1885.

Improvements in explosive compounds. Thomas Wilkins, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, London, England, January 7th, 1886.

Process of scouring wool. Edward Waters, Bourke-street west, Melbourne, Victoria, January 7th, 1886.

"Improved means for filtering beer and other liquids." Frederick Abbott Catherwood, Joseph Wilhelm Welby, and John James Rendle, Little Collins-street east, Melbourne, Victoria, January 7th, 1886.

Mr. Thomas Swallow, of Cairns, Queensland, sugar planter, has applied for a patent for "A new powder for refining or clarifying saccharine juices, syrups, or solutions."

CONSUMPTION OF STIMULANTS AT HOSPITALS.

The consumption of stimulants at the Alfred and Melbourne Hospitals is published monthly, with the names of the physician ordering, the number of patients treated, and the kind of stimulant used.

In November 543 patients at the Melbourne hospital consumed 1940oz. brandy; 3887oz. wine; 266ozs. gin; 94ozs. whisky; 26 bottles champagne; 520 bottles of ale and porter, and 1420 bottles of lemonade and soda water. Brandy to the amount of 81 3-5 pints was issued for pharmaceutical purposes.

At the Alfred Hospital during October, 191 patients consumed 1369oz. brandy; 274ozs. gin; 81ozs. wine; 228 pints of ale, and 726 bottles of soda water.

It may be interesting to compare this with the cost in some hospitals at home, given in a letter to *The British Medical Journal*, of November 14, by George Sturges:—"It would appear, from an examination of more than forty recent hospital reports that there is a great diversity in the expenditure of the different hospitals on alcoholic liquors. Thus :

	Per Patient. s. d.
At the Brompton Hospital intoxicating drink costs	10 7
,, Royal Free Hospital ,, ,,	5 3
,, St. George's Hospital ,, ,,	5 1
,, German Hospital ,, ,,	4 5
,, St. Mary's Hospital ,, ,,	4 4
,, Middlesex Hospital ,, ,,	4 3
,, London Hospital ,, ,,	3 1

This diversity in the practice of the different hospitals may be taken as a loud call to the medical profession to make inquiry, and ascertain what is conducive to the welfare of their patients and the public good; the more especially as at certain pro-

vincial hospitals successful practice is carried on in a much more economical manner. Thus:

	Per Patient. s.	d.
At the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, alcohol costs	0	8
,, Infirmary at Chester ,,	0	11
,, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham ,,	1	0

It has been clearly proved, and open to observation for the past twelve years, that none of these stimulants are necessary at the Temperance Hospital in London."

NOTES OF NOVELTIES.

The Acme Medicine Chest.

This is a patent taken out by Mr. Bridge, of Riverton, New Zealand, and is intended to supply in small compass all medicines and simple surgical appliances likely to be needed in up-country districts. It is only about 12 inches high by 15 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. Mr. A. Moritzon is the Dunedin agent.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LATEST NEWS AND PRICES.

(*Special Cable Despatch* from our London Office.)

London, 28th January, 1886, 3.35 p.m.

With the exception of the few changes mentioned below, there are no very special features to report since our last cablegram.

As we fore-shadowed, there has been a heavy rise in Lemon Juice, which has advanced 50% during the month.

Essence of Lemon shows an advance of 15%.

There has been some improvement in Citric Acid, this having gone up 15%.

Saffron is somewhat firmer, having advanced 10%.

Ergot of Rye shows a considerable advance, the quotations being double those which appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist" of December 15.

Below we give the prices in London of the more important articles on January 23:—

Articles and Quantity.		Prices. January 28.				December 31.			
		s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.
Citric Acid	per lb.	1	10	to	0 0	1	7	to	1 7
Tartaric Acid	per lb.	1	7¼	,,	0 0	1	7¼	,,	0 0
Lemon Juice, f.o.b. Messina	per pipe	690	0	,,	0 0	460	0	,,	0 0
Glycerine, German refined	per cwt.	46	0	,,	50 0	46	0	,,	50 0
Iodine, dry	per oz.	0	8½	,,	0 9	0	8½	,,	0 9
Mercury	per bot.	116	3	,,	0 0	116	3	,,	0 0
Bleaching Powder	per cwt.	7	3	,,	7 6	7	3	,,	7 6
Soda Crystals	per cwt.	2	8	,,	0 0	2	8	,,	0 0
Quinine Sulphate, Howard's	per oz.	3	0	,,	0 0	3	0	,,	0 0
Copaiba Balsam	per lb.	1	6	,,	1 7	1	6	,,	1 7
Cinchona Bark—									
East Indian, crown	per lb.	0	4	,,	2 8	0	4	,,	2 8
South American, flat	per lb.	0	6	,,	1 8	0	6	,,	1 8
Camphor, China	per cwt.	77	0	,,	78 0	70	0	,,	72 6
Ergot of Rye	per lb.	1	4	,,	2 0	0	8	,,	1 0
Cubebs	per cwt.	320	0	to	340 0	320	0	to	340 0
Insect Flowers—									
Dalmatian	per cwt.	60	0	,,	90 0	60	0	,,	90 0
Caucasian	per cwt.	95	0	,,	0 0	95	0	,,	0 0
Musk, Tonquin, pod	per oz.	75	0	,,	87 6	75	0	,,	87 6
Gum Arabic, pale picked	per cwt.	55	0	,,	70 0	55	0	,,	70 0
Peppermint Oil, H. G. Hotchkiss	per lb.	17	9	,,	18 0	17	9	,,	18 0
Ess. Lemon	per lb.	4	0	,,	6 3	3	6	,,	5 6
Opium, Turkey	per lb.	12	6	,,	14 9	12	6	,,	14 9
Saffron, Valencia	per lb.	42	0	,,	47 0	38	0	,,	42 6
Turpentine, American	per cwt.	26	6	,,	26 9	26	6	,,	26 9
Petroleum, refined	per gall.	0	7⅛	,,	0 7½	0	7⅛	,,	0 7½
Olive Oil, Seville	per ton	800	0	,,	820 0	800	0	,,	820 0
Cotton-seed Oil	per ton	400	0	,,	420 0	400	0	,,	420 0

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has just sent an Albert medal to Dr. C. Thompson, of Tyrone Infirmary, in recognition of the heroism shown by him in the practice of his profession, by the performance of an extremely dangerous operation—removing poisonous matter in a case of diphtheria by sucking it away—a mode of saving the patient which has more than once proved fatal to the operator.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CHARLES AGER ATKIN,
41 & 43 Errol Street, North Melbourne.

ATKIN'S QUININE WINE.
A Large Sale is now Established for this Wine.
AGENTS WANTED.
Show Cards and Counter Bills on application.
Gold Medal Wine Exhibition, 1884. Silver Medal Jubilee Exhibition, 1884-5.
All Wholesale Houses Agents.

UNRIVALLED
Offord's Green Oils
For CURING HORSES of Sore Shoulders, Backs, or Broken Knees, or Wounds of any kind.
Offord's Black Oils
Make the Lame to Walk.
Offord's White Oils
Cure all Swellings, Bruises, or Stiff Joints.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, MELBOURNE.

W. WILSON,
Manufacturing Perfumer and Importer of Perfumery Products.
Manufactory—SYDNEY RD., BRUNSWICK, near Melbourne.
We offer to the trade every saleable description of PERFUMERY, in bulk or in bottle, at a Lower Price than it can be imported or prepared by the retailer.
Having all the materials and appliances at hand necessary for the manufacture of the finest qualities of Perfumes, a trial is respectfully solicited.
Our Perfumes are sent out in a handsome and business-like manner, and for *get-up* will compare favourably with any Brands imported into the Colonies.
On Sale—
BERTRAND FRÈRES ESSENCES, in 1 lb., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles. 12s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 3s. 6d. respectively.
BERTRAND'S MONTE ROSE OIL OF LAVENDER, 14s. per lb.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL & Co.,
177, 268 and 266 PITT STREET,
SYDNEY.
Will be pleased to
FILL ANY LINES
From their large stock which the trade may be unable to obtain from their usual jobbers.
TERMS—CASH.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS.

The Great Remedy for LIVER and KIDNEYS.

Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills
Abraham's Pills

Are now constantly enquired for, and Mr. Abraham would kindly ask Chemists to stock them. They yield a fair profit, and give every satisfaction to the Customers, at the same time educating them to prefer Colonial Productions.

The Proprietor, who occupies one of the best positions in the City, has for many years taken pleasure in pushing Proprietaries of Colonial Origin.

To be had of all Wholesale Houses and from the Proprietor, at the Laboratory,

434 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

"The Chemists' & Druggists' Diary, 1886."

HAS NOW BEEN RECEIVED.

THREE Hundred and Fifty Copies have been delivered to the Honorary Secretary of The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for distribution to the Members of his Society.

All Subscribers, and also Members of The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, will have received their copies by post.

We have a small number of copies in hand which will be supplied to **Subscribers only.** Chemists who are not Subscribers and wish to secure this edition of the "Diary" can do so by commencing their Subscriptions from December 1885. Subscriptions commencing with January 1886 will secure "THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY," 1887; Not the issue for 1886.

Chemists whose Subscriptions commence on January 1st, 1886 can obtain the Diary for 1886 on remitting 2/6 to this Office.

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1886," contains—

The Pharmacy of the Pharmacopœia: *A Comprehensive, Historical, Critical and Practical Commentary on the changes introduced into the New Edition of* "The British Pharmacopœia," *filling 40 pages.*

Telegraphic Code *for Druggists, and List of Telegraphic Addresses of all the leading British Firms.*

And a variety of Useful Information.

T. S. HARRISON & CO.,

Importers of Corks, Aërated Waters, Cordials, Brewers' Sundries,

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES, DRUGS,

Bolt & Vogel's Capsuling and Corking Machines.

AGENT FOR HAYWARD TYLER'S SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

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A strictly Intercolonial Journal.

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Persons ordering goods advertised in this Journal, or in any way opening up correspondence through announcements appearing in our colums, will do us good service by mentioning "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" as the source of their information.

Complaints of Non-Delivery of the Journals should be Addressed to the Publisher.

Introductory.

OURSELVES.

Mr. Froude in his fine book on "Oceana" says of Australia:—"It is a natural and healthy branch from the parent oak, left to grow as nature prompts it, and bearing its leaves and acorns at its own impulse. No bands or ligaments impede the action of the vital force. The parent tree does not say to it, you shall grow in this shape, and not in that, but leaves it to choose its own. Thus it spreads and enlarges its girth, and roots itself each year more firmly in the stem from which it has sprung."

If we may venture to use the same simile to literature instead of countries, we heartily adopt the above words in a prophetic sense with regard to the "organ" we launched forth three months ago to represent the drug trade in the seven Australasian colonies.

Proceedings of Societies.

"Report me and my cause aright." Hamlet.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The following are the candidates who passed at the quarterly examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria:—

Preliminary Examination, 1st March.—C. M. Harridge, East Melbourne; Walter R. Anderson, Windsor; F. G. Corinaldi, Prahran; Sydney Ewing, Fitzroy; and J. J. Bowen, Sandhurst. Eight candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Elementary and Practical Chemistry, 2nd and 3rd March.—F. H. M'Knight, West Melbourne; Alfred Gamson, Ararat; W. Thursfield, Ballarat; J. J. Hill, Brunswick; James Breton, Prahran; F. Cathcart, Ballarat; and E. L. Fisher, Melbourne.

Materia Medica and Botany, 2nd and 3rd March.—Claud N. Hall, Fitzroy; John Gaffney, Ballarat; C. A. Graves, Richmond; Henry De Beare, Beaufort; and Hector E. Hall, Fitzroy. All the candidates who presented themselves for this examination passed.

Modified Examination, 2nd March.—Arthur M. Darken, Melbourne.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Special Report.)

The annual meeting of the above society was held on the 10th March at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, at 8 p.m. Mr. Bowen, President, in the chair.

Business.

1. To elect four members of council and two auditors.
2. To receive the annual report and balance sheet.
3. The presentation of the Society's gold medal, and the President's prizes to Mr. Paul Ward Farmer.
4. To transact any other business that might be brought forward.

The election for four members of council resulted in the return of Messrs. Tompsitt, Bowen, Francis and Nelson, the polling being as follows:—Tompsitt 157, Bowen 141, Francis 114, Nelson 95, Dalton 92, Jones 75. The retiring auditors, Messrs. Atkin and Hodgkiss were re-elected. The auditors were elected for the ensuing year.

The annual report and balance sheet was approved and adopted upon the motion of Mr. Strutt, seconded by Mr. Potts, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, who had recently arrived from that colony, and who stated in the course of his remarks that pharmacists in Queensland were greatly pleased with the action of several members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for their exertions in advancing the cause of Pharmacy in Australasia. That the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was much looked up to in Queensland, mentioning particularly that the services of Messrs. Blackett, Bowen and Bosisto, in raising the Pharmaceutical Society to its present high status, were well known and appreciated in Queensland.

The President, in his reply, stated that he was gratified to hear that the Queensland Society had no petty jealousy of the Australasian Society, as he had been under the impression that the Queensland Society had refused to recognise the qualifications of a Victorian Pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Botts explained that it was the Medical Board of Queensland, before the advent of the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society who had been guilty of that error in judgment.

Mr. Blackett then read a paper on The Preparation of Ipecacuanha Wine, by the new Pharmacopœial process, mentioning that though the characteristic odour of the old *Vin. Ipecac.* was not at first apparent in the new product, yet it developed on keeping, and he summed up in favor of the greater activity of the new preparation, but stating that the Vin. Album of the U. S. P. was preferable to sherry for its manufacture as it contained little or no tannin.

He stated that sherry was recognised by the new Pharmacopœia as the best wine for *Vinum Ipecac.*, whereas he thought the white wine should have been officially recognised as the best medium, as from the excess of acid which some Colonial wines contained, they retained the emetine which was the active principle of Ipecac wine. This raised a slight discussion upon the advisability of using Colonial wine, in consequence of the amount of sediment found in them; but Mr. Blackett disposed of this objection by stating that the sediment

found in Ipecac. wine was not considered detrimental to the activity of the wine in its medical sense; he was also of opinion that percolation was the best method of preparation, the Ipecac. to be reduced to a rough powder, then packed in the percolator, and, after moistening it with acetic acid, add the proper proportions of water and spirits according to the pharmacopœia.

The Society's gold medal and the President's prize to the most successful student of the year, were next presented by Mr. Bowen (accompanied by a short genial speech), to Mr. Paul Ward Farmer. Mr. Farmer responded with a few well chosen words. He said that the presentation was entirely unexpected, as he did not consider himself worthy of it, and although aiming at a higher position than that of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, he had to thank his teachers for the proud position he held that evening, and he would always in his future medical studies remember the kindnesses he had received at the College of Pharmacy, and he would also continue to take a great interest in Pharmacy.

The gold medal is a handsome coin, bearing on the obverse, "Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, established MDCCCLVII., and on the reverse, "Paul Ward Farmer, Dux. 1885."

The President's prize consisted of three handsome volumes, "Buckle's History of Civilization in England."

No other business worthy of note being brought forward, the President, Mr. Bowen, then read his valedictory address, which was short, felicitous, and to the point. He reviewed the progress of Pharmacy in Victoria as well as the transactions of the past year, and stated that everything was very satisfactory, the large number of students attending the College being particularly so, and he impressed upon them (the students) the necessity for diligence and perseverence so as to enable them to climb the hill of science, and get out on their profession.

He further remarked that 108 men had passed the modified examination; 48 the major, and 312 the preliminary, since the establishment of the Society; and that there was a credit balance to the Society of £4,357, on which the Society was to be congratulated.

Mr. Bowen also stated that to Mr. H. Shillinglaw, the Honorary Secretary, who had held that position for a great many years, the thanks of the members were due, as in a great measure it was owing to the creditable manner in which that gentleman had carried out his honorary duties, that the Society was in the flourishing condition in which it now stood.

The President, in concluding his address, added that he regretted that he would not have the pleasure of meeting them again for some time, as he was leaving for England, but whilst there he would do everything in his power to forward the interests of Pharmacy, and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in particular.

The meeting was then brought to a close by the chairman announcing that an adjournment would be made to the Maison Dorée, where a supper, provided in the usual Continental style, was partaken of by about thirty members of the Society (including some from the country), who highly appreciated it. The evenings' entertainment was interspersed with numerous songs and recitations. After a very pleasant evening, the company broke up at about 11.30, thus terminating the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for 1886.

[Note.—We think it right to say that our representative was twice refused admission to the above annual meeting by the secretary of the Society, yet we believe we have published a good and correct report of the proceedings. This report was received on the 11th ult.—Ed. C. & D. of Australasia.]

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held in the Societies' Hall on March 12. Professor Kernot (the president of the society) occupying the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the council of the society was read by Mr. G. W. Selby, the hon. secretary. There had been received for the library during the year 85 volumes and 518 parts of scientific publications. The council had continued the binding of the valuable scientific journals and magazines which had for some years past been accumulating.

The balance-sheet, which was also read, showed that the income of the society during the year had been £1,016 15s. 5d. The expenditure amounted to £354 0s. 7d.; and there was a balance left in the bank amounting to £662 14s. 10d.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The retiring office-bearers were re-elected with the exception of Mr. A. Sutherland, one of the hon. secretaries, who resigned his office in consequence of being unable to carry out its duties through press of other engagements.

Mr. H. K. Rusden was then nominated to act as honorary secretary with Mr. G. W. Selby, re-elected.

Dr. Neild proposed, and Mr. W. H. Steel seconded, a motion conveying the thanks of the society to Mr. Sutherland for the very valuable services which he had rendered to it for a number of years past as its honorary secretary.

The motion was carried, and entered on the minutes of the society.

The annual meeting then closed, and an ordinary monthly meeting was held.

POLYZOA.

A paper, forwarded by Dr. M'Gillivray, entitled "New or Little-known Polyzoa, Part X.," was laid on the table for the purpose of being printed.

OCEANIC LANGUAGES.

Mr. A. Sutherland, for the Rev. D. Macdonald, of Havannah Harbour, Efate, read extracts from two papers on "Oceanic Languages," and stated that the object of the author of the papers was to prove that the languages of Oceanica were all of Semitic relationship.

It was agreed that the paper should be printed.

FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB OF VICTORIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Field Naturalists' Club was held last month at the Royal Society's Hall as usual. The president, the Rev. J. J. Halley, occupied the chair, and about fifty members and visitors were present.

The hon. librarian acknowledged the receipt of *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* for 1885.

Dr. Springthorpe and Mr. L. N. Shepherd were elected members of the club.

A paper was read by Mr. T. A. Forbes-Leith, entitled "Notes on the Eagle," in which he gave short descriptions of the principal species of this bird, and mentioned instances of their great longevity, size, &c. Miss Campbell contributed a very interesting paper on "Edible Victorian Fungi," in which she described ten species of fungi, which are usually regarded as poisonous. Specimens of each species were exhibited, and the paper created some little discussion.

Amongst other interesting exhibits were:—By Mr. J. P. Chirnside, gum with insects imbedded, from Central Africa; by Mr. G. Coghill, orchid in bloom; by Messrs. Hall and Hill, water beetles and moths; by Mr. H. Kennon, large mussel shell from Fiji; by Mr. D. M'Alpine, anatomical specimens and drawings; by Mr. J. H. M'Kibbin 170 species of coleoptera; by Mr. F. Reader, plants collected around Warragul; and by Mr. S. H. Winkle, giant topaz from Tasmania. The meeting terminated with a conversazione.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OF VICTORIA.

At the meeting of this Council, held on March 16th in one of the library rooms at Parliament-house, a tender was accepted for buildings at the Dookie Model Farm, this being a preparatory step for the reception of students at that place. The amount of the tender was £2,095. Mr. Herdman, the manager of the Dookie Model Farm, tendered his resignation, as he was of opinion that the Council, having acquired control of the place, should have the right to appoint their own manager. Applications for the position from practical agriculturists will be invited.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTS IN VICTORIA.

At this commission, which met on the 16th ult., the secretary stated that representative witnesses from South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, had responded to the invitation of the commission to attend and give evidence, and that upon their arrival he would call a meeting of the commission. Mr. W. Madden stated that he had received a list of imported goods from the Customs department, showing that vegetable products to the value of two millions sterling were annually brought into the colony. He moved that the list should be forwarded to Baron von Mueller for his opinion as to how many of the products mentioned could be grown in the colony. The motion was agreed to, and the commission then adjourned.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of this association was held on the 9th ult. at the Royal Society's Hall, Melbourne, Mr. E. C. Bell in the chair. Messrs. Lockhart, Knipe, and Cooke were elected members, and Messrs. Rendall, Stewart and Borfus nominated for membership. A letter was read from the Queensland Photographic Association, and Mr. Mulvany placed on the table a collection of prints to be forwarded to that society, in exchange for photos received from them. A number of prints produced by Mr. Wood, an English amateur, were likewise shown. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Purton, the custodian, in recognition of his great services to the association. Mr. Flegeltaub subsequently demonstrated the processes of direct printing by contact on gelatine bromide and gelatino-chloride papers; also the method of enlargement on the former. The printing was all performed by gaslight, and the enlargement by means of the lantern. The demonstration was a complete success, and a vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Flegeltaub, the proceedings terminated.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR VICTORIA.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Health was held on March 8th. Present—Mr. A. P. Akehurst (President), Dr. Rose, M.L.A., Dr. Shields, Dr. Tweeddale, Prof. Kernot, Mr. Cosmo Newberry, Mr. W. H. Fehon, and Mr. C. R. Blackett.

THE CASTERTON CHEMIST.

The President stated that with reference to the recent complaint against a chemist at Casterton, of having irregularly advised a patient, the Pharmacy Board had reported that no evidence was obtainable against him.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the recommendation of the President, the appointments of the following health officers were confirmed:—Borough of Daylesford, Dr. Thomas R. Willis, vice Dr. J. J. M'Gregor, resigned; Shire of Leigh, Mr. J. B. Donaldson, vice Dr. Vale, resigned; Borough of Kew, Mr. W. B. Walsh, vice Dr. Ralph, resigned.

NIGHTSOIL.

A communication was read from the town clerk of the City of Ballarat, concerning the disposal of nightsoil in provincial towns. The writer asserted that the power to use nightsoil as a manure was abused to a very large extent to evade the small fee of the nightmen, and the conditions as to the depth of burial and covering are but exceptionally obeyed.

After discussion it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. Shields, seconded by Dr. Tweeddale, "That this Board recommend the insertion of a clause in the Amending Health Bill that burials of nightsoil should be prohibited in all cities, towns and boroughs, and also in towns in shires except with the approval of the health officer subject to regulations to be confirmed by the Board."

Dr. Rose moved: "That a circular be forwarded to the municipalities, asking for their views and suggestions as to the disposal of nightsoil, and stating that this Board is of opinion—1. That close pans be used; (2) That the pans on removal be thoroughly cleansed and replaced by cleansed pans; (3) That the Government be requested to provide nightsoil trains; (4) That the Government be requested to set apart a block of land for the treatment of nightsoil; (5) That plans for treatment of nightsoil be submitted to and decided upon by the Board."

The resolution having been seconded, was carried *nem. con.*

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the Council of this Society was held on the 9th ult. Present—The President, Mr. Wm. Larner (in the chair), with Messrs. Boyon, Mayne, Watt, Pratt, M'Carthy, and Carter.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that the President had appointed Mr. Alfred Carter, of Woollalua, to fill the vacancy in the Council for the remainder of the current year.

The applications of the following gentlemen for membership were considered:—C. J. Clarke, postponed; James D. Johnstone, to be examined; J. O. Rose, granted; Gilbert E. Vaughan, granted; William Taddy, postponed. Sundry letters, including those of Mr. W. Parker, Balmain, of Mr. J. English, of Dunedin and of New Zealand, were read and discussed.

The Secretary reported the death of one of the oldest and most respected members of the Society, viz., Mr. Frederick Nainby, of Morpeth.

Accounts were passed, and the meeting closed.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Hon. William Macleay had some time ago offered a prize for the best essay on the "Bacillus of Typhoid;" but the committee appointed to inspect the papers have reported that no essay had been sent in worthy of the prize.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A meeting was held last month in the Town Hall, Sydney, to organize a Society under the above title. The officers of the Society and a committee of management were appointed, and they will draw up rules to be submitted to a meeting to be held in a month. Sixty persons were present.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

A meeting of members of the above Society was held in their room in King William Street, Adelaide, on Tuesday the 2nd of March, 1886.

Present—The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison), Vice-President (Mr. Grundy), Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Poole), Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main), Messrs. J. W. Allison, Evans, White, Neville, Jos. Wood, and C. Wells.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen, whose application for membership were considered at the meeting in February, were, on the motion of Mr. Allison, declared duly elected, viz.—Mr. F. C. Hustler, Port Adelaide; Mr. F. Winch, Burnside Station; Mr. W. Hartley, Adelaide; Mr. W. Stockwell, Adelaide; Mr. G. W. Duff, Adelaide; Mr. E. Parry, Adelaide; Mr. Jno. Wood, Adelaide; Mr. C. Headding, Port Adelaide.

Five applications for membership and two as associates were received and postponed for consideration at next meeting.

NEW RULE.

Mr. White gave notice of a motion for next meeting, viz.: "That any gentleman holding the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist, by virtue of having passed an Examination before a recognized Pharmacy Board, shall on application and payment of fee be elected a Member of this Society.

YEAR BOOK.

Mr. Allison proposed, and Mr. White seconded, "That a list of Office-bearers, Members and Associates, with other information concerning the Society, be compiled by the Committee, and that they be requested to publish the same,

After a short discussion on various matters the meeting terminated, several members expressing the hope that the future meetings would be more largely attended.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A conversazione in connection with the microscopical section of this Society was held at the Public Library on March 9th. The room was decorated and a display of microscopes and objects was made. One of the microscopes was said to be a century old and excited much attention.

Dr. Whittell, F.R.M.S., opened the proceedings. In the course of his remarks he gave some useful hints to learners of microscopy.

Amongst the exhibits was the ear-cockle (a wheat parasite). This insect had been confined in a box for four years, but when moistened and viewed under the microscope it gave evidence of latent vitality.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

At the March meeting of this society, Mr. Bernays, F.L.S., read an interesting paper on the Toddy Palm (*Caryota urens*), which dealt chiefly with the economic products of this indigenous tree. Specimens to illustrate his subject were shown.

THE PROPOSED TRADE ASSOCIATION FOR CANTERBURY.

(from our own correspondent.)

Under this heading was reported in your February number a meeting, called for the consideration of the propriety of forming an association of chemists, with Christchurch for its headquarters.

The adjourned meeting was duly announced to all members of the trade in the immediate district with the most lamentable result.

There are, within walking distance of the place fixed for the holding of the meeting, some twenty eligible members (most of whom had been personally canvassed), yet only four persons attended—the convener, one chemist in business, and two assistants.

This will demonstrate the kind of interest taken in the advancement of pharmacy in Christchurch. It was thought when the title of the proposed association was announced, that in self-protection against some of the so-called grievances, the chemists would have felt an amount of interest sufficient to attract them to the meeting. It is considered that the final effort has now been made in Christchurch to maintain a society of chemists in Canterbury.

You report in your February issue a meeting held at Wellington, on December 18, at which Mr. Allen proposed, and seconded by Mr. F. Barraud, "That the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand be requested to write to the vice-presidents in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, asking them to call a meeting in their immediate districts, and to ascertain from them if it were their desire to continue the New Zealand Pharmaceutical Society, and, if so, to reply at once, after getting their opinion.

Thanks to the existence of your much-needed journal for this information, or we might never have had the pleasure of knowing that a much better state of things exist in Wellington. It is gratifying and worthy of congratulation that eight (at least) chemists could assemble to advance the interests of their brethren. However, we have not heard anything of the vice-president and the meeting he is requested to call in our "immediate district."

It is generally admitted that we are too young to maintain an organised society. The writer thinks otherwise, but must bow to the opinion of the majority.

Legal and Magisterial.

"*Nothing is law that is not reason.*"—Powell.

Compensation for Libel.

An unqualified medical practitioner named Tully, acting as assistant to a surgeon, recently obtained a verdict for £250 from Mr. Macgill in an action for libel recently tried in the Queen's Bench Division, in London. The libel consisted in stating that Mr. Tully had no medical or surgical diploma and was not licensed to attend in surgical cases. The verdict has caused some consternation.

Wangaratta Tragedy.

At the coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of this case, a verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Harriet Stevens. A brief account of the tragedy was given in our March number.

The Wallaloo Misadventure.

We learn that Dr. Tremearne, who was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter in connection with this case, has been acquitted.

The Roma Case.

The Attorney General has decided to file no bill against Ruth Robinson, who has been charged with killing her husband by means of laudanum.

Clinton H. Walbridge, *alias* Carl von Berin, a chemist, who absconded from Sydney in October last with about £1,000 belonging to the Australian Powder and Explosive Manufacturing Company, of Narrabeen, near Sydney, has been brought back from England in the R.M.S.S. Rome by Senior-constable Murphy, of the Sydney police. He was arrested on board ship in the English Channel by Murphy, who followed him in the R.M.S. Ballarat and chartered a lugger at Plymouth to board the vessel on which Wallbridge was a passenger. A sum of £760 was recovered from the prisoner.

The trial of Mr. Ende, of New Jersey, on the charge of manslaughter, for dispensing morphia in lieu of quinine—the mistake resulting in the death of two young ladies—has ended. Mr. Ende has been acquitted- The jury considered there was no criminal negligence. It seems, however, that the druggist while dispensing the prescription was engaged in earnest conversation with the prescriber as to the value of grains and grams.

Cases of Poisoning.

Death from Morphia.—The wife of Professor Anderson Stuart, of Sydney University, died lately from an overdose of morphia. The deceased was accustomed to take narcotics to alleviate pain and promote sleep. But the finding of the jury was that there was not sufficient evidence to show whether the poison was self administered or not.

Suicide by Strychnia.—The wife of John Brough committed suicide at Wilcannia on the 26th ult. by taking a large dose of strychnia. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Death from Cocaine.—A case of death from cocaine applied to relieve the pain of a decayed tooth is reported by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus of the New York Medico-Legal Society.

Chlorodyne Drinkers.—In London, on Jan. 12th, an inquest was held on the body of a woman who, together with her two sisters, had been in the habit for some years of taking chlorodyne in large quantities. The result was their bodies had become emaciated, their mental condition affected, and the use of their limbs impaired. In the present case the body of the deceased, who was sixty-two years of age did not weigh more than 50 lbs. The jury returned a verdict it accordance with the evidence.

Strychnia.—A whole family named Crane, residing at Emmaville, New South Wales, were accidentally poisoned by strychnia last month. Two of the children died after cating food cooked in a bag which had contained the poison.

Chloral and Morphia.—Alfred Woolatt, a chemist at Green Island, was found dead in his bed on March, 4th. He was a great suffererer from neuralgia, and on the previous night had taken a draught to procure sleep. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that he had died from an over-dose of morphia and chloral hydrate. He has left a wife and family.

Opium Poisoning.—A commercial traveller named Frederick Green died at Salisbury, New Zealand, on March 3rd, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken for the relief of headache and neuralgia.

Distressing Death from Self-administration of Chloroform.—Dr. Chas. Hy. Huxtable, was on Febrnary 7 found dead at his residence, Hobson-street, Auckland, under circumstances of a painful character. The deceased, who only returned a few weeks ago from a tour in Europe and America, has for some time suffered from insomnia, and had been in the habit of inhaling chloroform. That night he informed his wife that he could not get sleep, and that he would take some pillows down into the dining-room and try and get sleep there. Next morning the servant girl went to the dining-room for the purpose of dusting it, when she found the door locked. On obtaining ingress Dr. Huxtable was found lying dead on the floor. His face was in a small china bowl containing chloroform and a sponge. A stoppered bottle containing chloroform was found on the table.

Suicide by Carbolic Acid.—A girl of fourteen years committed suicide on the 10th of March, by swallowing nearly half a bottleful of Calvert's carbolic acid She died in fifteen minutes.

Accidental Child Poisoning.—A child of seven months has died at Ipswich, from swallowing a spoonful of a liniment, administered by its father in mistake for the proper medicine.

Death from Phosphorus.—Florence Voss, a young woman engaged to be married, and desirous of improving her complexion, ate the heads of a quantity of matches (five boxes). She died in great agony in a few hours. We are not told whether the matches were common lucifers or safety ones.

Death under Chloroform.—At a dental operation at Illawarra, on March 10th, the wife of Richard Mumby died from the administration of chloroform. Two doctors were present.

Another Death from Morphia.—Herbert Boyes, chemist, South Melbourne, died on the 26th March, from an overdose of Morphia administered by himself while in a state of intoxication.

Sad Case of Arsenical Poisoning.—Great gloom has been cast over Bordertown, in South Australia, by the unfortunate poisoning of a whole family from the effects of arsenic, carelessly introduced into the pancakes at the family meal. Four persons have succumbed from the effects of the poison. A painter had left a parcel of arsenic behind him which had been mistaken for flour by Mrs. Oliver, and used for food.

Strychnia.—The other day a German named Reece died from strychnia, at Brisbane. He bought two shilling's worth of that alkaloid at the shop of Mr. Clarke in Queen Street, ostensibly to kill a dog, but it is supposed he intended to destroy his own life.

Intercolonial Intelligence.

"Examine and draw up all news,
And fit it for our present use."—Butler.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

We observe from a cablegram from London that the last day for receiving applications for the vacant chair of Chemistry in this University was the 29th ult. Amongst the committee of experts appointed to confer with the Agent-General in the adjudication of the merits of the candidates are Sir Henry Roscoe; Prof. Bloxam, of King's College, London; Prof. Crum. Brown, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Cameron, of Dublin.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The examinations for scholarships at this College were held in the middle of March. The Warden reports that the number of candidates for these prizes shows a steady annual increase, this year 100 per cent. greater than in 1885. Amongst the candidates for such scholarships there are students from New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, as well as from this Colony.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. John Matthew has given the very handsome donation of £1,000 to the domus fund of Trinity College. An endeavour has been made to clear off the debt before the departure of Dr. Moorhouse, who took a special interest in this college, and the local press has published daily numerous subscriptions from all quarters, but there is still a considerable debt to remove.

The autumn session of this college opened on Friday, 26th March, with an introductory lecture by Mr. Lillie Mackay, entitled "The Birth and Progress of Chemical Science."

ORMOND COLLEGE.

A public lecture, illustrated by diagrams and specimens, was delivered in the hall of this college on Thursday, 25th March at 4·30 p.m., by Mr. D. M'Alpin, F.C.S. The subject was "What is Biology?" On the motion of Professor Kernot, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Melbourne University Council.

Mr. J. A. Macfarland, M.A., of Queen's Coilege, Ireland, and St. John's College, Cambridge, has been the successful candidate for a seat in this council in room of Mr. Rusden, resigned. He had a majority of 49 votes.

There is still another vacancy, created by the departure of Dr. Moorhouse. The Rev. Charles Strong, late of Scot's Church, is a candidate for that seat.

THE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

At a recent meeting of the committee of management of the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Mr. Ellery expressed his conviction that it would be well to follow the example of the larger European hospitals, and invite the attendance of honorary specialists, to treat out-patients for eye, ear, throat, and skin diseases. The committee resolved to appoint three honorary specialists who have made the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and skin their special study.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An anonymous donor offers £1000 to found a scholarship in connection with the agricultural college which it is proposed to commence in Victoria.

APICULTURE.

A strange epidemic amongst bees has set in throughout the district between Dunolly and St. Arnaud, especially near Bealiba (Victoria). One bee-keeper has lost thirty and another fifteen hives, but the cause of the mortality has not yet been discovered. From the neighbourhood of Castlemaine also we have intelligence of a bad honey season and a great fatality amongst the bees.

Felton, Grimwade & Co.'s Excursion.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual excursion given by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. to their employés took place on the 13th March, Mordialloc being the place chosen. The clerk of the weather, in spite of threats which were considered ominous, seemed to smile on the day's proceedings, and the fullest advantage was taken of his favours, which contributed in no small degree towards the enjoyment of all present.

The swimming matches, which were the first items on the programme, attracted very few competitors. It was suggested that some who would have otherwise joined in this contest were deterred by the fear of spoiling their appetite for dinner, but this idea was not generally credited.

After these were got through, the company assembled at Bloxsidge's hotel, where a most excellent dinner was provided.

Mr. Jackson, the manager of the factory, in proposing the health of the firm, referred in feeling terms to the pleasure he felt, and which, he was sure, was shared by all, in seeing Mr. Grimwade once more at his accustomed post after his long absence and serious illness.

In replying, Mr. Grimwade expressed his thanks for the hearty manner in which Mr. Jackson's sentiments had been received and confirmed, adding that in travelling over the world he had come to the conclusion that there are many worse places to live in than Victioria, and that, for his part, he was well pleased to be back again, especially with the good health which, with God's mercy, had now been restored to him.

He then spoke with regret of Mr. Bage's continued illness, but hoped that his health was gradully improving in New Zealand, and that a few month's holiday would complete his restoration to health.

The warmth with which Mr. Bage's name was received testified to the esteem in which he is held by all who were present.

The mention of Mr. Felton also produced long applause, which was repeated when Mr. Grimwade stated that, while regretting his unavoidable absence from the gathering, he had sent a handsome sum of money to be distributed in the form of prizes for the athletic contests.

Mr. Camley's health was then proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm, and after a short speech from Mr. Mount, in which he dwelt with emphasis on the importance of athletic exercises and temperance, the company adjourned to the open, where sports were gone through, including numerous foot and swimming races, jumping, and quoit matches.

Besides these, there was an interesting recitation competition for boys under 19 years.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Victorian Exhibits.—Mr. J. Thompson, secretary to the Victorian Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has arrived, having come overland from Brindisi, and has already seen the Agent-General and Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen. He seems very sanguine of rendering the Victorian Court a triumphant success. He will, for the present, have an office at 8 Victoria-chambers, Westminster.

Colonial Wines.—The Agent-General for Victoria has obtained concession for the free sale of Colonial wines at the forthcoming Exhibition. Sir Cunliffe Owen had imposed a restriction on such wines, in so far as they were only to be sold through Messrs. Spiers and Pond, but Mr. Murray Smith having protested against it, the restriction has been withdrawn. It is stated that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, having tasted Victorian wines, pronounced them excellent in quality.

Royal Commission.—Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, the first Surveyor-General of Victoria, has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission to represent this colony in London at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Farewell Banquet to the Agent-General.—The Hon. Murray Smith, the retiring Agent-General for Victoria, will be entertained at a farewell dinner on the 7th of April by the other Colonial Agents-General, the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a number of Victorian colonists now in England. The committee have asked his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to preside upon that occasion, and the latter has graciously consented to do so.

Gold in Gippsland.—A rich deposit of gold has been discovered in Gippsland, and a company is to be started to work the precious metal.

THE LANDS DEPARTMENT.

This Department last month issued invitations for tenders for the supply of 1,500 drums of bisulphide of carbon.

CONDEMNED FOOD,

During February the quantity of food material which was condemned by Mr. Lewis, inspector of the Melbourne Fish Market, as being unfit for human consumption, was as follows:—Fish, 360 baskets; rabbits, 1560 couples; oysters, 22 bags and 35 casks; and crayfish, 10 dozen.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statue of Her Majesty.

With reference to this statue, to be erected in Sydney, and being executed in London by Mr. Boehm, R.A., the model has been inspected by the Earl of Rosebery and Sir Saul Samuel, and highly approved of.

University of Sydney.

Mr. Richard Threlfall, lecturer on physics at the Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the professorship of physics at the Sydney University, rendered vacant by the death of Professor John Smith. There were 20 applications for this chair.

UNIVERSITY DINNER.

A dinner was given last month at Baumann's Cafè, Sydney, to gentlemen connected with the Scottish Universities. The toast of the evening, "The Scottish Universities," was proposed by the Rev. Principal Kinross, and responded to by Dr. Geekie (Edinburgh University), Rev. W. G. Macconachie (Glasgow), Dr. Maclaurin (St. Andrew's), and Dr. Davidson (Aberdeen). The toast of "The Sydney University" was proposed by Dr. Manning and responded to by Mr. W. Macleay, M.L.C.

HONOURS FOR A COLONIAL.

The diploma of corresponding member of the Deutsche Meteorolgische Gesellschaft has just been received by Mr. H. C. Russell, in recognition of Mr. Russell's contributions to meteorological science. The diploma is highly ornate, and is signed by Dr. Neumeyer, as president oi the society. Dr. Neumeyer spent several years investigating the meteorology of Victoria. Mr. Russell is the Government Astronomer for New South Wales.

CONSIGNMENT FOR THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.

The thirteenth shipment of New south Wales exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition left Sydney for London per "John Elder." The total shipments up to the present time consist of over 360 tons. The final shipments left by the "Bengal." In all about 20,000 separate exhibits have been transmitted.

It is reported that the consignment of wines have reached their destination in excellent condition.

THE MACLEAY MUSEUM.

A request has been made to Dr. Renwick, the Minister of Education, to place £6000 on the estimates to complete this museum, which at present is in an incomplete state.

BALMAIN COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The committee of this hospital have purchased, at a cost of £3000, the property known as Alderley House, Booth-street, which they intend to use for hospital purposes.

Burned to Death.—A sad accident, which proved fatal, is reported from Orange. The dress of a Miss Estick caught fire whilst she was engaged in cooking. She rushed out into the open air to her father, who happened at that moment to be engaged at a windlass, and was in the act of drawing his comrade up out of a well. Estick, unable to leave the windlass and render help, had the trying affliction of seeing his daughter literally burned to death.

Another case of a similar nature occurred at Bourke, where a girl named Toohey received injuries from her clothes catching fire, that terminated fatally.

Centenarian.—A woman bearing the name of McClelland recently died at Broughton Creek. She had attained the great age of 114 years.

STROUD.

The twenty.eighth annual report of the local School of Arts, recently submitted, shows a total of 1642 volumes now in the library. It was suggested that several new works should be procured.

New South Wales and Cholera.

In view of the possibility of this colony being visited by cholera, Dr. H. N. MacLaurin, President of the New South Wales Board of Health, has recently forwarded to the mayors of municipalities, benches of magistrates, superintendents of hospitals and gaols, and officers connected with various other public institutions, 1,200 copies of a circular, pointing out what preventive measures should be taken in regard to cholera and other diseases. This is taking time by the forelock.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with a request from the Colonial Secretary, Dr. MacLaurin, the Government Medical Adviser, after an interview with the Mayor in reference to the nuisances alleged to be committed on the Botany watershed, has recommended that an inspection of the whole catchment area of the water reserve should take place under the superintendence of Mr. Trevor Jones, as representing the Sydney Corporation, and Dr. Ashburton Thompson, as representing the Health Department.

SYDNEY PHARMACIST'S PICNIC.

The first social gathering of the pharmacists of Sydney and its suburbs took place on March 24th at Pearl Bay. The weather was wet and unauspicious. During a blink of sunshine a feeble attempt at a game of cricket was made, but the clouds decided against it, and the cricketers had to seek shelter from the rain. The loss of outdoor pastimes was, however, fully compensated by indoor amusement. Then a number of gentlemen belonging to the party had brought with them a fishing boat, supplied with nets, &c., and the result was that a hamper of fish was soon secured. The fish were placed at the disposal of the company on the return voyage. At about two o'clock the company sat down to an excellent luncheon, the caterer being Mr Baumann. Mr J. Rose presided, and Mr E. Prosser took the vice-chair. The good things on the table having been discussed, the chairman proposed the health of that most Gracious Lady who presides over an Empire on which the sun never sets, and who is the lodestar of a Briton's love." The toast was drunk with musical honors. The chairman then proposed the health of "The Governor," alleging that Lord Carrington had shown his desire to promote the various interests of the colony. The toast was drunk with cheers. The chairman proposed "Success to the Master Pharmacist's Gathering," and said that he held it to be an honor to preside over the first social union of the pharmacists of Sydney. The works of the greatest chemists were open to improvement, and among the present company there were men who had not their superiors anywhere. The toast was drunk, and was followed by the song "For we are jolly good fellows," &c. Mr. T. B. Melhuish responded, and said that the present was the first of an annual series of reunions which he was glad to see begun. The vice-chairman proposed "The Retail Trade," expressing a hope that the present gathering and the projected union would lead to the passing of better laws than those existing for regulating the business of pharmacists. He coupled with the toast the names of Messrs J. Watson and A. J. Watt. In responding, these gentlemen thanked the company for the toast. Mr. A. J. Watt proposed "The Wholesale Trade," coupled with the name of Mr. John Elliott. Messrs H. S. Levy, Dr. J. Elliott, E. Prosser, and Messrs Langton and Jamieson, representatives of London wholesale houses, returned thanks in brief but appropriate speeches. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. A. G. Kebblewhite, and responded to by Messrs. Larmer, Pinhey and Mayne. Mr. J. S. Abraham proposed "The Ladies," and Mr. J. G. Hallam replied. The remaining toasts were—"The Chairman," "The Vice-Chairman," "The Committee" and "The Press," all of which were drunk and responded to. The rest of the day was spent as happily as the rain would permit, and at 5 o'clock the party started for home. The Brothers Truda supplied excellent music throughout the day. The result of the picnic will probably be a Pharmacists Union for social and intellectual rather than trades union purposes, and also as an aid to the Pharmaceutical Society, whose aims are purely scientific.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Eddison's Telephones.

A claim on the part of the Oriental Telephone Company (who have purchased Eddison's patent rights for carbon transmitters) for royalty, in respect to the use of telephones, has been made upon the Government of South Australia. It is expected that similar claims will be made upon the adjacent colonies, where Eddison's telephones are adopted.

Earthquake at Normanville.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Normanville on Wednesday, 3rd March. It lasted 10 seconds, travelling from north to south.

Adelaide University.

Mr. Bragg, the new professor for this University, has arrived.

Professor Watson, of the Adelaide University, who has obtained six months' leave of absence, intends to visit Germany for the South Australian Government, with a view of ascertaining the desirableness of introducing into the colony a disease among the rabits with a view to the eradication of the rest of these rodent pests.

An Adelaide firm has just received an order for 20,000 gallons of South Australian wine to be shipped to England.

QUEENSLAND.

Acclimatisation Society.

This society, which holds its meetings at Bowen Park, seems to be in a flourishing condition both as regards members and work. During the month of January over three hundred plants were distributed either to members or public institutions, or as exchanges.

Queensland Quicksilver Company.

The Queensland Quicksilver Estates Company has been successfully floated, with a capital of £400,000. Operations are to be commenced shortly.

Children's Hospital Dispensary for Brisbane.

The committee of the Brisbane Children's Hospital have at last opened a dispensary in connection with this institution. A room has been taken in Adelaide-street, Brisbane, for the purpose. The medical officers perform their duties *con amore*, and the relief thus given ought to prove beneficial to the sick childrenof the poor in that town.

Queensland Museum.

The curator, Mr. De Vis, reports 48 donations of stuffed animals, geological, entomological, and anthropological specimens. A recommendation has been sent to the Minister of Education to appoint Mr. Lindon from the Royal School of Mines, London, as geologist to this Museum.

Dispenser at Brisbane Hospital.

Mr. Brown, the dispenser, asked for an increase of salary, as he had been offered a position in a Melbourne hospital at a considerable advance on his present one, but stated that he was not desirous of leaving if the committee complied with his request. Dr. Hardgrave protested that the committee were accepting a very serious responsibility in continuing to retain as dispenser, a man who held no certificate as a duly qualified chemist. The chairman said Mr. Brown was receiving £125, or £25 less than Mr. Miller, the former dispenser, who no sooner passed his examination than he left the institution. He thought that they might agree to increase Mr. Brown's salary by £25, with an intimation that he was to endeavour to pass his examination as a chemist at the earliest opportunity for doing so. The committee decided to adopt this course.

Townsville.

A new industry is to be started here. It is the preparation of condensed milk. Some of it is preserved without the aid of sugar, being simply boiled and condensed *in vacuo*, but it can also be had preserved in the ordinary way practised in Switzerland, and at Aylesbury, England.

Seized by an Alligator,—A child was killed and carried off by an alligator at Cattle Creek, about 30 miles from Townsville, on the 10th of March last. The father saw his daughter seized, but was too far off to render any help.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Dr. E. Raghib, a new arrival, has commenced practice at Perth.

Mr. H. F. Johnstone has been appointed superintendent of the telegraph line to be constructed from Roeburn to Derby.

Dr. J. W. Hope, of Freemantle, has resigned his appointment of Surgeon-Major in the Western Australian Volunteer Force.

Sir Luke Leeke, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. A. Thoms, Secretary to the Western Australian Commission to London, have gone to England.

NEW ZEALAND.

Christchurch Hospital.—The contract for the supply of drugs to this hospital has been let to Mr. Bonnington.

Otago University.—Dr. Duncan Macgregor has resigned the professorship of mental and moral philosophy in the Otago University; Dr. Salmond, D.D., at present professor of theology for the synod, has been selected his successor.

The *Times* has given a complimentary review of R. C. Reid's book upon the goldfields of the West Coast of New Zealand.

One million whitefish ova have been received at Auckland from the United States hatchery at Michigan.

Mr. Wilson, of Otakapo station, New Zealand, reports that a flock of several hundred sheep that were badly affected by lung worms got into a plantation of young bluegums, and by browsing upon them were all completely cured.

Wellington.

The excitement about the threatened dissolution has quite died away.

The Industrial Exhibition recently held at Wellington will leave a deficit of over £10,000 to be provided out of the colonial revenue. The total expenditure has exceeded £16,000, and the awards have yet to be provided. The receipts from all sources amounted to little over £6,000. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that there was a deficit of £8,000 in the last exhibition held South at Kensington, notwithstanding its great popularity and the millions that attended it.

from our correspondent at christchurch.

The New British Pharmacopœia has been distributed, but as no recognition has been made by the Pharmacy Board or the Government, dispensing chemists are placed at a disadvantage, especially in the case of preparations whose strengths or processes have been changed. Importing chemists will do well to observe the presence of the label "B.P., 1885," which it is to be hoped the manufacturing chemists will adopt when the new preparations are supplied. The medical profession here do not exhibit much anxious regard for the new edition; the "Extra" Pharmacopœia, by Martindale is enquired for, also "Squire's Companion," when ready.

Commercial.—The retail trade does not suffer much fluctuation. The leading towns and country districts are well supplied with chemists, and only in very isolated spots do medical men dispense their own medicines. Contracts are made with dispensing chemists at very low rates; but we hear that some members of the noble profession are contemplating fixing up their own dispensaries in this part of New Zealand. If this system becomes more general, we may hear something of the much-talked of "dispensing doctors and prescribing chemists." It is a matter of regret that our law-makers and the early promoters of the Pharmacy Act did not guard against difficulties of this nature, and learn from the experience of our brethren in the old country.

The law in New Zealand requires a chemist to qualify and come up to a certain standard of efficiency; but why should not the law step in and prevent all persons other than these qualified pharmacists to dispense medicines? This, Mr. Editor, is "an old, old story" to you.

The number of American and other proprietary articles do not decrease. It is thought the public of the colonies must be more sensitive to sensational advertisements, or it may be they prefer something ready "bottled up," with an attractive wrapper and emphatic statements on the label. If this be so, we presume the results of Mr. Shearn's representative visit will soon supply that in a less quack medicine form. It is hoped the time will soon come when chemists will go in for more originality; but at present it might not prove remunerative.

Had our proposed trade association been "floated," it was intended to suggest the adoption of a retail price list, allowing a certain amount of flexibility. In Liverpool (England) this was found very useful. Perhaps our enthusiastic friends in Wellington may be able to initiate something of the kind.

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia."—Now that the members of the trade have a journal whose pages are open

to them, we may hope to see and read suggestions which will prove of real benefit to the community. As far as Canterbury is concerned, I have no hesitation in stating that your journal is received with much interest, although your Editor is only known to us by his work.

Alleged Fire on the Manapouri.—Shortly after the Union Co.'s steamship Manapouri left Auckland, on Feb. 25, for Melbourne, via the southern ports, one of the passengers wished to ascertain whether one of his boxes had been placed on board. The officers opened the fore hatch to discover whether the missing package was there, but as soon as the hatch cover had been removed the hold was found to be filled with smoke. The news caused great excitement among the passengers, but the officers managed to restore good order. Meanwhile, the alarm having been sounded, the men went to their appointed posts, the pumps were rigged, and a hose laid down the fore hatch. The smoke increased rapidly, and it poured out of the hold in volumes. The chief officer, Mr. Morris, and a number of men went down the hold to search for the seat of the fire. For over an hour cargo was being sent up on deck, when the cause of the outburst was discovered in a case of nitric acid. The burning package was promptly removed to the deck and then consigned to the water. It was found that little or no damage had resulted to the cargo adjacent to the burning case. The men who went down the hold suffered severely from the effects of the poisonous fumes. Mr. Morris, the chief officer, became unconscious, and remained in that condition until he expired. Ten of the men who went into the hold to quench the flames were landed at Gisborne, and placed in the hospital. The men became ill some hours after the fire had been extinguished. They were suddenly seized with a violent fit of coughing, and became insensible and foamed at the mouth. There was a medical man on board at the time, and he rendered every assistance possible to alleviate the sufferings of the men. Mr. Lakers, the third officer, and one of the seamen who were removed to the Gisborne Hospital, died. The remaining men, although for some time in a critical condition, have recovered. Their sufferings were very great, and much sympathy has been felt for the unfortunates. Subscriptions have been made for the friends of the deceased. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned, but a rider was added blaming Elliot Bros., chemists, Sydney, for insufficient care in shipment.—*Abridged from local report.*—[See leading article.]

TASMANIA.

Statue for Dr. Crowther.

The subscribers to the memorial to the late Dr. W. L. Crowther, in Hobart, have resolved to erect a statue at a cost of £600. The statue is to be made of bronze.

Representation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

Mr. Douglas, the agent-general for Tasmania, has taken his passage to England by the Orient steamship "Austral," which left on the 19th March and is due in London on the 4th May. He takes his wife and his eldest daughter with him. Mr. Douglas hopes to represent the colony at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. He takes plans, &c., of the Mount Bischoff mine, and of the Tasmanian gold mine. These, with samples of hops sent privately, are all that will be shown from this colony.

The Codlin moth has appeared in the Huon district, which has hitherto been free from this pest. The Act for its destruction seems to be of little effect.

Mr. J. W. Hunt, honorary treasurer of the Homœopathic Hospital, who recently left this colony on a voyage to Europe, has offered to give £100 towards the building fund of the hospital, on condition that a further sum of £290 is collected by the time of his return on behalf of the same fund.

Experiments on Snake Poisoning. The Curator of the Museum at Hobart (Mr. A. Morton) has been conducting further experiments in the investigation of this subject. The *modus operandi*, however, has been different from that formerly carried out. Instead of allowing the snakes to bite the dogs, Mr. Morton had extracted four drops of poison from a black snake *(Hoplocephalus curtus)*, and dividing it into two equal parts with some glycerine, injected it into the ear of the dogs by the aid of a hypodermic syringe. No. 1 dog, on which no antidote was applied, began to show symptoms of poisoning in about fifteen minutes, becoming quite rigid. No. 2 dog was treated in a similar manner, the antidote being immediately applied. Save some excessive vomiting, this dog did not seem to suffer any further inconvenience. No. 1 dog died in about an hour and thirty minutes, while No. 2 dog appeared as lively as ever.

Botanical Gardens.—At a meeting of nurserymen and seedsmen, held in the Mechanics' Institute, Hobart, on March 15, the secretary read the following answer to a petition forwarded to the trustees of the Tasmanian Botanical Gardens to stop all sales of plant seeds and cut flowers:—"Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens, March 5, 1886. Sir,—I am directed by the trustees to inform you that your letter, dated February 2, enclosing petition from the nurserymen and seedsmen of Hobart, was duly considered at the meeting held yesterday, when the following resolution was adopted, viz.:—'That the question of finances at present precludes the trustees from entertaining the prayer of your petition, but when that difficulty is removed the matter will be further considered. I have, &c., Alex. Morton, Curator and Secretary. To J. H. Jenkins, Esq., hon. secretary nursery and seedsman, Hobart.'" After a long discussion, it was resolved:—"That the answer not being satisfactory, further steps should be taken by having a petition brought before Parliament." A discussion followed, during which it was pointed out that great injustice was done to the nurserymen and seedsmen of Tasmania by the Royal Society selling from the Botanical Gardens, such a thing not being thought of in any of the adjacent colonies. It was then resolved,—"That a meeting be called at some future date for the formation of a Gardeners' Society, it being considered that such a society is much needed in Hobart."

FIJI.

From a London telegraphic despatch we observe that Mr. James Murray has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Fiji.

Sir W. Des Vœux, late Governor of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Mr. J. B. Thurston will probably be made the future Governor of Fiji.

Accident.

The son of Mr. Grounds, pharmaceutical chemist in Levuka, whilst playing on the wharf at Footscray, had the misfortune to have his hand crushed in a crane, necessitating the amputation of two of his fingers.

Destructive Hurricane.

Early on the morning of March 4th a great hurricane passed over the group of Fijian islands, causing considerable damage. For a couple of hours the wind blew a perfect tornado, completely wrecking the town of Levuka, the buildings of which are constructed in a very frail fashion. The debris of ricketty old buildings, and the verandahs of the more substantial tenements lay on every side when the destructive gale had ceased. Scarcely a house escaped some damage, while the planks and boards of timber yards were scattered in all directions. Three of the four churches were ruined, but the banks escaped damage. The havoc amongst the trees is dreadful, and the whole aspect presented by Levuka is as if it had been subjected to several hours' cannonading. The towns of the natives have also suffered much injury. There has not been such a cyclonic storm within memory—that of 1871 being in no way parallel to it. It is very sad to think of hundreds of families rendered houseless and having to wander in the streets exposed to the fury of such a disastrous hurricane while it lasted. The damage to shipping was not so severe as the havoc made on land, but Lieutenant Leefe had given storm warnings beforehand.

Dengue Fever.

The dengue fever has broken out among the Fijians. There are very few medical officers in the islands, and they have enough to do in their practice amongst the white men. Dr. M'Gregor is making arrangements for the instruction of Fijian students in the elementary principles of the healing art. Though these may render valuable services on emergency, the system has not been long enough in operation to make the students very reliable physicians.

NEW GUINEA.

Geographical Society's Expedition.

We understand that the members of the New Guinea expedition despatched by the Geographical Society of Sydney, and reported to have been murdered on Fly River, have safely returned to Cooktown.

Students' Corner.

"Competition is the best training."

We propose to devote part of our space monthly to students in the ranks of pharmacy.

Their position is not altogether an easy one. Too often isolated, and without the stimulus of intercourse with others engaged in the same occupation and studies, they find themselves baffled by difficulties that are easily surmounted with a little help, and are tempted to waste time that could be profitably and pleasurably spent in preparation for the enforced curriculum.

For many years the "Student's Corner" has been a much appreciated feature in *The Chemist and Druggist*.

The competitions have been open to all, and some continental students have engaged in them, but the great distances have prevented the entrance of colonial competitors. Although this matter has engaged our attention, we have been unable, to our regret, so to arrange the regulations as to do away with this difficulty. We now bring the "Students' Corner" to the very doors of our Australasian supporters, and we trust that many students will avail themselves of the advantages it offers.

For the present, the competition will consist of written exercises.

Questions will be set each month relating to chemistry, botany, and materia medica. Each sheet should bear some *nom de plume* or motto, and an envelope bearing the same legend, and containing the competitors' real name and address, should accompany each exercise.

All papers will be examined by a competent authority. The names of the successful candidates will be published, and the mottoes or *noms de plume* of the others, in order of merit.

The prizes, to consist of books, published at about the value of 10s. for the first, and 5s. for the second, will then be forwarded to the winners as soon as their choice can be ascertained.

QUESTIONS SET IN MARCH ISSUE.

1. Mention three distinct ways in which chlorine can be prepared. What are its leading chemical properties?

2. Give an account of some of the different ways in whic fertilization of flowers is accomplished.

3. State the official plants belonging to the labiate family —the parts used and their pharmacopœial preparations.

Nota Bene.—By a fortuitous circumstance two typographical errors crept into question 3, and were unfortunately overlooked in the proof sheets of our last number. For labiate family *et seq*, read labiate family (*Labiatæ*), the *parts* used, &c.

Answers are to be sent to the Editor on or before the 20th April. We thus allow competitors five days longer than announced in our previous issue. The prize list will appear on the 1st of May.

COMPETITION No. 3.

RULES.

(*a*) Answers should be written on foolscap or quarto sized paper, and on one side only.

(*b*) Candidates must confine their attention strictly to th questions.

QUESTIONS.

1. Write an account of all the physical phenomena observable, and the chemical changes that occur, when a fragment of potassium is thrown on the surface of water.

2. State clearly in a tabular form the structure of a seed, and further mention its varying conditions.

3. Give a description of saffron and its adulterations. What preparations does it enter into? Discuss the merits and demerits of the use of this drug in such a way.

Replies to April set of questions to be forwarded to our office not later than May 15th.

Results will be published in our June number.

For further conditions see remarks at the head of the section "Students' Corner."

Pharmacalia.

"Let a man pride himself in his own business."

Herbarium Prize.

Mr. Blackett, President of the Pharmacy Board, has kindly offered a prize of £2 to the student who makes the best Herbarium, collected in the Colony of Victoria, between the 1st January and 1st December. Competitors must be minors.

The Redwood Fund.

Subscribers will please note that the 1st proximo is the last day that we can receive subscriptions at our office for this commendable object Any sums from five shillings upwards will be gladly received for transmission to the parent fund committee.

Early Closing Movement.

We understand that the chemists of Collingwood and Fitzroy have agreed to close their shops at 9.30. This is a step in the right direction, but it might easily have been made 8 o'clock without serious inconvenience to the public or loss to the proprietors.

Year-book of Pharmacy.

We are anxiously expecting this work, which has for some years been under the able editorship of Mr. Louis Siebold, F.C.S., of Manchester. When it arrives we will make some comment upon its merits.

College of Pharmacy.

It is announced that Mr. Blackett and Mr. M'Alpine will conduct the classes at this College, pending the arrival of the prospective Director, Mr. Jackson.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria.

This record of registered pharmacists is now ready. It is published at half-a-crown, and can be had at the Society's offices in Swanston Street.

Quinine Production.

There are now seventeen quinine factories in the world—six in Germany, four in America, three in France, two in Italy, and two in England. The annual production amounts to about 2,250,000 ounces.

Research Grant.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has made a grant of £50 to the new professor of chemistry (Mr. Dunstan), towards the expenses incurred in connection with the use of octagon laboratory. The consideration of the proposed scheme for a special research laboratory was postponed for the present.

Pharmacy Act of Queensland.

We have to draw the attention of our readers to the regulations of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland (in pursuance of the provisions of the "Pharmacy Act of 1884"), published in the *Queensland Gazette* of March, 1886, and approved by the Governor and Executive Council of that colony.

Insertion of Antidotes on Poison Labels.

The law of Michigan directs that this shall be done. The difficulty has been to put them in full, on each and every poison label. Mr. J. S. Dunn, of that city, proposes to classify all poisons in *ten* groups, and that the specific antidotes of each group will include all the antidotal treatment that can be employed to advantage, so that by means of ten sets of labels which are complete in this respect, it needs only to have the name of the article written or printed in to make the fulfilment of the law, and in greater accuracy than the labels now have. We commend the proposition to pharmacists in Australia.

A Large Collection of Skulls.—The Natural History Museum at Vienna has lately been presented with 708 skulls collected through a series of years by Dr. Weissbach, who was for a long time director of the Austro-Hungarian hospital at Constantinople, and was a very distinguished anthropological investigator. Of the collection 195 are pure Turkish skulls, 131 Greek, 96 Servian or Croat, 48 Hungarian, 43 Armenian, and 29 old Byzantine. There are also skulls of Maronites, Albanians, Koords, Asiatic Jews, &c.

Editorial Notes.

"Speak freely what you think."—Shakespeare.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA AND THE PROFESSION.

Now that the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia has been issued, and that several months have elapsed since its publication, it behoves every pharmacist to provide himself with a copy of the work, and in future to manufacture his preparations according to the formulæ there given.

It is also essential to save confusion and disappointments that the medical faculty adopt the edition of 1885 as their authoritative standard—discarding all previous editions. It ought to be taken for granted by the pharmacist in dispensing a prescription, that unless "B. P. 1867" be placed at the end of any article mentioned in the recipe, the new pharmacopœial strength or composition is meant. There should be a clear understanding on this point. Of course in cases of change like this in a national standard it is desirable that due notice be given of the adoption of the new work both to prescribers and dispensers.

It might be wise if the respective pharmaceutical societies of the several colonies in Australasia issued a circular to their own members, and to the medical men in their province, announcing that after a certain date (say June 1st), the B. P. 1885 be exclusively adopted for all drugs and preparations finding a place in that volume. Though doubtless it may be inconvenient and irksome to prescribers, for some time to come, to have to remember all the alterations that have been made, it will be nothing to the revolution that took place when the first *British* Pharmacopœia was introduced to supersede the divers ones of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Such a step prefigured the International Pharmacopœia, which will without doubt be ultimately adopted.

Our readers will have observed in the March number of this journal a proclamation issued by the Queensland Medical Board recommendatory of the adoption of said Pharmacopœia at an early date. May the other colonies follow suit in the wise suggestion.

PICTURE OF PHARMACY AS IT IS.

In another column will be found an account of the state of Victorian pharmacy, or rather the condition of some of the drug shops as regards equipment, at the present time.

We fancy the picture presented will appear overdrawn to the proprietor of a first-class business in Collins-street or Bourke-street, yet if the above description correctly portrays the nature of the stock and appurtenances of even a third rate drug and general store in some out-of-the-way village in the heart of the bush, the sooner the art of pharmacy is caparisoned in a new garb the better—not only for the dissatisfied *locum tenens*, but in the public interest. However, we must remember that the colony is still young, and pharmaceutical legislation is but a child in long clothes. As it grows to maturer years, let us hope it will present a brighter aspect, and that the pharmacies throughout Australasia will ere long exhibit a more satisfactory internal organisation than that depicted by our correspondent.

THE CRY FROM MADAGASCAR.

It appears that in spite of the never-ending crowd of recruits to the pharmaceutical army, and the equally constant emigration of older members of that fraternity to all parts of the world, there is still room for the prosecution of pill manufacture *et hoc genus omne* in the island of Madagascar, which occupies an area greater than that of the whole of the British Isles; while its population at last census was larger than that of greater London, or about the same as that of Ireland. Now, it seems that the *pharmacien* is unknown in Madagascar, and we understand that there is much need of him, as well as fair prospects held out to those who feel disposed to try their luck in that portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, of doing well amongst the natives. We should imagine there would be good scope either at Tamatave, the chief port, or at Tananarivo, the capital of the island, which situated on an elevated plateau in the interior, is considered more healthy than the east coast, which possesses a hot and malarious climate.

Hitherto, the Jesuit missionaries have distributed drugs, such as laudanum, quinine, and the like, to the people; but their supply is gratuitous, besides being variable, since it depends on the migrations of the Jesuitic priests.

The natives themselves sell a few simple remedies in a very crude fashion, but doubtless rely most on the decoctions of indigenous herbs.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has appointed Professor Geddes, Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University, to be principal of that University, in room of the late principal (Dr. Pirie).

Professor Geddes was in 1882 an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the retirement of Professor John Stuart Blackie. He is a very erudite scholar, and his long connection with the University as one of the classical professors will enable him to fill the office of principal with satisfaction alike to the University and the Crown.

COMBUSTIBLE DRESSES.

We record amongst our intercolonial intelligence two instances of fatal accidents having occurred from ladies' dresses catching fire. The one by which a lady at Orange, New South Wales, met her death under distressing circumstances ought to prove a warning in the matter. It has again and again been pointed out that the skirts of female dresses should be rendered non-combustible, especially if of light material, like muslin, print, or tulle, by the use of non-destructive chemical fluids, with which the garments should be impregnated before being worn. Simple immersion in a solution of tungstate of soda, or even alum, will prevent any fabric from flaming up if fire should come in contact with it, and will in no sense injure the fibre of the cloth or affect the dye.

It is a sad fact that people nearly always lose their presence of mind in accidents of this nature. A blanket or rug (especially if wetted) folded round the victim will extinguish the

flames before much injury to the person is inflicted. If no help be at hand, the person enveloped in flames should roll on the floor, so as to smother the combustion, instead of rushing into the open air, making a wind by the motion that will fan even a smouldering fabric into flame, unless some non-combustible be used in its dressing.

OXFORD FELLOWSHIPS.

We observe with considerable satisfaction that two of the colleges in Oxford are offering Fellowships in pure science. Merton College offers a Fellowship in physics, while Lincoln College offers one in biology. In addition to these there is at present a vacant Fellowship in medicine at Pembroke College.

The more widely such privileges are extended, the better for the progress and dignity of Oxford University, as well as its graduates.

ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW.

It is officially announced that Mr. Thistleton Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S., has been made director of the Kew Gardens. Lord Iddesleigh has also filled the vacancy of assistant-director created by the promotion of Mr. Dyer, by the selection of Mr. D. Morris, F.G.S., who has for some time been director of the public gardens in Jamaica. Mr. Morris has been an energetic promoter of the work of acclimatization of plants, and will, we have no doubt, efficiently transact the duties devolving upon him in his new and responsible position.

TRANSLATION OF BISHOP MOORHOUSE.

Though not, perhaps, of special interest to pharmacists, we cannot refrain from animadverting to the loss the colony has sustained by the recent departure of Dr. Moorhouse, Lord-Bishop of Melbourne, who has been translated to the See of Manchester; but his name has been on everyone's lips for a few weeks past, and the outbursts of sympathy and regret from every quarter of Australia—from churchmen and Presbyterians; from high and low, and rich and poor alike, testify to the universal esteem in which that cultured and broad-viewed prelate has been held.

Not only in his clerical capacity has he endeared himself to the people of Victoria, but in the keen interest he has ever taken in other matters of importance to the colony. For instance, he was a strong advocate of the policy of irrigation to fertilise the dry districts of Victoria. He was wont to say in his sermons that instead of trusting to prayers alone for plenitude of rain, the inhabitants should "use the means, and God would give the blessing;" and that the Government should establish a complete system of irrigating the arid plains. Thus he upheld the grand doctrine—"Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Dr. Moorhouse will be much missed in the University Council, of which he was Lord Chancellor. In the language of Shakespeare,

> "He was a scholar, and a ripe good one,
> Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading;"

and it is such men that are needed to maintain the dignity of our Universities. As a preacher and public speaker he is, to use the words of Wordsworth, "Surpassed by few in power of mind and eloquent discourse."

His farewell addresses at the Town Hall to crowded gatherings thrilled the hearts of all who heard him. The testimonial raised to him amounted to £1,250, and the fund is still open. Such enthusiastic and generous response to the appeal made for subscriptions afforded ample testimony of the suitableness of Longfellow's lines to the opinions of Victorians in reference to Bishop Moorhouse—

> "We all love him from the bottom of our hearts."

But Dr. Moorhouse fully reciprocates these sentiments, for in one of his latest speeches he said that "he should ever remember the happy days spent in the colony of Victoria, which, he believed, had a bright future before it." It is a pity that he cannot now be present to open our new cathedral, which he thought would be the "grandest fane in the Southern Hemisphere." Yet it is satisfactory to know that a cordial welcome awaits him on the other side of the globe.

THE INTERCOLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The question of an Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference has again been raised. Last June the proposals for such a conference emanated from the *Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales*, who made strenuous efforts to establish such a conference, deeming it calculated to promote reciprocity of friendly feeling, as well as interchange of opinions in reference to subjects of pharmaceutical interest.

In our last number we published a communication from one of our correspondents, and a circular issued to various pharmaceutical bodies (anent this conference), by Mr. Pinhey. These letters plainly set forth particulars of the courteous overtures made by that Society to the societies of the neighbouring colonies, together with the gist of the replies made to the invitations extended. These replies clearly showed a general indifference in respect to the proposed conference.

Now, it seems strange that a few months afterwards, the *Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria*, or, as it is now termed (with what justification some of our readers desire to know), the "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia," should take in hand to renew the scheme.

In the annual report of the last-named Society, it is stated that the "council had been anxiously *looking forward for some years to such a meeting*, and at once expressed its entire approval of the objects, and *forwarding the subjects to be submitted to the conference from Victoria*."

The Victorian Society's council go on to say that as "no information could be obtained on the subjects to be dealt with, they regretted to state the matter lapsed."

Now, this appears to be a rather unreasonable excuse, seeing that in the circular issued to the various societies of Australasia by Mr. Pinhey, each Society addressed, is distinctly invited to state what subjects they would like discussed. Victoria did not comply with this condition, while other colonies invited to send delegates, either declined to be represented or expressed unwillingness to comply with the invitation.

In the face of all this, the council of the Victorian Society (*vide* last official report) call attention to a proposed Interco-

lonial Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Melbourne next October, to afford opportunity for "friendly interchange of opinions"—thus not only expressing the same sentiments of the council in Sydney, but actually quoting some of the identical words appearing in the circular issued by the New South Wales Society.

Nevertheless we hope that the New South Wales Society will bury any apparent slight they have received, and render signal aid in promoting the good cause. This they are quite capable of doing, and will always have the credit of initiating the scheme. We would like to see the existence of harmonious and amicable feeling all round, in view of the common benefits that would be derivable from the establishment of an Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference. It is desirable that South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the other colonies will overcome the evident reluctance they have evinced in respect to the proposed conference, and that they will join hands with the two societies that have taken up the matter, and thus promote the common weal of pharmacists throughout Australasia.

THE MANAPOURI DISASTER.

A painful sensation has been caused throughout the colonies by the distressing accident which occurred on board the "Manapouri," on its voyage southward from Auckland, whereby several men lost their lives. It is fortunate that a general panic did not prevail or the consequences might have been much more disastrous than they were. The officers were able to maintain discipline and order among st both crew and passengers; and yet it is a pity that such a misconception arose as to the real state of affairs. In all the newspapers it was reported that there was *fire on board*, whereas the truth was that a jar of strong nitric acid had got broken from some unknown cause. Naturally the fumes of that corrosive acid, when it leaked, caused much distress to all who came near it. The captain and his men, however, thought that the white fumes were *smoke*, and they took it for granted that a fire had broken out on the vessel. The men who were sent down the hatch to find the source of the supposed fire, had to inhale the obnoxious and irritating fumes for about one hour, resulting in such mischief to the lungs that several of the poor fellows sacrificed their lives. Had wet towels been tied round their mouths and nostrils, the injury to the pulmonary passages would have been materially diminished, and possibly no fatality would have occurred at all.

We publish in our correspondence columns, a letter from a chemist who we believe was present at the inquest. From that communication it will be seen that the jar of acid was said to be *in flames* when taken out of the hold; indeed, Mr. Hislop, the fourth officer, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that he "saw the case of acid brought out of the hold in flames." Further, that the smell of the "burning acid" (*sic.*) was most objectionable. He also spoke of the "flames having been extinguished." Now this is utterly impossible; the acid itself is incombustible, and although it has a destructive action upon vegetable tissue, it could not set fire to the sawdust, nor case with which the jar was surrounded. It is a recognised chemical experiment that when *red hot* charcoal is dropped into the strongest nitric acid, previously heated, the charcoal bursts into flame. Nitrous vapours are then given off from the decomposed acid, and the oxygen simultaneously liberated supports the combustion of the red-hot particles of carbon. But when it is remembered that only an experienced manipulator can succeed with this experiment, and when the nature of the spontaneous firing is realised, it can readily be understood that there is no similarity in the two cases. Such conditions as detailed above, could not obtain in the case of the acid or its packing, as found in the ship's consignment. The erroneous description is one of those common instances of misconception and exaggeration that arise in the minds of those who are stricken with fear, like the terrible tales told in respect to the mythical sea serpent.

Another evidence of gross ignorance in this lamentable occurrence is that there was considerable doubt entertained as to whether it was sulphuric acid (oil of vitirol) or nitric acid. It seems incredible that intelligent persons such as would be on board amongst the passengers, should not be aware that oil of vitriol does not fume at all, either *per se* or in contact with organic matter. But it was even reported in the daily press, that a medical man who was on board, thought it was *acetic acid*. He is not to be commended for his chemical knowledge. As to the responsibility of the shippers, who were censured by the jury at the enquiry into the circumstances of the accident, we do not think any blame rests upon their shoulders. Messrs. Elliott Brothers, of Sydney (the firm of druggists who shipped the acid to New Zealand), have sent us some particulars in response to our invitation, as to the precautions taken by them. They deny culpability in this matter, and say that the five cases of nitric acid were fully marked as such, and sufficiently packed. That they further hold the company's receipt in which the consignment is marked as "deck cargo;" and that they believe the packages were carried on deck until the ship left Auckland, at which place four of the cases were left. The remaining case, therefore, which was destined for Christchurch, and which "came to grief," must have been placed in the hold in a careless manner by some of the ship's crew or officers, so that the mishap which befell the unfortunate men, is doubtless traceable to unintentional, but culpable negligence on the part of the servants of the shipping company.

At the magisterial examination some incongruities came to light. The commander of the ship (Capt. Logan) stated that in shipping "acid" he always takes care that such parcels are marked "specially dangerous." Yet he acknowledges that he was entirely ignorant of the acid being on board. He further stated that such goods (according to the regulations of the Shipping Act) had to be kept on deck, and, on further examination, said that it was the first officer's duty to supervise where it was to be put, and the third officer's duty to put it in the hold.

Both the coroner and the jury expressed their opinion that the shippers should be prosecuted. We hope such will not be done. In fact, we consider such prosecution would be unjust and unwarrantable in the face of the verdict that the "death was *accidental, casual, and by misfortune*;" especially as the shippers seemed to have complied with the prescribed rules. We think that the fault mainly lies in the laxity of the existing regulations with regard to the transport of such goods.

On the other hand, the officers of the steamship "Manavouri" were exonerated by the jury from all blame, and *that* notwithstanding the tacit admission of lack of adequate superpision on the part of the captain and his subordinates. Juries generally take a perverse view of the true aspect of affairs in coming to a decision.

It is just possible, that although the packages were distinctly marked as "acid," that they were not *conspicuously* marked. Hence it is important that some regulation be adopted, in future, to have a striking label affixed to such dangerous articles of cargo, whereby there might be no repetition of such calamitous events.

One point is worthy of note, viz., that the cases were simply designated "acid." This, though the general custom, is indefinite, and, we think insufficient. The name of the acid ought to be specified upon the package. It would be advisable to have proper labels *in bold type* affixed in a prominent place upon each jar, and bearing words indicative of the nature of the contents, and the care with which it should be handled. A label of this style might answer the purpose:—

WITH GREAT CARE.

NITRIC ACID.

("Aqua Fortis.")

CORROSIVE—POISON,

DANGEROUS.

THIS SIDE TO BE KEPT UP.

Further, it ought to be made compulsory to send to the captain of the ship a memorandum stating the dangerous nature of the goods committed to his care. But, on the part of the company, rigid rules should be enforced on the captains of vessels, when shipping cargo, to see to the safe and proper storage on deck of corrosive liquids, such as nitric acid and oil of vitriol; or inflammable substances, like benzoline and petroleum; or chemicals of an explosive character, like nitroglycerine, dynamite, *lithofracteur* and gunpowder.

Original Contributions.*

COMMON RISKS INCURRED OF BEING ASPHYXIATED.

By J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C., Lond.,
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Asphyxia is a name applied by medical men to suspended animation brought about by deprivation of oxygen from the lungs, which, according to the famous French physiologist, Bichât, constitute one of the props in the "tripod of life." If no air, or but a scanty supply of that commodity, or if air containing an undue proportion of irrespirable gases, such as carbonic anhydride, be admitted into the lungs, a temporary asphyxiated condition inevitably follows; while if the deprivation of the vital oxygen—so necessary in every breath we take, to bring about the oxidation of venous blood—continues, death must as a necessary consequence ensue, since the blood becomes poisoned when not ærated by its passage through the lungs and then the heart in turn fails to perform its normal work. Now this asphyxiated condition may be induced in various ways. The commonest cause of it is *drowning*, death from which results in virtue of the exclusion of air from the respiratory organs. But *strangling*, such as put out of existence the babes in the Tower, and so often practised in France by the garrotter in the streets, and formerly carried on in Edinburgh by the murderous fellows Burke and Hare, in conjunction with their atrocious plan of body-snatching to provide specimens for anatomical investigation to the medical students of that city; or *suffocation* by irrespirable gases, such as carbonic acid or even inert gases like nitrogen (which has not the power of supporting the respiratory function) may equally cause asphyxia, which will undoubtedly terminate fatally if prompt measures are not taken to promote recovery from the ill effects upon the respiratory and circulatory systems.

Several cases have occurred lately in which deaths have resulted from suffocation either by entering wine vats to cleanse them out, or by descending old wells which have become choked. It is the "old, old story" of fatality resulting from ignorance. There is a well known popular test for affording distinct evidence of the unfitness of the atmosphere in wells or in fermentation vats for the support of human life from the undue accumulation of carbonic acid (so called). The test consists in lowering a burning candle into the vat or well and if the light be extinguished, the lamp of human life could not be supported—in other words, the suspected air, which it is our duty to inspect, is not only poisonous and therefore detrimental to health when inhaled into the lungs, but it is absolutely unfit for maintaining respiration. Yet, as a rule, when one man succumbs to the pernicious influence of the poisonous gas popularly designated "carbonic acid," another man is sure to go down to see what is the matter, and possibly a third or fourth person may follow with the intention of rescuing the other two.

That we have not exaggerated the possible aspect of affairs, we may cite as an instance the sad catastrophe that lately occurred at Stawell, Victoria. Here we have a clear case in point of the prevalent lack of judgment or rather error of judgment displayed in emergencies, as well as indubitable proof that the want of proper precautions assuredly gives rise to dire consequences. A lad named Simpson went down a deep and underground wine vat, and almost immediately became insensible. The dimensions of the vat were 13ft in depth and 8ft in width. His comrade, a man named Nicholas Trouette, seeing Simpson fall, jumped in directly after him in order to tie a rope round the lad, who was drawn up by others who had been summoned to the spot by cries of help. The lad was apparently lifeless, while Trouette, who endeavoured to save him, completely succumbed to the prejudicial effect of the noxious gas. The mother and sister of the second man must now rush to the rescue, fully determined to plunge into similar danger, but fortunately prevented from so doing by the bye-standers. A third man, however (John Coby by name), subsequently lowered Miss Trouette to the bottom of the vat, by means of a rope tied round her waist, but this woman when drawn up immediately afterwards, was found to be in an insensible condition. Notwithstanding all these warnings against peril, Coby must needs now face the same stupid risk, and on reaching the bottom falls prostrate like the others from the baneful effect of the poisoned air. Before these bodies could be recovered, life was found to be extinct. The lad Simpson and Miss Trouette were resuscitated, but a police-constable, who appeared on the scene, had a very escape from suffocation, for he also was lowered into the vat with a rope affixed to his middle, but being observed to fall insensible like those that preceded him, he was speedily extricated and re-animated. Thus where there is obvious danger, five people foolishly and severally go down a deep vat; three are happily rescued in time to restore animation, though they greatly imperilled their lives, while the remaining two perish—*poor victims sacrificed on the altar of ignorance!* At the coroner's inquest the verdict returned was "death from asphyxia." This is true enough medically speaking, but it would have been more appropriate to have simply said—"*Death from culpable negligence.*" The owners of the wine vats ought to know that a poisonous gas is evolved from the lees in wine vats and should notify that on printed rules to be posted up in the vicinity of such vats. The preliminary test already indicated should be tried and if a candle flame expires on immersion, no human being should attempt to enter until that gas has been displaced. This may be effected by lowering trays charged with slaked lime previously moistened with water, but a few days would be required for absorption of the carbon di-oxide; or it can be more easily accomplished by throwing in flaming wisps of straw, which, in descending, heat the air and by establishing convection currents vitiated air is quickly replaced by pure air. This safeguard may not be put in practice if a live creature should perchance go down and fall insensible, although it would be better to attempt it at the risk of scorching the hair of the head than to multiply the accidents by deliberately entering the same snare as the first fell into. But the writer would make a practical suggestion which is feasible enough as well as inexpensive, and he thinks the plan proposed should always be carried into effect before any attempt to extricate the luckless person. It is to lower carefully one or two flat iron pans filled with hot water—the foot warmers supplied in railway carriages in the old country during winter time would answer admirably. The hot water would warm the air around the pans, and heated air being lighter must naturally rise, while colder and purer air from above the well will pass down to supply the place of the ascending air. The same precautionary steps mentioned above apply to old wells where the air is liable to become largely contaminated by carbon di-oxide. The lime and straw together with the iron pans could conveniently be kept at hand wherever such vats occur in wine districts. The moral of all this descriptive lesson is that to save recurrence of these frequent disasters, proper steps should be taken to prevent loss of life by the enforcement of the precautions and remedial measures heretofore indicated; as well as the prominent display of *rules* regarding the skilful treatment requisite in the case of any person becoming ashyxiated by hurtful gases. The published instructions of the Royal Humane Society (or other corporate body) respecting Dr. Marshall Hall's or Dr. Sylvester's methods of resuscitating the apparently drowned would answer admirably for the purpose here pointed out. Furthermore, all persons whose duty it is to descend these vats for the purpose of cleansing them out should be made to wear respirators containing fragments of quicklime designed to cover both mouth and nostrils. The necessity for this will be obvious when we state that a candle can burn in an atmosphere that would not support life, so that the candle test, though a rough and ready one and generally a guarantee of the condition of the atmosphere of any deep well, pit, or wine-vat (especially if the diminution of the luminosity of the flame be taken into account), cannot be relied on as testifying to the freedom from risk of injury attending those who require to enter such places.

A more satisfactory test would be to fill a Winchester quart bottle with the air contained in the well or vat, and then to shake up the contents of such bottle with some lime water, when, if any sensible opalescence should be produced, it might be safely judged that the examined air was not fit for human respiration.

A recent example of the fatal results of descending old wells was afforded a few weeks back at Stoney Creek, New Zealand, where two men lost their lives from the injudicious custom of going down a well without first ascertaining whether the atmosphere therein contained be respirable or not. A record of this calamity appeared in the March issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.*

* *Original contributions should be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the office of this Journal not later than the 20th of the month to ensure publication in the ensuing number.*

Original Contributions—*continued.*

VICTORIAN PHARMACY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Colonial pharmacists of the present day are, perhaps, unaware of the manner in which pharmacies were conducted during the times of Priestley, Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others amongst our fathers in chemistry. At least we younger members of the pill tribe are unfamiliar with the routine of the apothecary a hundred years ago.

Possibly some would like to know the peculiarities of the average modern pharmacist as he is in Australia, and especially the nature of his shop.

In a shop in this "city of banks" (as Geo. Augustus Sala not inaptly styles Melbourne), there dwells a pharmacist of whose business we shall speak. Let us call him Mr. Weston for the nonce. This man is a nice fellow, but, unfortunately, like a good many of his *confréres*, not at all adapted for the avocation of a chemist, who at all times should be diligent, careful, and considerate in all things. One day our friend, Mr. Weston, takes suddenly ill, and has to advertise for a "thorough chemist" to act as his temporary substitute. In reply thereto, Mr. Bubble, a pharmacist of undoubted ability, applies for and secures the billet *pro tem.* The first day's routine is exasperating, to say the least of it.

Enter customer, hot and panting; he rubs the perspiration off his forehead, and hands in a prescription to be made up. It runs thus :—

℞	Liq. Cinchonæ	- ʒii
	Tr. Gent. Co.	- ℥ss.
	Glycerini	- ℥ss.
	Ac. Mur. Dil.	- ʒss.
	Aq. Anethi.	ad. ʒii

Misce. ʒi ter die ex aqua sumend.

This having been duly copied, the dispenser proceeds to manipulate it *secundum artem*, but experiences great difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of the several ingredients.

Hallo! he ejaculates, where in the world is *Liquor Cinchonæ*? After hunting at least for a quarter of an hour in the bottom shelf of a dark cupboard, he spots Mr. "Liquor," and thinks he is now all right for the first item on his formula; but alas! that liquor—imperfectly labelled and sadly obliterated—after careful examination turns out to be *Liquor Taraxaci* in a filthy phial which is nearly empty. Expecting, however, that he is now on the right scent, and that *Liq. Cinchonæ* cannot be far off, Mr. Bubble renews his search, but all to no purpose. He is obliged to tell the customer that his mixture will require fully an hour for preparation, and consoles himself that ere that time elapses, he may possibly come across the missing galenical. Exit No. 1.

Enter customer No. 2. "Please, Sir, will you give me threepence-worth of glycerine?" Mr. B. glances all round the shelves for the desired commodity, and suddenly his eye alights on a dirty old Winchester quart behind some large earthenware jars, and he makes a dive at the oily-looking monster which had at one time contained glycerine; but, behold, its contents have vanished.

Mr. B., *loq.*: "Little girl, please call again; I'm very busy just now." The girl disappears.

Third customer enters, demanding sixpence worth of hartshorn and oil. The assistant, having to drain the contents of one of the bottles to get the required quantity, makes it up, and ransacks the counter for the label drawer or box. At length he spies a collection of labels. "Good! now for the label." Great heavens, no label for glycerine! However, nothing daunted, he fumbles about for some time, and finally secures a blank label of enormous size, the only one to be found, and writes upon it in large characters the *nomen propria*, and despatches, with great relief of mind, his third customer.

Enter No. 4. "Please for a shilling bottle of oil for burns?', The aggrieved Mr. Bubble, after spending a considerable time' as in the former cases, in searching for his materials, finds that there is no *Oleum Lini* in stock, while the *Aqua Calcis* seems to have completely evaporated, as the stopperless bottle stands empty on a side table. Thus, once again, Mr. B. considers himself cornered, and determines that he shall never again apply for a "thorough chemist's berth."

The master at length returns, and thus salutes his man in charge :—"Well, Mr. Bubble, you're busy, are you not? There's plenty of noise at any rate."

Mr. B——: "Yes, plenty of noise; but I say, Mr. Weston—look here! You had better advertise for a man who can play 'hide and seek,' for that's what you require, and not a chemist."

Surely something might be done to remedy this awful state of affairs, for the life of a *locum tenens*, when spent in the above fashion, is a burden too hard to bear.

"PHARMAKON."

HINTS TO YOUNG PHARMACISTS.

No. 3.

Of the ointments in the British Pharmacopæia the one which needs most care and attention in the manufacture is the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrates. The process is an interesting one, and to describe the changes which occur during its preparation would be a good test of a student's capabilities. There are but few difficulties in the way, however, of securing a good result, and such may be insured by adhering strictly to the instructions given in Squire's Companion. One important feature is the making sure of a brisk reaction. This can only be effected by mixing the acid mercury nitrate with the melted lard and oil whilst both are still hot, namely, at about 180 deg. Fah., or by raising the temperature after they are mixed, taking care that the heat is not much in excess of that just named. Should this essential point be non-observed an imperfect reaction is the consequence, and a considerable quantity of the liquid acid nitrate will separate as the ointment cools and gets firm. On the other hand, if the temperature of the two liquids be raised much higher the reaction is carried too far, and an unsightly dark brown compound will be the result. It is incumbent also that you stir the ointment occasionally as it congeals, otherwise a portion of the mercurial salt in a solid form is apt to subside, and will be found at the bottom of your jar. An unguent varying in strength and density will be the consequence.

There is another preparation which it will repay you to make, though the process is rather a tedious one, and that is the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. Samples of this the writer has found to vary considerably, in some cases the higher oxidation of the iron being imperfect, indicated by a reddish brown colour rather than orange brown, also by the presence of too much acid and by the tests failing to give the requisite weight of iron oxide.

You are aware that the first stage in the process is the conversion of the metal into a proto-chloride. To effect a complete solution of the iron it is necessary that the acid hydrochloric be pure and of the standard strength. Even then the action proceeds but slowly, requiring from eight to ten hours' application of heat by means of your sand bath. Then comes the addition of the acid nitric and remainder of the hydrochloric acid and subsequent evaporation. It is at this stage that your chief attention is needed to ensure the complete conversion of the proto-chloride into a perchloride. See that you get the characteristic red fumes, when you may rely that the further reaction is being completed. It is convenient to prepare at the same time a little of the neutral solution by further evaporation to one-half, in order to get rid of excess of acid, and then adding distilled water. This preparation forms a powerful styptic.

ERRATUM.

In the second contribution entitled "Hints to Young Pharmacists," which appeared in the March number of this periodical—the following correction should be noted by students—page 13, line 26 from foot, for "dividend" read *quotient*.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD IN ANÆMIA.

The writer of this paper is so circumstanced that he is quite unable to submit the ideas set forth to a practical test, but he confidently expects that the inferences drawn will appear so obvious to the reader that any one having the opportunities for doing so will hasten to prove them, and thus perform a work the necessity for which has been the motive power which has induced him to take up his pen.

The idea of employing transfusion of blood as a means of saving life is by no means novel—we have records of the practice several centuries back. In the seventeenth century, for instance, there was a great stir about it, and it was expected to prove a universal panacea which would make dying almost

an impossibility. Experiments were tried on persons suffering from brain diseases, stomach complaints, &c., &c., and on persons in good health, with the result that the majority were adversely affected, and several paid the penalty of their lives for their devotion to science. Laws prohibiting the practice were then passed, and it fell into disuse until the close of the eighteenth century, when Dr. Harwood, a Cambridge professor, revived the subject by transfusing the blood of a sheep into the veins of a dog which he had bled to death, and which revived after being apparently *dead* for five minutes. However, the discovery was not followed up at the time, and it was the beginning of the present century when Blundell by a series of experiments demonstrated the fact that the lives of persons dying from hæmorrhages might be saved by the transfusion of healthy blood into their veins: from that time no further progress was made until last year, when some letters appeared in the *Scientific American*, signed by Mr. J. A. Armitage, which prove that it is possible to resuscitate animals which have been practically dead for long intervals—varying in his experiments from 3 to 18 hours.

It has been conclusively proved that death from loss of blood can be averted, and that even when the loss has been so great that death has actually occurred life may be restored by the transfusion of healthy blood into the viens of the patient: in other words, death by anæmia, when the anæmia is produced by loss of blood, can and has been averted, and the question now is: Would the employment of transfusion be useful in the large class of diseases which produce anæmia by impoverishing the blood? The early scientists tried their experiments on healthy subjects or on patients suffering from diseases which did not involve impoverishment of blood, and were surprised to find that very serious effects followed the transfusion. When we reflect, however, that plethora—an undue amount of blood in the system, the result of overeating, &c.—causes most distressing symptoms, we can readily see that the sudden injection of new blood into veins already full, could hardly result otherwise.

(To be continued.)

New Remedies, Formulæ, and Tests.

ALISMA—A NEW REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

It is stated that the common water plaintain (*alisma*) is much extolled in Russia for the treatment of hydrophobia. The grated roots collected soon after the plant flowers and spread on bread and butter, is the method of administration. The remedy has to be exhibited night and morning, and a few doses are said to suffice.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

Dr. Mulheron recommends the following formula in the treatment of asthma:—

℞.	Ammon. chlorid.	ʒii ss
	Spt. eth. nitros.	ʒii ss
	Æther. sulph.	ʒiii
	Syrup ipecac.	ʒi
	Ext. glycyrrh.	ʒvi

Misce.—Sig. One teaspoonful three times a day.

SYRUP OF HIPPURATE OF LIME.

Dr. M. G. Guignard gives the following formulæ:—

Pure hippuric acid	1 gramme
Milk of lime	q. s.
(To produce alkaline reaction.)	
Hot water	20 c.c.
Sugar	24 grammes
Alcoholate of lemon	0·15 gramme

The anti-diabetic solution of hippurate of lime is prepared in the same way, minus the sugar.—*Répert. de Pharm.*

NEW TEST FOR NITRIC ACID.

The newly discovered alkaloid cinchonamine contained in false cuprea bark, forms an almost insoluble compound with nitric acid.—*Merck's Handelsbericht.*

When a man prefers whisky to mutton, is he not obeying the Divine behest:—"Walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit?"

Scientific and Practical Notes.

"When found make a note of."—Dickens.

NOVEL USE OF DYNAMITE.

A German banker who had the misfortune to be several times robbed of his watch and chain, on one occasion charged the watch with dynamite. "Watches are made to go" is an old saying, and this one went like the others, but when wound up it exploded. The thief's hands, like those of the watch, were shattered, as well as one of his eyes.

A NEW FAT.

Lanoline is the name of a member of a new class of fats described by Dr. Liebrich, of Berlin. It is considered that this class of fats play an important part in the animal economy. Lanoline though insoluble in water, has the power of absorbing its own bulk of water. It speedily penetrates the skin when rubbed over the surface.

DECOMPOSITION OF WATER BY ZINC.

Enquiries having been made by *L'Hote* to discover whether zinc, free from any foreign metals, decomposes water, either on boiling or in presence of dilute sulphuric acid, experiment proved that such is not the case. Pure zinc, heated with distilled water in a flask, so arranged as to receive the gases over mercury, gave off no hydrogen on prolonged boiling. It was also not attacked by dilute sulphuric acid. The presence of iron in proportions of from 3 to 5 in 100,000 enabled it to decompose water. Traces of arsenic and antimony have the same effect.

THE ALKALOIDS OF ATROPACEÆ.

Mr. A. W. Gerard finds that if an alcoholic solution of atropine is mixed with an aqeous solution of mercuric chloride there is formed a yellow precipitate of mercuric oxide which turns red on boiling. This reaction is common to atropine, hyoscyamine, daturine, duboisine, and homatropine. Mercuric chloride has no similar action upon other alkaloids.

SALICYLATE OF IRON.

Mr. H. T. Eberle describes a process for preparation of salicylate of iron. The formulæ and method is as follows:—

℞ Ferri Sulphate ..	100 parts.
Soda Carbonate ..	110 parts.

Dissolve each salt in 200 parts of boiling water, and filter. The two solutions, when cold, are poured together, when the precipitated carbonate of iron is allowed to subside. The supernatant liquor is decanted, and the precipitate washed with distilled water until the washings cease to give any turbidity with barium chloride. The precipitate is next placed in an evaporating basin, and warmed over a water bath, salicylic acid being added gradually until effervescence ceases and the precipitate is entirely dissolved. The solution is finally evaporated to dryness, and the residue powdered.

TORTURING TENTACLES.

A few weeks back a boy in Brisbane was attacked by a *medusa*, or stinging fish, while paddling in shallow sea water. The creature's tentacles covered the greater part of his body and limbs. The little fellow, maddened with pain, rushed on to the sands in which he burrowed and rolled, uttering the most piercing shrieks all the time. He was speedily conveyed to a surgery near by.

The doctor was successful in relieving the pain by the application of ammonia and doses of whisky and ammonia; but for two days the boy's life was in danger. When taken to the doctor the boy's body appeared as if it had been lashed with a thin whip, and portions of the gelatine-like substance of which the fish is composed were adhering to his limbs. Subsequently the marks turned black, and the doctor was alarmed lest mortification should set in. The tissues of the flesh about the "wales" were absolutely destroyed.

Botanical and Medical Jottings.

OLIVE GROWING IN FRANCE.

During the last season there has been a most abundant harvest of olives in the south of France. Some idea of the importance of this industry, may be formed from the fact that the average value of the crop in the five departments where they flourish best, is £1,200,000. This year it will be in excess of that amount. The olive tree requires very little attention and attains a great age. There are many in Provence which are known to be three or four hundred years old, and if you ask an Italian how long an olive tree will last, he will reply "for ever."

HOW TO TAKE A PILL.

It is very common for patients, especially women, to say that they cannot swallow pills, as they "go the wrong way," or "stick in their throat." A useful suggestion has been made by Dr. Samuel E. Wells, of Maryland, U.S.A., who observes that the common habit of throwing the head backward, and endeavouring to swallow the pill in that position, is often accountable for the difficulty; for if, while eating food, the head is thrown back, some difficulty in swallowing will be experienced. He therefore directs patients, when swallowing a pill, to look downwards—for instance, to keep the eyes fixed on the toes; and he finds that this simple manœuvre is commonly attended with success.

SELECTED DISINFECTANTS FOR CHOLERA.

The International Sanitary Conference at Rome, Italy, has recommended as the best means of disinfection against cholera:—1. Steam at 100 deg. C. (212 deg. F.); 2. Carbolic acid, and chlorinated lime; 3. Aëration. It is understood that Dr. Koch preferred carbolic acid to any other chemical disinfectant, and that chlorinated lime was recommended by Dr. Sternberg, of the U.S. army. The solutions to be used are as follows: Weak solution of carbolic acid 2 per cent.; strong solution of carbolic acid 5 per cent.; weak solution of chlorinated lime 1 per cent.; strong solution of chlorinated lime 4 per cent.

TREATMENT OF ECZEMA AND ALLIED CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Le Progrès Médical speaks of the value of a new product, *Icthyol*, which when applied to the skin, after being moistened in warm water, forms a suitable artificial epidermis. It should be laid on in imbricated strips, so as to affect a uniform pressure upon the surface of the skin. In chronic eczema, psoriasis, prurigo, lichen, and other cutaneous affections, the first application gives relief, and if renewed every few hours produces a speedy cure. It does not preclude the use of other remedies, and is readily removed by softening it with hot water; an edge being raised the hot water should be applied beneath until the entire pellicle is detached.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COPAIBA.

Tsuchiakabi is the euphonious name of a new drug hailing from Japan, which is to supersede copaiba, cubebs, and all medicinal preparations of that class. It is said to be the fruit of a kind of orchid, possesses a bitter acid taste, but not of an unpleasant flavour. In Japan an aqueous extract is made use of, but a spirit-extract has also been prepared. It remains to be seen whether reliance may be placed upon Tsuchiakabi as a remedy.

A HALF-CENTURY'S LABOURS.

We observe that after teaching obstetrics more than fifty years in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, Dr. Joseph A. Eye has resigned his post.

POSTAL TRANSPORT OF PLANT SLIPS.

The following letter from Baron von Mueller on the transport of cuttings was lately published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*:—"To show the facility with which cuttings also of rather hard-wooded plants can be sent to very long distances, I may mention that an experiment lately instituted by me in sending cuttings of Buddleia Madagascariensis and B. globosa simply packed in wax-cloth, by post, all the way to Madras, proved perfectly successful, as stated by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Gamble, while cuttings of the large-flowered Hypericum shrubs of Upper India, and of some other kinds of plants, reached me in return also quite safely by the same simple process. The time required for the sending of these cuttings was four to five weeks."

STRANGE CAUSE OF DEATH.

An inmate of Earlswood Asylum died suddenly not long ago. On a post mortem being made it was found that his stomach contained over two pounds of cocoanut fibre, horse-hair, human hair, and decayed leaves. The blocking up of the gastric organs by such indigestible foreign substances had caused death.

APOPLEXY.

Of all the troubles that flesh is heir to, this one is perhaps the most fatal, and is an affection of the circulatory system. It is ordinarily associated with high living. This does not seem to have been the cause in the case of the late Vanderbilt, the millionaire, and according to Dr. Maclean, the common opinion is quite erroneous in most instances.

Dispensing Difficulties.

"*Jucundi acti labores.*"—Cicero.

We purpose devoting a portion of our columns each month for the solution of problems that may perplex the tyro at the dispensing counter, or for the clearing up of any difficulties that even the experienced compounder of prescriptions may encounter in the course of his daily routine.

It is a known fact that in dispensing a mixture, emulsion, or liniment, different results may obtain with different operators, depending in most instances on the order in which the ingredients are put together. Again, incompatibles may be prescribed, and from some chemical decomposition, precipitates may be formed; then the question naturally arises, shall this deposit be filtered off or not? It is to facilitate the elucidation of the proper course to pursue, when such a dilemma may occur, that we throw open our pages to our readers for the procurement of extraneous help; and we hope that the younger section of the drug trade will take full advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them.

We will be glad to receive queries respecting the *modus operandi*, or best excipient, or otherwise, in cases of doubt. We further invite replies from our readers to the questions brought forward from time to time.

Correspondents in this department should endorse their communications "Dispensing Mem.," and address them to the Editor.

QUERY.

[1.] How should this prescription be made up and sent out?

℞ Plumbi Acetatis .. .. gr. iv
Zinci Sulphatis .. .. gr. ij
Aquæ Rosæ .. .. ℥ij
M. ft. collyrium. Bis die applicand.

X.Y.Z.

Honours to Pharmacists.

"We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees." . . . . . —Longfellow.

We are glad to learn Mr. John Rutherford Hill has been offered the post of secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society for Scotland, in room of Mr. Peter McEwan, who has resigned in consequence of his appointment to the editorial staff of the *Chemist and Druggist*, in London. Mr. Hill was on the short list for the above position in the autumn of 1881, at which time Mr. McEwan was the successful candidate. The proverb "Everything comes to him that waits" has proved true in this instance, at any rate.

We learn that a testimonial is being got up in Scotland for Mr. MacEwan expressive of the appreciation in which that gentleman's services have been held during the four years he has occupied the office of secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland.

Mr. Joseph Bosisto, the well known Melbourne pharmacist, and who has been member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria for thirty years, has been returned to Parliament at the recent elections to represent his old constituency—Richmond. Mr. Bosisto stood at the head of the poll.

Distinctions to Physicians and Scientists.

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
To scorn delights and live laborious days."—Milton.

Royal favours have been richly bestowed lately upon English members of the medical professions. The new recipients of the honour of knighthood are Dr. William Roberts, of Owen's College; Dr. Crighton Browne; Dr. James Sawyer, the well-known physician in Birmingham; and Mr. Dalby, aural surgeon to St. George's Hospital. We heartily congratulate these men on the well-deserved distinctions gained from the hands of our gracious Sovereign.

Royal Society's Medal.—We observe with pleasure that Dr. Ray Lankester, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in University College, London, has been presented with the Royal medal of the Royal Society for his valuable contributions to biological investigation.

Victorian University, Manchester.—The following appointments have recently been made:—To the Brackenbury Professorship of Physiology, William Stirling, M.D., D.Sc., Regius Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen; to the Lectureship in Medical Jurisprudence, John Dixon Mann, M.D., M.R.C.P.

The Prize of One Hundred Guineas offered by the President and Council of the British Medical Temperance Association for the best essay by a medical student on "The Physical and Moral Advantages of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Liquors," was presented to the successful competitor, Mr. H. A. W. Coryn, on Friday, January 22nd, by the President, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., at the rooms of the Medical Society of London.

Mons. Paul Bert, the French physiologist, has been appointed by the French Government to be Resident in Annam and Tonquin. He will not leave Paris so soon as expected, owing to the delay caused by the organisation of the scientific part of his mission. We believe that M. Bert's wife's father was a chemist and druggist in the little town of Keith, Banffshire Scotland.

We learn that his Majesty the King of Italy has graciously conferred the Cross of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. John Montague Bateman, Pharmacien on the establishment of the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pacha, at Naples.

The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Prof. Robert Stawell Ball, L.L.D., Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, at the *levée* of the Lord-Lieutenant, on January 25.

Professor A. Ogston has received a military medal for his work in the Soudan campaign. The medal bears the Soudan clasp.

Dr. Hughlings Jackson has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Belgium.

We are glad to state Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S., who has been Professor of Chemistry in Victoria University for 29 years, was at the last general elections in England returned as the Liberal member for the city of Manchester. Like Sir Lyon Playfair, who was formerly Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, he will be a fitting representative of chemical science in the British Parliament. He was knighted not long ago for the services he rendered as member of the recent Government Commission on Technical Education in England.

Mr. Oakley Coles, the well known dentist and lecturer on subjects of dentistry at the National Dental Hospital, Portland-street, London, has retired from that profession to which he has given a powerful impetus in the way of elevating its tone. An influential committee has been formed, with Sir Edwin Saunders as chairman, to arrange for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Coles in recognition of the esteem in which he has been held by friends and colleagues alike.

Dr. Bradley, of Sheffield, who has in the opinion of the medical faculty suffered wrong imprisonment for alleged misconduct in some consultation case, and is consequently a martyr, recently received a handsome presentation, as a kind of solatium for his sufferings, from his sympathetic brethren. The sum presented was four hundred guineas, and represented no less than 306 subscribers.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin to confer the degree of *Medicinæ Doctor* (Honoris Causâ) upon Daniel J. Cunningham, Professor of *Anatomy* in that university.

We understand that Professor Filehne, of Erlangen, has been nominated Professor of Pharmacology at Breslau, while the clinical chair at the University of Erlangen has been apportioned between Professors Strümpell and Penzoldt.

Count Magavli, Doctor of Medicine and oculist to the Imperial Court, has been appointed a member of the Medical Council of the Russian Empire. Dr. A. J. Danielevski, formerly of Kazan, has been appointed Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Kharkoff.

The first class of the Order of St. Ann has been given to Dr. D. E. von Wahl, Professor of Surgery in Dorpat, also the third class of the Order of St. Vladimir has been conferred on Prof. Lazarevich, the well-known obstetrician of Kharkoff.

Dr. Don Francisco Vinals has been unanimously elected by the Senate of the Faculty of Medicine of Madrid as Clinical Professor in the University of that capital.

The Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, third class, has been conferred on Dr. Bergmann, Professor of Surgery in Berlin.

By a recent mail the news has come to hand, that Dr. F. O. Hodson, of Walgett, New South Wales, has had the honour conferred on him of being elected a Member of the Committee of the Imperial Federation League, London, together with such prominent men as the Right Honorable Sir Lyon Playfair, the Marquis of Normanby, Prof. Humphrey, the Duke of Manchester, and the Earl of Wemyss.

Statue to Claude Bernard.

A statue, erected to the memory of Claude Bernard, the eminent physiologist, was unveiled in February last, in the presence of the Minister of Public Instruction, delegates from the Institute and University of France, amongst whom were also present MM. Paul Bert, Pasteur, Renan, and other scientific and literary men. The statue is of bronze, representing Claude Bernard in a pensive mood, as he was often seen in his laboratory, while he was meditating over a new problem from which he had not yet formed any positive deductions. On one side of the pedestal is inscribed his name, with the statement that the monument was erected by his colleagues, his friends, and his disciples. Over the different emblems on the other parts of the pedestal are to be seen the names of the principal discoveries which will for ever be associated with the name of Claude Bernard; glycogeny, diabetes, vaso-motor nerves, digestive liquids, experimental medicine, general physiology, unity of life, determinism, &c. Several speeches were made at the ceremony, including one from M. Paul Bert, one of Bernard's pupils, who paid a just tribute to the memory of his former master and friend. The statue is placed at the head of the staircase leading to the College of France.

Bibliographia.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, And some few to be chewed and digested."—Bacon.

The Victorian Review, a monthly publication, emanating from Melbourne, has collapsed.

Lord Salisbury on Analytical Chemistry.—It is said that Lord Salisbury will shortly publish, probably in one of the magazines, an essay embodying the results of some recent work in chemical analysis.

New Organ for Pharmaciens.—It is announced that a new French pharmaceutical journal, entitled *Archives de Pharmacie* will appear shortly.

Attfield's General Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—We note that a new edition of Professor Attfield's standard work on chemistry is announced by Van Voorst. This excellent manual has already reached the eleventh edition, and the present one will include the chemistry of the new British Parmacopœia. When a book has reached so many editions we need not speak particularly of its undoubted merit—*cela va sans dire*.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, under a new guise, the *International Medical Journal*, has made its appearance as a bulky volume. It is to be hoped that this new venture of a high-class medical journal will achieve greater success than some of its predecessors.

The Melbourne University Calendar.—This work, so necessary to students early in the year, was only brought out in the middle of March. A glance at its pages was sufficient to show that it teemed with errata. In a few days so many glaring errors were discovered—errors that would lead to misapprehension and annoyance to undergraduates—that the Council ordered its immediate withdrawal. But who is responsible for the tedious delay of the issue? and then for the numerous mistakes in the volume? Is it edited by Mr. A'Becket, or by one of the professors? Whatever official passed the proof and press sheets through his hands, the work only reflects disgrace upon the Council. Wrong dates, mis-spellings, and omissions of a time table, as well as other ridiculous blunders are almost unpardonable for the calendar of a Mechanics Institution or Working Men's College. But what can be said of a long-established University issuing a book so egregiously imperfect?

Icones Plantarum.—The fifth volume of the series of this work, edited by Sir Joseph Hooker, is now complete. It comprises the description and illustration of new plants added to the Herbarium of Kew Gardens. The present number contains illustrations and accounts of numerous species of plants collected in Central and Eastern Africa as well as the Transvaal. It is interesting to note that one of the genera of the Ranunculaceæ, recognised as a distinctly temperate genus, and not previously observed in tropical Africa, has been discovered on the heights of Kilimandjaro, about two degrees south of the equator, and at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

The Extra Pharmacopœia (including the additions of the 1885 British Pharmacopœia), edited by Martindale and Westcott, is specially deserving of attention at the present time when so many pharmacists feel disappointed at the non-introduction into their standard volume of certain drugs and remedies they consider should have had a place.

Medical Poesy.—Messrs. Maclachlan and Stewart are about to publish a collection of songs and verses by members of the well-known medical clubs in Edinburgh, many of which are familiar to the outside public as well as the medical profession. They may prove interesting also to the faculty in the colonies.

Authors' Profits.—We note that Ouida's publishers pay her two thousand guineas per annum. How many scientific authors can point to such remuneration as this?

Our Book Shelf.

The Australian Handbook for 1886, *From the publishers.*

Report on the Exhibits relating to the Chemical Industries in the International Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885. By Watson Smith, Manchester. *From the author.*

Official Catalogue of the Exhibits in the South Australian Court, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. *From the Commissioners.*

Classification of Exhibits and Plan of the Buildings of the International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Art, Edinburgh, 1886. *From the Secretary.*

Reviews.

Aickin's Annual: A Domestic Medical Guide and Colonial Statistical Record.

This little manual well bears out its title. It is, we think, one of the best household guides for domestic remedies that we have yet met with, although their name is legion. The arrangement is alphabetical, according to their common English names. The drugs and preparations treated therapeutically number over two hundred. The description of the action of the remedies are simple and good, and altogether it forms an admirable home pharmacopœia. A copious index to diseases, with appropriate remedies—a few pages on personal hygiene—a list of antidotes to poisons—and some hints on the management of infants—constitute excellent features in this little work of 170 pages. There is likewise a series of brief notes on some ten plants of medical value that are indigenous to New Zealand. Altogether, it is about the best shilling's worth we have seen, for a work of the character it purports to be.

The Australian Handbook for 1886.

This Directory of 740 royal octavo pages is too statistical to give more than a brief review, founded on a cursory glance at its pages and an investigation here and there, as to the accuracy of the information found therein.

Although designated the "Australian Handbook." it incorporates New Zealand and Fiji as well as the recent British possession in New Guinea. It is a very instructive and interesting volume that must prove of immense value as a work of reference, not only to shippers and importers, for whom it appears to be largely compiled, but also to such of the general public as take an interest in the development and growth, commercially and educationally, of the British colonies that lie in or near the antipodes to Great Britain. Under each colony is found a complete list of towns, under each of which is found a census, road and railway facilities, exports, imports, sources of revenue, public institutions, churches, banks, local publications, and such-like information. The capital of each colony receives an adequate share of attention. Such descriptions of cities and towns are after the style of Johnstone's famous "Geographical Gazetteer." Several excellent maps are bound up with the book, showing for each colony railways, roads, townships, boundaries,—counties and shires. There is also one of London, which, however, is old and not extensive enough: that is to say, it does not show the outlying suburbs that have in recent years grown to such gigantic dimensions. The descriptive summaries of the individual colonies are comprehensive and accurate, and not only give a short history, but its political divisions; its capes, rivers, lakes, bays, harbours; its climatic conditions, vegetable productions, geological formation, nature of soil and agricultural returns; statistics of population, religious and charitable institutions, education, university and schools, libraries, railways, shipping, manufactures, revenue, lighthouses, banks, building societies, together with the constitution of Government, constitute the more salient features of such introductory matter to each colony.

The article on New Guinea, which occupies fourteen closely printed pages, together with an excellent map, of the island, showing the limits of the British, Dutch and German possessions, will doubtless supply a want in view of the prospective development of this new colony. That the information is up to date is shown by the record of Sir Peter Scratchley's death, on December 3rd last, as well as other items to be found within the pages of this useful handbook. Yet we cannot close our notice without condemning *toto cœlo* the interspersion of advertisements in the letterpress of the book, especially when stuck in at the middle of an article. Even the back of the title page as well as the preface is disfigured by such advertisements. Surely three hundred and thirty-nine pages of advertisements bound up in the beginning and end of the volume ought to satisfy the publishers without introducing bills about hats, gloves, paints, pickles, and tobacco in the middle of the text.

J. B. L. M.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE MANAPOURI.

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—By this mail I send you a copy of a Napier paper containing an account of the inquest on the chief mate of the s.s. "Manapouri," who died from inhaling the fumes of nitric acid, a 2-gallon jar of which was broken in the hold of that vessel on her way from Auckland. The third mate and a seaman have since died in Gisborne.

Several questions of interest to us were raised at the inquest, which could be beneficially discussed in your columns. For instance: 1. Was the case sufficiently marked? and was sufficient notice given by the shippers? The jury thought not. The only notice was by the usual consignment note, and the case was marked on the top as acids are usually sent out. 2. Was it properly packed? The case was an upright case, sufficiently large to hold the jar and allow from an inch to an inch and a half at the sides for packing. The material used was sawdust. The broken jar was still in position when I saw it on show at the inquest, and about a third full of acid—evidently, from the softened and yellow colour of the case, and the yellow staining of the skin, *nitric acid*. The case had evidently been laid on its side, for some of the sawdust and half the cover were charred; also the angles of the case, which was said to have been taken out of the hold *in flames*. This, I must confess, puzzles me. I have seen several accidents with nitric acid, but have never seen combustion result; nor can I find any mention of it in any book at my disposal. Taylor, "on poisons," mentions the dangerous character of the fumes of *mixed nitric and sulphuric acids*, and as the latter is said to be a frequent impurity in nitric acid, possibly that may account for the noxious nature of the fumes and the combustion.

ACID.
G. & Co. C.
This Side Up.

Would it not be advisable that officers of vessels carrying cargo should have furnished them instructions as to what to do in such emergencies? A wet cloth over the mouth and nose before going into the hold would have possibly prevented the sad results.

Yours, &c.,

Napier, New Zealand, March 5th, 1886. PHARMACIST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Dear Sir,—Being a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, I received the twenty-ninth annual report of the council of that society, and glancing through it I find statements made in it which are grossly incorrect, and how the council of the society, which has given itself such a grandiloquent title, has allowed such an incorrect report to be placed before its members is beyond my comprehension.

First of all, the paragraph referring to the Intercolonial Conference which was to have been held in Sydney, is incorrect, to say the least of it. The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. never received from Melbourne a statement or programme of subjects, which the Melbourne Society wished to be discussed at the Conference, and in fact that was one of the reasons that the Conference was *postponed*. I may say that the Melbourne Society, as far as I can judge, did all it could to make matters unpleasant. The N.S.W. Society placed ample funds (£200) at the disposal of the Conference, and had the other colonies taken a little more interest in the matter, all would have proceeded satisfactorily.

Then again, the paragraph referring to the Melbourne Conference, which is expected to take place in October. How can it receive the support of the N.S.W. Society? I do not think anyone will officially be present from Sydney in October, and as for the projected Melbourne Conference meeting with support *throughout Australia*, I know it is not likely, the general feeling being one of utter disregard; and, nay, a perfect feeling of apathy exists concerning the matter among the general body of Pharmacists throughout Australasia.

I, for one, would be glad to see the Pharmacy laws of the various colonies assimilated; and the N.S.W. Society took the necessary course to have the matter discussed at the Conference, but received no support from the colonies, as can be seen by the various replies to the invitation which was issued. The paragraph mentions "friendly interchange of opinions." I expect all would be well, provided certain people in Melbourne could air their eloquence, and take the lead of affairs generally.

Another paragraph of this report deals with the discontinuance of the issue of the London *Chemist and Druggist*. If the members of the Society had been consulted in the matter, the issue of the *Chemist and Druggist* would have been continued, as I, for one, and I am certain many others, care little about such a production as the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." Take for instance the reports forwarded from Sydney, they are simply ridiculous, and have too much to say about the Technical College. Perhaps the Sydney correspondent formed one of the deputation from that institution which waited on the Minister of Public Instruction a few days ago with reference to issue of licences; the whole thing was a perfect farce. The deputation consisted of six persons, of whom *five* had *no connection* with the profession, and one is an employee in a *wholesale* drysalters of this city. I should advise the Pharmacists of N.S.W. to keep a sharp look out, and oppose the aims of the Board of Technical Education in every way in their endeavour to gain power to issue licences, and only support it as an *educational* body, when the Society in N.S.W. has a voice in the appointment of the Instructor of the Pharmacy Department.

In conclusion, may I ask, with many others, why the Victorian Society took the title "Australasia?" Let us have your opinion, Mr. Editor, upon the subject, and also upon the high-handed way this so-called Australasian Society has conducted itself, both regarding the Conference, and the stand it seems to have taken against the London *Chemist and Druggist*, which has been so much appreciated by our profession in these colonies. I may say I hope your journal was represented at the annual meeting of the Society, for, if not, I am afraid the report which will appear, will not be worth much, as it will not be what I consider an independent report.

Hoping, at an early date, to see your comments upon the subject I have mentioned, and wishing your publication every success,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, March 14, 1886.

HYDROBROMIC ACID.

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Some little time ago I made some of the *Acidi Bromohydrici Solutio* according to the formula to be found in "Squires Companion." After allowing the deposit to settle, I filtered it, and set it aside for about a week. On looking at it at the end of that time I found a lot of well defined crystals deposited at the bottom, which had no taste, in fact, just like chewing pieces of glass. I have made this solution several times, but never had this happen before. Could you or any of your readers inform me, through your journal, what those crystals are? I would be glad to forward sample of those kept.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

"STUDENT."

New Zealand, March, 1886.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATHS.

Chapman.—On Jan. 30th, 1886, at his residence, Dampier's Bay, Lyttleton, New Zealand, Henry Thomas Hugh Chapman, M.R.C.S., after two days' illness, aged 42.

Piper.—On the 17th ult., at South Yarra, Stanley Wedgwood, son of Walter George Piper, late of Anerley, London, S.E., aged 11 months. Norwood and Anerley papers please copy.

McCoy.—On the 25th ult., at her residence, "Maritima," Brighton Beach, Anna Maria, the dearly-beloved wife of Professor McCoy.

Boyes.—On the 26th March, at Albert Park, Herbert Raby Boyes, chemist, aged 27 years.

Obituary Notices.

"Now he lives in fame, though not in life."—Shakespeare.

Dr. J. J. Power, a very old resident of Queensland, and a very popular man, died at Gympie on March 5th. He was a native of Sydney, but went to Quensland at an early age Prior to his death he contemplated paying a visit to England. He has instead paid a visit to "that country, from whose bourne no traveller returns."

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We are sorry to report the death (on the 25th March) of the wife of Professor Frederick McCoy, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne. Not only his fellow members of council, and the senate of the University, but all his old students and a numerous circle of friends, will deeply sympathize with Professor McCoy in his present affliction. We trust the blow he has sustained will not unfit him for his onerous duties connected with the chair he occupies in the University.

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Dr. Chapman, who recently died at Lyttleton, New Zealand, will be much missed by numerous friends, to whom, during the two years he has been established there, he endeared himself by his kind heart and cheerful manner. He was a church warden in St. Saviour's, as well as an enthusiastic volunteer, holding the position of Surgeon-Major to the New Zealand Volunteers, and Surgeon to the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry. He took a great interest in the St. John's Ambulance movement and was a contributor to literature on "Ambulance." We understand he had a military funeral.

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We regret to announce the death of Professor John Morris, the well-known geologist, who has been in delicate health for a considerable time, and who for over twenty years held the chair of geology in University College, London. He was in his younger days a pharmacist, and for several years carried on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist in the metropolis; but he abandoned that avocation for the pursuit of his favourite study, geological science, and was soon recognised as a real authority on that subject. His elaborate charts are still used for teaching purposes. His special work was the exploration of the tertiary strata of the London and Hampshire "basins." His form was very familiar to all the members of the Geological Association of London, to whom he so frequently acted as guide in their periodical excursions with hammer and chisel.

We have personal recollections of being examined by him, and of considering his questions peculiarly difficult. Yet he was always thorough and fair in his appraisal of the merits of candidates.

In 1878 the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A., a year after he had retired from his active studies.

Such honours generally arrive too late to be of any substantial value to the recipient; and verily, in this case, his life was *per angusta ad augusta.*

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The whole scientific world will mourn over the loss of Professor John Christopher Draper, of New York, who died a few weeks ago, in the prime of life and in the zenith of his fame. He occupied simultaneously the chair of chemistry in the University of New York and the chair of natural history in New York College. But his writings in chemical, medical and physical sciences are known and appreciated wherever English is read. He was born in Virginia County on March 31st, 1835. His father before him was a professor, so he enjoyed every advantage. In 1857 he took his M.D. degree. He then visited Europe, partly to recruit his strength, which had been overtaxed by excessive application to his books, and also for the purpose of advancing his studies. On his return to his native country he became analytical chemist in his *alma mater*, a position he retained for thirteen years. He then filled successively various professorial positions, concluding with those first enumerated. But for six months of the time he served as a surgeon in the United States volunteers. Through his instrumentality as senior member of the medical faculty, the medical department of the university with which he was so long connected, was placed in the first rank amongst recognised medical institutions.

Another well known chemist has gone over to the great majority. We allude to Mr. Alfred Tribe, F.C.S. His cast er as a worker has been an exemplary one. He picked up his first knowledge of chemistry as a boy at the Royal College of Chemistry in London, under Professor Hoffmann (now of Berlin University). After that he became assistant to various professional chemists, including Dr. Bernays, and Professor Williamson of University College. At the age of 23 he went to Heidelberg, and studied under Professor Bunsen: three years later he became assistant to Dr. J. H. Gladstone, with whom he conducted numerous physico-chemical researches. He remained with Dr. Gladstone until his death. He likewise acted for some years in the capacity of lecturer in chemistry at Dulwich College. Amongst his numerous contributions to science, read before the Royal Society and Chemical Society in London, we might mention:—"Investigations into the action of substances in the nascent and occluded condition;" "The theory of Electrolysis;" The Agglomeration of finely divided metals by Hydrogen." He was also a patentee in connection with secondary batteries.

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The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Gough, the champion temperance orator, at the age of 69 years. He was a native of the county of Kent, but emigrated to America when twelve years old. He was for some years addicted to intemperance; but at the age of 25 years he reformed his habits, and then thought to reform society with regard to the "drink question." He certainly advocated temperance principles with the utmost enthusiasm, and by means of his public lectures in Canada, the States, and England, won thousands of converts. We remember him in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1878, effecting a powerful influence for good on the miners of that district. He was unquestionably "a most rare speaker," and his autobiography is is most interesting, and well worth perusal. His scheme was a financial success, for he acquired great popularity, all classes of the community flocking to hear his lectures on total abstinence. He was a living example of the cause he espoused, for, notwithstanding his dissipated habits in youth, he enjoyed excellent health after having signed the pledge, and has practically attained the patriarchal limit of life—three score years and ten.

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By a Reuter's telegram from London, on March 29th, we have the sad tidings of the death of Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, in his 79th year.

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The death is reported of Professor Edward S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, U.S., *ætat* 67.

Business Disposals, Transfers, and Partnerships.

Gratuitous insertion is given to notices of this character.

Mr. H. W. Potts, pharmaceutical chemist, in business for many years at Brisbane and Ipswich, Queensland, and latterly of Chiltern, Victoria, has purchased the business of Mr. E. G. Hooper, at the intersection of Bourke and Queen-streets, Melbourne.

Mr. Cormack, of Queen-street, Brisbane, has purchased the business of Sutherland Bros., both in George-street and in Edward-street in that city.

Mr. Fitzgerald has bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. Lamb at Newmarket.

It is announced that Mr. Wm. Bowen, the well-known Collins-street chemist, has admitted into partnership his two sons, Messrs. W. J. Bowen and R. D. Bowen, and also Mr. J. F. Vale, so his business will not suffer from his enforced absence.

Mr. Norden is about to open a new pharmacy in George-street, Sydney.

Mr. Thos. Leary (late of Dunedin) has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. Brown at St. Arnaud, Victoria.

We learn that the business of Mr. H. W. Potts, at Chiltern, has been sold to Mr. Thomas Shanassy, formerly of the Mount Gambier Hospital, and late assistant with Mr. Nelson, Windsor. The sale was effected through Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.

Personalities.

"I'll note you in my book of memory."—Shakespeare.

We understand that Mr. William Bowen, pharmaceutical chemist and town councillor, has received nine months' leave leave of absence from the Prahran Town Council, to allow him to take his projected tour to the States and England.

We have been notified that Mr. H. W. Potts, formerly of Brisbane and Chiltern, before his departure from the last-named place, was the recipient of a banquet from his fellow-townsmen, who also presented him with an illuminated address, which can now be seen in the window of his new Melbourne Pharmacy (see another page) by those who are curious in such matters.

Bishop Moorhouse sailed by the "Bengal" on March 11th for England. His books and furniture have been shipped by the "Miltiades" (one of Geo. Thomson & Co.'s ships). It is to be hoped that his valuable library will not meet the fate that Bishop Barry's encountered on the way out—all his books and manuscripts having gone to the bottom of the sea.

It is announced that the Hon. James MacBain, M.L.C., is shortly to have the honour of knighthood conferred upon him for his services as President of the Legislative Council of Victoria.

The Hon. Graham Berry, the new agent-general for Victoria, has sailed for London.

The Hon. Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, is to be knighted.

Sir Samuel Davenport, the executive commissioner for South Australia, has arrived in England.

Sir Murray Smith, late agent-general for Victoria, embarks for Melbourne on the 22nd of the current month.

Sir George Bowen, formerly a Governor of Victoria, is, we understand, about to receive a pension of £1000 per year.

Mr. J. W. Coville, Secretary to the Central Board of Health, has been appointed Secretary to the Medical Board of Victoria, vice P. S. Fearon, resigned.

The Hon. Charles Kinniard Mackellar, M.B., C.M., M.L.C., has been appointed a Director of the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, in the room of Mr. William Gilmour Murray, who is absent from the colony.

A number of colonists, together with the members of the St, George's Club and the various Chambers of Commerce, are arranging to give a united banquet to Mr. R. Murray Smith, in Cambridge, on April 7th, under the presidency of Earl Granville.

It is reported that Sir Andrew Clarke having signified his readiness to act as temporary Agent-General during the month that elapses between the departure of the Hon. Murray Smith, and the arrival of the Hon. Graham Berry, he has been appointed to undertake the duties during the interim.

Sir James M'Culloch was entertained to a banquet on Monday, the 22nd ult., and a social meeting at St. George's, East Kilda, on the following evening he received an address from the members of the congregation. Lady M'Culloch was presented with a handsome dressing case.

The Hon. Graham Berry received in the Town-hall, Melbourne, on Wednesday night, 24th March, an illuminated address, and a magnificent testimonial, costing L400, consisting of a silver dinner dessert service, epergne, and tea service of colonial manufacture. He afterwards was presented on behalf of the manufacturers of Victoria with a handsome gold albert chain. On the same day he received a address and some native presents from the aborigines of Victoria. He was also banquetted at Adelaide last Saturday in the Parliament House. He has left our shores with every sentiment of esteem and confidence in his services in his new and honorable capacity.

Mr. Charles Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs of South Australia, who recently read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Overland Telegraph," had the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge on the 11th of last month.

The teaching of Mathematics and Physics at Trinity College, Melbourne, has been entrusted to Mr. A. Newham, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and sixteenth wrangler, 1883.

It is rumoured that Sir Wm. Robinson will succeed Sir Wm. Jervois as Governor of New Zealand.

Sir Charles Dilke, accompanied by his wife, contemplates visiting Australia.

It is reported that the Hon. James Service will leave for Europe on April 22.

Dr. A. J. Brady, of Lyons-terrace, Sydney, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Ear and Throat Dpartment, at the Sydney Hospital.

Dr. James C. Figg, a native of Victoria, has commenced practice at Nelson-parade, Williamstown.

Dr. G. Duncan, of Emu Plains, has been appointed a Member of the Royal Commission to act on behalf of New South Wales in England, in respect to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London during the current year.

Dr. Thomas Dixon, Lecturer on Materia Medica at the Sydney University, has returned to the colony per M.M. s.s. Yarra, after two years' absence, and resumed practice at 263 Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

The Rev. Mr. Gray, M.A., of Bromsgrove Grammar School, has been appointed head master of King's School, Paramatta, vice the Rev. G. F. Macarthur, resigned.

Mr. C. O. Richardson, of the *Albion*, Brisbane, has lately left for England.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland, the famous mind reader, is coming out to Australia for a visit. He has abandoned thought-reading as a source of gain, and now intends to turn his attention to political questions.

Mr. Sale, of Bowen, Queensland, has left the colony for a year's holiday, he will spend the greater part of it in the old country; and has been granted the same privilege from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, notwithstanning his visit to Europe, Mr. Bowen was unanimously re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society, at the last ordinary meeting of that body.

Sir John Fowler, the celebrated engineer, arrived in Adelaide, on Marcn 27.

Mr. John Howard was recently appointed chief dispenser at the Sydney Hospital; Mr. Swaine now fills the post of assistant dispenser, previously occupied by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Martin of Queen Street, Brisbane, has been appointed Pharmacist to Sir Antony Musgrave, governor of Queensland.

Dr. Belcher, the new rector of the Dunedin High School, arrived by the s.s. *Te Anau*, on March 20.

Mr. Bosisto has arrived in London and is well pleased with the progress made in connection with the Victorian court at the exhibition.

Facts and Figures.

"Facts are chiels that winna ding, and dar'na be disputed."—Burns.

Preparations are being actively made for the International Agricultural Exhibition, to be opened in the Palermo-park at Buenos Ayres, on the 25th April, under the auspices of the Argentine Agricultural Society, whose president bears the German name of Sundblad. The preliminary works, buildings, &c., are estimated to cost 160,000 Argentine dollars.

The opening of the cases of exhibits for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition has commenced.

A proposal is made to lay a duplicate cable between England and Australia *via* the Cape.

The inaugural meeting of the National Health Society was held in London on the 29th Jan., under the presidency of Sir Andrew Clark, Bart.

The Borough Council of Kew, Melbourne, have appointed a new Health Officer for the district at the magni ficent salary of £10 per annum! Such extravagant generosity is likely to be conducive to the prompt eradication of epidemics of enteric fever and cholera.

Not a single soldier in the Prussian army has died of small-pox since 1875. This immunity is unquestionably due to the rigid enforcement of vaccination.

Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Middlesex, in the course of an inquest lately, stated that the practice to which young mothers were addicted of overlaying their infants at night, was responsible for the death of about 500 children a year in England.

It is estimated that there are in the United States more than 100,000 so-called "doctors," half of whom have no more right to be regarded as "medical men" in the true sense of the term than a hospital porter has to the title of "physician."

The largest piece of unblemished amber in the world is at present being exhibited in the Mark Museum at Dantzig, for which the owner has refused £1,500. The specimen weighs eight pounds.

The death-rate at Cairo has reached the enormous ratio of over sixty per thousand, owing to the polluted state of the water supply. The canal from which pipes run to supply the city is being drained, in hopes of reaching the roots of the evil.

Considerable damage has been done by a fire at the Chemnitz Dyeing Works (Körner), which attacked the aniline department.

The African traveller, Paul Reichard, is to report on his exploration to the African Society in Berlin.

The late Mr. Vanderbilt's bequests include one of 100,000 dollars to St. Luke's Hospital, and one of 50,000 dollars to the Home for Incurables. Both these institutions are in London.

Gazette.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Abel French Spawn, California, U.S.—"Improvements in Chemical Fire Extinguishing Apparatus."

Carl Wageman, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.—"An improved Machine for Extracting Ores or Metals from Metalliferous Minerals."

H. Patterson, Dunedin.—"Patent Medicine."

H. Codd, London.—"Improvements in Bottles and Jars."

Richard Allingham, Sydney.—"Copying Ink, for instantaneous letter-copying, without use of press or water."

Edward Waters, Bourke-street, Melbourne.—"Improvements in the treatment of grain or cereals to be used in brewing, distilling, and vinegar-making, and for purposes of food. Also improved method of, and apparatus for cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres of leaves and plants."

William Hoker, Newtown, Sydney.—"Improvements in Machines for making gas."

A. Potter, Auckland.—"Invention for dissolving kauri gum."

Editor's Box.

J. D. C.—Your case is one of the cases of difficulty which the country druggist has to contend with. But you cannot claim expenses for long journeys, nor for visits, as such charges are at variance with the Medical Act. You would legally be only permitted to charge for the medicine supplied—but you could if arranged beforehand, claim expenses for a special messenger *at so much per mile* if the case is urgent. To charge for advice, even in simple cases, would, unless possessed of a medical licence, render you liable to prosecution for illegal practice of medicine. If an agreement is made with regard to porterage, you could, we believe, recover the amount by law; but it is likely that a stamped document would be required for such agreement.

F. J. Eyre. Thanks for what you send us. We shall doubtless make use of it.

T. B. Melhuish. "Remarks on P. B." come too late for present issue, but will find a place in our next.

W. Thomason. Yes, your communication did not reach us soon enough to be utilised. Thanks for yours of March 17th.

Exchange Column.

"I will buy with you, sell with you."—Merchant of Venice.

Each month we devote part of our space to a feature which has proved very useful and interesting to all British readers of "The Chemist and Druggist" under the title of "Exchange Column," All pharmacists are familiar with the accumulations of small quantities of goods, which a temporary demand has led them to stock. The change of fashion has left these articles as so much useless lumber on their hands. But it is the constant experience that a demand may exist in some localities, for the very goods which are utterly unsaleable elsewhere. Our "Exchange Column" provides a ready means of communication between those who would be willing to buy, and those who would be glad to sell.

This column is especially for the advantage of the retail pharmacist. It would be entirely against the spirit in which it is designed to allow a manufacturer or importer to use it to advertise his business. All announcements with that tendency will be rigidly excluded, and the space allotted will be devoted to advertisements of surplus and second-hand goods.

Terms.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the advertisement by the publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease. Stamps of any colony will be accepted in payment, and all advertisements must be paid for in advance.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LATEST NEWS AND PRICES.

(*Special Cable Despatch* from our London Office.)

London, 29th March, 1886.

With the exception of the few changes mentioned below, there are no very special features to report since our last cablegram.

Sulphate of Ammonia has risen to 228/-

Menthol Crystals are again lower, being now from 12/- to 15/- per lb.

Below we give the prices in London of the more important articles on March 29:—

Articles and Quantity.		Prices. March 29.		Prices. February 24.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Citric Acid	per lb.	2 1	to 0 0	2 1	to 0 0
Tartaric Acid	per lb.	1 9¾	„ 0 0	1 9½	„ 0 0
Lemon Juice, f.o.b. Messina	per pipe	690 0	„ 0 0	690 0	„ 0 0
Glycerine, German refined	per cwt.	46 0	„ 50 0	46 0	„ 50 0
Iodine, dry	per oz.	0 8½	„ 0 9	0 8½	„ 0 9
Mercury	per bot.	116 3	„ 0 0	116 3	„ 0 0
Bleaching Powder	per cwt.	7 3	„ 7 6	7 3	„ 7 6
Soda Crystals	per cwt.	2 8	„ 0 0	2 8	„ 0 0
Quinine Sulphate, Howard's	per oz.	3 0	„ 0 0	3 0	„ 0 0
Copaiba Balsam	per lb.	1 6	„ 1 7	1 6	„ 1 7
Cinchona Bark—					
East Indian, crown	per lb.	0 4	„ 2 8	0 4	„ 2 8
South American, flat	per lb.	0 6	„ 1 8	0 6	„ 1 8
Camphor, China	per cwt.	77 0	„ 78 0	77 0	„ 78 0
Ergot of Rye	per lb.	1 4	„ 2 0	1 4	„ 2 0
Cubebs	per cwt.	350 0	to 375 0	350 0	to 375 0
Insect Flowers—					
Dalmatian	per cwt.	60 0	„ 90 0	60 0	„ 90 0
Caucasian	per cwt.	95 0	„ 0 0	95 0	„ 0 0
Musk, Tonquin, pod	per oz.	75 0	„ 87 6	75 0	„ 87 6
Gum Arabic, pale picked	per cwt.	55 0	„ 70 0	55 0	„ 70 0
Peppermint Oil, H. G. Hotchkiss	per lb.	17 9	„ 18 0	17 9	„ 18 0
Ess. Lemon	per lb.	4 0	„ 6 3	4 0	„ 6 3
Opium, Turkey	per lb.	12 6	„ 14 9	12 6	„ 14 9
Saffron, Valencia	per lb.	42 0	„ 47 0	42 0	„ 47 0
Turpentine, American	per cwt.	26 6	„ 26 9	26 6	„ 26 9
Petroleum, refined	per gall.	0 7⅛	„ 0 7½	0 7⅛	„ 0 7½
Olive Oil, Seville	per ton	800 0	„ 820 0	800 0	„ 820 0
Cotton-seed Oil	per ton	400 0	„ 420 0	400 0	„ 420 0

To chemists.—Old-established BUSINESS for sale for less than cost of Stock and Fixtures. Sole reason for sale: proprietor (lady) cannot manage it. Situated in large country town, Western line, from Sydney. "Jean," Gordon & Gotch, Sydney.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,

NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Head Office and Factory, DUNEDIN.

BRANCH HOUSES:
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Shortland Street, AUCKLAND, ,,

Patent and Proprietary Medicines Agency.

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3 & 5 FLINDERS COURT,

OFF FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS,

Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries, Essential Oils, Medical Glassware.

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McKESSON & ROBBINS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Note.—All Goods Bought From or Through us, are put Free on Board and no Charge made for Packages.

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Potassium Bromide
,, Iodide
Camphor, Refined
Cocaine Muriate
Opium, Prime Druggists'
,, for Smoking
Quinine Sulphate
Cotton Seed Oil, Refined, brand Columbia Salad.

Extract Logwood
Petrolatum, P.B., 1885.
Fruit Juices in Bulk
Oil Peppermint, Wayne County.
Paraffin Wax
Naval Stores:—Turpentine, Resin, Linseed Oil.
Herbs, Barks, Fluid Extracts, &c.

Manufacturers of the Well-known McK. & R. Brand of

GELATINE-COATED CAPSULED PILLS.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

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ATKIN'S QUININE WINE.

A Large Sale is now Established for this Wine.

AGENTS WANTED.

Show Cards and Counter Bills on application.

Gold Medal Wine Exhibition, 1884. Silver Medal Jubilee Exhibition, 1884-5.

All Wholesale Houses Agents.

W. WILSON,

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We offer to the trade every saleable description of PERFUMERY, in bulk or in bottle, at a Lower Price than it can be imported or prepared by the retailer.

Having all the materials and appliances at hand necessary for the manufacture of the finest qualities of Perfumes, a trial is respectfully solicited.

Our Perfumes are sent out in a handsome and business-like manner, and for *get-up* will compare favourably with any Brands imported into the Colonies.

On Sale—

BERTRAND FRÈRES ESSENCES, in 1 lb., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles. 12s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 3s. 6d. respectively.

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For CURING HORSES of Sore Shoulders, Backs, or Broken Knees, or Wounds of any kind.

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From their large stock which the trade may be unable to obtain from their usual jobbers.

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The Great Remedy for LIVER and KIDNEYS.

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Abraham's		Pills
Abraham's		Pills
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Abraham's		Pills
Abraham's		Pills
Abraham's		Pills
Abraham's	The Proprietor, who occupies one of the best positions in the City, has for many years taken pleasure in pushing Proprietaries of Colonial Origin.	Pills
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Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
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Gallup's Floriline and Mexican Renewer
Gosnell & Co.'s Perfumery
Hockin, Wilson & Co.'s Preparations
Dr. D. Jayne's Medicines
G. B. Kent & Co.'s Brushware
Mother Seigel's Syrup and Pills
Nestle's Lacteous Farina and Condensed Milk
Rowland & Son's Macassar Oil
Savory & Moore's Preparations
Seabury & Johnson's American Plasters
Steedman's Powders
Whelpton's Pills
Wright's Coal Tar Soap
&c., &c., &c.

STORES & OFFICES: 31 & 33 FLINDERS LANE W.

Chemical Works & Laboratory: JEFFCOTT T., W. MELBOURNE.

Acid, Ammonia and Bisulphide Carbon Works: INGLIS STREET, PORT MELBOURNE.

Letters and Orders all to be addressed to—
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Subscriptions and all Communications to be addressed to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," 11 and 12 Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

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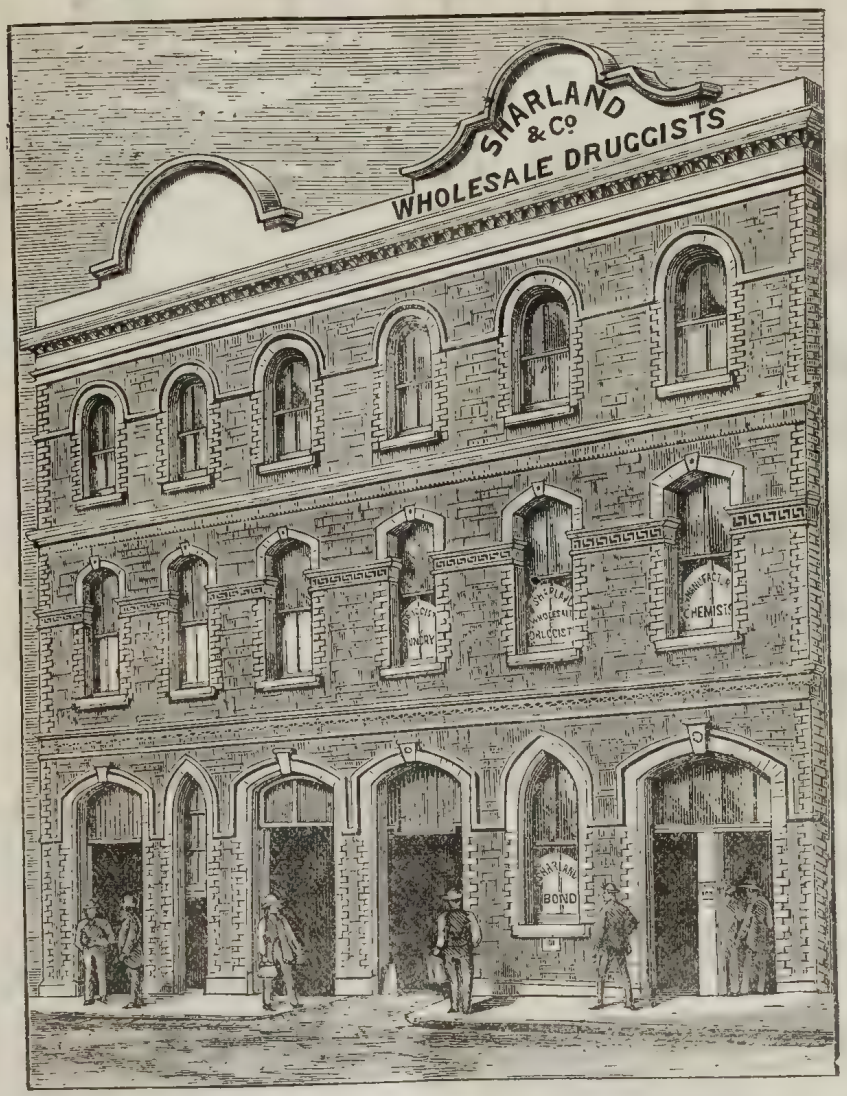

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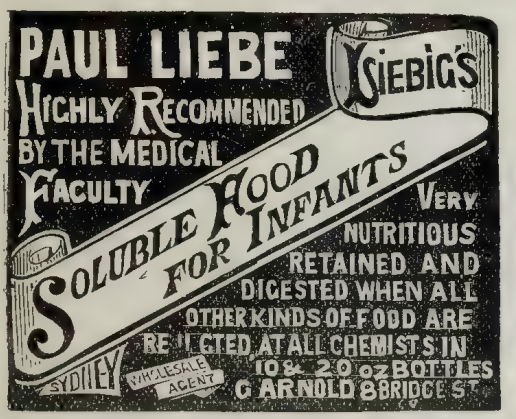

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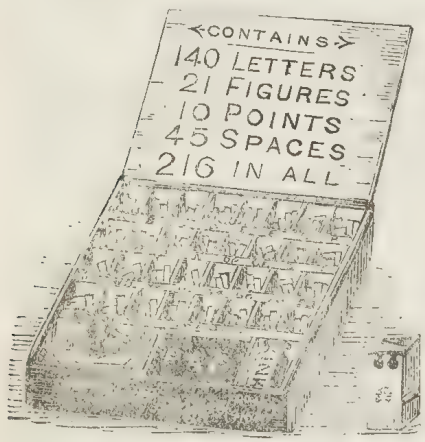
SKETCHES AND SPECIAL DESIGNS GIVEN WHEN REQUIRED.

NOVELTIES IN STOCK.

Every kind of Fancy Bottle for Perfumery, Hair Washes, Essences and Specialties. Prometheans. Cut Smelling Bottles.



E. M. RICHFORD'S PATENT "DOVE-TAIL"

METAL-BODIED RUBBER-FACED TYPE.

This Improved Type consists of an accurate metal body, into and upon which, the elastic rubber face is vulcanised and firmly attached, the result being that the well-known superior printing quality of rubber is combined with the perfect accuracy of printers' type. The metal body is so constructed by our Patented process that a dove-tail joint is obtained which renders it impossible for the rubber face to peel or strip off.

The type is put up in the "E.M.R." registered Type Cases, with separate compartments for the letters, figures, spaces, &c., and special attention is drawn to the quickness, comfort, and facility obtained by using these type-cases, both in setting-up and distributing the type, in contrast to the awkwardness felt by old plan of keeping the type in strips in an open box. The type is so assorted that each outfit contains the exact proportion of letters, &c., requisite for ordinary use. Additional letters, figures, &c., are kept in stock, and can be supplied to order.

The directions given with the outfits are so simple that but little skill is required to enable anyone to set up quickly any desired name or wording. By changing the type any quantity of different names or words may be made as required.

Prices, from 10s. 6d. to 18s., complete. Illustrations of the different styles of type forwarded by post.

With these Cases Chemists can print their own Slip Labels.

VISCUM

A sure and certain Fly Catcher, which entirely supersedes Varnished or Poisoned papers.

Sells Rapidly wherever Introduced.

4s. Dozen.

JOSEPH'S OZONISED TOILET VINEGAR

FRAGRANT,
REFRESHING,
ANTISEPTIC AND
DISINFECTANT.

Elegantly put up in Ornamental Bottle with Sprinkler.

8s. per Dozen.

EAU DE COLOGNE OF THE NUN.

MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,
Opposite the Cathedral,
COLOGNE.
The Best in the Market.

2oz. .. .. .. 8s. 6d. per dozen.
4oz. .. .. .. 16s. per dozen.
Also in ½ pints, pints, and quarts, wickered.

New Address: 12 Bridge Street, Sydney.

ADJOINING TRICKETT'S HOTEL.

London Depot: 1 and 2 Australian Avenue, London, E.C.

MENTHOL CONES

A 1 BRAND. MANUFACTURED BY J. G. SHIRLEY, London. A 1 BRAND.

Style 1.
Glass Bottles with metal screw cap. 12 in a hinged box.
Per doz. 4/

Style 5.
Glass Bottles with metal screw cap, bullet-shaped Cones, wrapped in tinfoil. 6 in a box.
Per doz. 7/

Style 6.
Boxwood, ordinary shape in pedestal, screw lid. 12 in a box.
Per doz. 6/

Guaranteed Pure
JAPAN MENTHOL
Only.
No disagreeable grease marks left on the skin.

Style 17.

DRAUGHTSMAN.
A flat, portable shape made of ebony and Boxwood, assorted.
Per doz. 7/

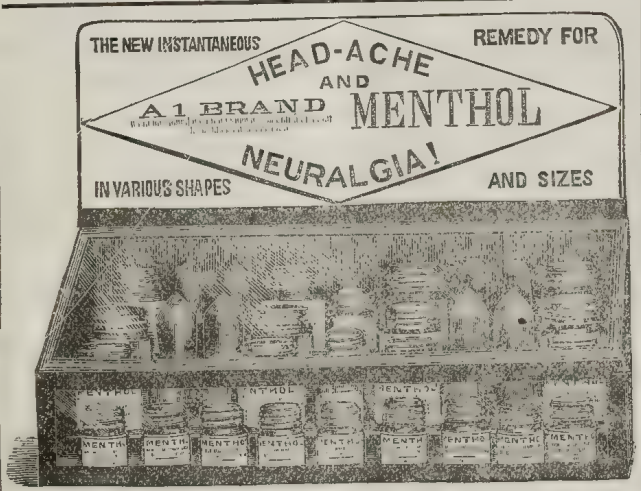
Do. in Vegetable Ivory. Per doz. 8/

Style 19.

Style 19.

The Cases are made of Boxwood, egg shape, screwing in the middle, and arranged on an attractive show card (in five colours), with easel back. Per doz. 3/6

INSIST ON HAVING | **A 1 BRAND** | INSIST ON HAVING



☞ Above Handsome Glass-fronted Show Case **GIVEN AWAY** to purchasers of 4 doz. A 1 Menthol.

The Case is 11 inches long by 5½ inches deep, and the lid lifts so that the goods can be sold from it, making it both an attractive and useful addition to a chemist's counter.

☞ A small Show Case, measuring 8 in. by 3½ in. deep, fitted with dummies, supplied at cost price, namely 2/6. This will be found of great use in Hot Climates, where otherwise Menthol cannot be shewn, owing to its low melting point.

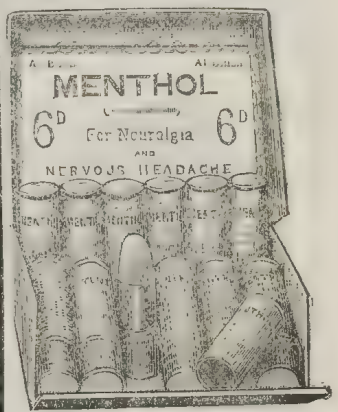
Style 7.
Boxwood, barrel shape, screw lid. 12 in a box. Per doz. 6/6 Nos. 7 and 8 can be had assorted.

Style 8.
Boxwood, acorn shape, screw lid, 12 in a box.
Per doz. 6/6

Style 11a and 14a.
11a.—Boxwood pedestals, screw lid. 12 in a box. Per doz. 4/
14a.—Do. only larger. Per doz. 7/

The Screws of the Boxwood shapes are not affected by change of climate, the wood being thoroughly seasoned.

Style 15.



15 Menthol in cardboard cases, in show box part of which drops to display the articles. Per doz. 3/6

☞ Much greater satisfaction is given to both Chemist and Customer by selling Cones which are absolutely PURE, without any admixture whatever, the Therapeutical Results are much better, and no disagreeable grease marks are left on the skin. Double your sale by selling a really good, unadulterated article.

All above shapes manufactured by

J. G. SHIRLEY, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON,

And known as the **A 1 Brand Menthol**, kept in stock by

ARTHUR I. JOSEPH, 12 Bridge-st., SYDNEY.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, LONDON.

Evans, Sons & Co., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Sons & Mason, Ld., MONTREAL (CANADA).

MANCHESTER:
1 & 2 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, MARKET ST.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of Druggists' Sundries, and Dealers in Patent Medicines and every Requirement for Chemists and Druggists.

Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries (Illustrated) supplied on application, enclosing Business Card.

ILLUSTRATED EXPORT LISTS.

(About 200 pages each), containing Prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Druggists' Sundries, Surgical Instruments and Patent Medicines, &c., are sent post free to any part of the world on application.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

SAVARS SPECIALITIES,

Every Description of Household Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Medical Requisites, Druggists Requisites.

HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS,

A Special List "Counter Adjuncts," sent on Application.

EVANS' FLUID EXTRACTS,

Of Guaranteed Quality and representing the whole medicinal properties of the Drugs.

EVANS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, For the Extemporaneous preparation of Syrups.

EVANS' SALINE, The proportion of the various ingredients are carefully and judiciously calculated, so as to form an efficient aperient and alterative, as well as an agreeable and effervescing draught. Also

FOSSILINE (WHITE AND YELLOW)

A Bland, Odourless, and perfectly pure Hydro-Carbon Jelly of our own manufacture. Cheapest and best Hydro-Carbon. Also

"MONTSERRAT"

LIME-FRUIT JUICE & CORDIALS.

Largest Sale of any similar Beverage in the World. 180,000 Gallons Imported annually. Received Awards wherever Exhibited.

ENQUIRIES.—Information about any of the above, Terms for opening accounts, Samples, Quotations, Extracts from our Register of Assistants and Situations, can be had by return of post from

W. J. WATKINS, Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

TO PHARMACISTS.

Messrs. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED OFFICES IN

PLANET CHAMBERS, COLLINS ST. E., MELBOURNE,

Where samples of their goods can be inspected and all information obtained.

A HANDSOME SHOW CASE WILL BE PRESENTED

To every Chemist ordering Goods to the value of £15 or more in one order, before May 1st, 1887. The value of the case will be in proportion to the amount of the order. Only one case can be supplied to each Chemist ON THESE TERMS, and the case is to be used SOLELY for the display of the Goods of Messrs. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. Orders may be sent in the usual way through any Colonial or European firm. It is only necessary to forward a copy of the order to their Representative, MR. SHEPPERSON, at Melbourne, and to instruct the Agent to confirm it to the London offices.

PRINTED MATTER, SHOW CARDS, &C.

A full supply of thoroughly intelligent and creditable printed matter describing our preparations, and handsome showcards, will be forwarded to any Chemist who will send to our Melbourne office a slip label and the name and address of any wholesale firm to whom they can be sent.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND FOR OUR PREPARATIONS.

Our Representative, MR. SHEPPERSON, will shortly commence another tour through all the Australasian Colonies, solely in our interests.

The undermentioned preparations will be very specially brought before the notice of Medical Practitioners, and every article sampled, so that Chemists making up an order may be sure of a sale.

Zymine - - - - (Fairchild), supplied in 1/4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles
Pepsine in cales - - „ „ „
Peptonising Powders - - „ „ boxes of 12 tubes
Pepsine Tabloids - - „ „ bottles of 25 and 100.
Pancreatic Tabloids - - „ „ „
„ Compound Tabloids „ „ „
"Kepler" Malt Extract.
„ „ and Cod Liver Oil.
„ Cod Liver Oil, Pure, a very special quality, in 8oz. and 16oz. bottles.
"Wyeth" Compressed Tablets { Soda-Mint, Pot. Chlor., Peptonic, Pot. Bromide, &c., &c.
„ Dialysed Iron - - - - - - - - in 4oz. bottles.
Hazeline.
Beef and Iron Wine (Burroughs), &c., &c.

Prices of these articles will be found in nearly every Wholesale Chemist's list.

Yours respectfully,

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

PLANET CHAMBERS, 8 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE,
AND SNOW HILL BUILDINGS LONDON E.C.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES,

Coleman St., London,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS

AND

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical

CHEMISTS.

BUYERS AND IMPORTERS OF DRUGS

Will find it to their advantage to get our Special Quotations, as we are prepared to meet all competition from whatever source. Our Monthly Export Prices Current will be sent free to all Chemists, on receipt of business card or label.

ALL NEW REMEDIES stocked as soon as introduced.

PROPRIETARIES, to Chemists, and other formulæ put up, if desired, with own name and address.

PATENT MEDICINES shipped at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

WRITE DIRECT OR TO OUR SOLE AGENT FOR THE COLONIES,

THOMAS LAKEMAN,

178 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

A strictly Intercolonial Journal.

Published on the 1st of each Month in direct association with

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"
(Established in London, 1859,)

22 NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.
42 Cannon-street, London, E.C., England,
And 41 Temple Court, Beekman-street, New York, U.S.A.

Subscription to the whole of our publications, 10s. a year payable in advance; commencing from any date, including "The Chemist and Druggist" (52 Issues), "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" (12 Issues), and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" (1 Issue); all Post Free.

Supplied only to persons connected with the trade.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to Edward Halse, at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL, SITUATIONS VACANT OR WANTED. Advertisements of either of these classes will be inserted at the Special Rate of 2s. 6d. for five lines or under; 6d. per line beyond, payable in advance. The twopenny postage stamps of any colony will be received in payment of these charges.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The present issue consists of one thousand three hundred and fifty (1350) copies, all of which, with the exception of a few for the use of our London office, are distributed in Australasia.

NEW ZEALAND.

Our Mr. Jas. Vaughan Morgan will leave Melbourne on Janunry 4, on a visit to New Zealand, returning in February *via* Sydney. He will call at all principal ports, and will be glad to recieve communications on the business of this journal, addressed to him under care of the Union S.S. Co.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND TO MEMBERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES.

All subscribers and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, in addition to this journal, are entitled to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the English journal with which this is associated.

We shall be obliged if notice of irregularity or failure in the arrival of either journal is sent to our publisher, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne, or to the Secretary of the Society in question.

It will be a convenience in many ways if all Subscriptions, except those paid through British houses, are paid through this office.

BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Good Flourishing CHEMIST and DRUGGIST'S DISPENSING and PRESCRIBING BUSINESS for immediate disposal. A Bargain. Premium, £1000. Returns, £1000, increasing. Good house, in best situation. Rent, £85. Good opening for Dentist. N.B.—Town and Population rapidly increasing. Terminus of Great Southern Railway, now in construction. Apply 20/23, office of *C. & D. of Australasia*, Melbourne.

P.S.—Only *bona fide* purchasers treated with.

Editorial Notes.

FIGHTING THE STORES.

The case of Shillinglaw (representing the Pharmacy Board of Victoria) *v.* The Equitable Co-operative Society was heard in the Supreme Court on December 7. We give a very full report of the argument on another page. It will be interesting, though we fear not satisfactory, reading for our subscribers.

It will be remembered that the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, Victoria, 1885, enacted that in all that part of the principal act which imposed penalties for keeping open shop as a pharmacist, the word person should be taken to mean corporation. Whether the Victorian Parliament quite knew what it was doing when it passed this law does not matter. Certain it is that it made it illegal for co-operative societies or associations of any kind to keep an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of poisons. When the case of the Pharmacy Board *v.* The Equitable Co-operative Society came before the city magistrates, those gentlemen decided that, as the dispensing at the stores was under the charge of a legally qualified dispenser, the public was sufficiently protected. This clearly was an incorrect view of the law, and probably if the magistrates had taken further time to examine the law, and to consider their decision, there would have been no appeal on the part of the Board to the Supreme Court. It would have been a good thing for chemists if the appeal had been unnecessary, and not merely on account of the expense.

The Supreme Court made it quite clear that it was illegal for the Equitable Co-operative Society, or any other society, to keep an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of medicines. So far nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory to our readers.

But, unfortunately, what became equally clear and infinitely unsatisfactory, was their opinion that, although the Society itself could not keep the necessary open shop, there was nothing to prevent them from letting or giving rent free to any qualified chemist a portion of their premises in which he might carry on business. Of course, if the *bona fides* of the transaction is called in question, it will be for the Society to prove that the chemist is the actual proprietor of the business, and that he is free from its control.

But, apparently, there is nothing to prevent any Co-operative Stores from letting a portion of its premises to a pharmacist, and fixing the terms upon which business shall be done. In some cases this would be agency, and would therefore be illegal; but there would be no difficulty in so arranging the agreement that the regulation of the terms is a simple matter of consideration for value received in place of rent &c. That this is not a "private" interpretation is shown by the following significant advertisement, which has appeared in the public journals, and bears the date of the actual trial:—

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.—The Supreme Court having decided that the society is incapable o carrying on the Pharmacy department, notice is hereby given that this department of the society's business is being TRANSFERRED to Mr. J. CROSBIE GOOLD, who, from the commencement, has had the entire charge of that department, and who will in future carry it on on the same terms as those adopted by the society.

Dated the seventh day of December, 1886.

WILLIAM NUTTALL, Secretary

It will be at once evident that if all pharmacists were true to their brethren such a course would be impossible, and all who lend themselves to it must be prepared to encounter the opprobrium of the craft.

There is one other unsatisfactory consideration. Of the three associations in Melbourne on the co-operative principle the Equitable is the only one which announces that it is open to the public. It is therefore the only one that keeps open shop, and comes under the operation of the Act. The Mutual and the Federal deal only with their own members. We do not assert that no one who is not a member ever got a bottle of medicine there, but he did it at his own risk; he was liable to be challenged, and if he were not a member and had no authority from a member to purchase he would be refused. We doubt very much if any court would hold that this was keeping open shop. Such being the case nothing can restrain them from continuing to supply their members. No law will prevent any one from buying a large quantity of any drug or poison, and dividing it among his fellows at a price which covers working expenses, but does not yield him a profit beyond them. This is what the Co-operative Societies virtually do, and we fear that there is no way of destroying their competition.

It would have been easy and pleasant for us to prophesy smooth things; to congratulate the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and our readers generally on their triumph over the barbarian; but this would have been simply to mislead our readers. The fact is that the craftiest attack ever made upon co-operation, guided by the lessons taught by previous defeat and under the most advantageous circumstances, while it has resulted in a technical victory, has shown the vanquished how to assume an impregnable position.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS, ADELAIDE, 1888.

The suggestion thrown out in our last issue that advantage should be taken of the International Jubilee Exhibition at Adelaide next year, to hold an International Pharmaceutical Congress in that city, has not been formally discussed by any Colonial Society. We have, however, received privately from nearly every colony expressions of approval of the idea, and wishes that it may be carried out. The difficulty, of course, is to find men of sufficient leisure to carry out the needful arrangements. Of energy and administrative ability there is no want in South Australia, but it is not so easy to find leisure. All will await with interest the decision of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, which will probably be arrived at at its next meeting. To show readers in other colonies the progress that is being made, and the measures adopted, by the committee of the Intercolonial Medical Congress to be held at Adelaide in August or September of this year, we print a rather full report of its proceedings hitherto, which we commend to the attentive study of all. The mediciners, or medicists have no such distinct object before them as the pharmacists, as they have already secured recognition of their colonial diplomas in the United Kingdom. The establishment of a basis for the recognition of pharmaceutical diplomas throughout the British Empire is really practical in these days of easy locomotion.

WORK FOR COUNTRY CHEMISTS.

Baron Ferd. von Mueller is anxious to enlist chemists in all parts of Australia, and especially those in the less known districts, in the great work of completing the history of the Australian flora. Much as has been done in the past—and everyone will acknowledge the large share Baron von Mueller has had in the undertaking—there still remains work which can be done better by residents in a locality than by travelling collectors.

At the present time, after the favourable season we have experienced, there are probably many species of minute annuals in fruit and seeding which have not been seen for years, and may disappear again till another good season gives them a chance of flowering and fruiting. It is impossible for travellers to be in all places at the best opportunities; but residents, who have given a little attention to the subject, could gather a rare harvest.

What chemists, or their assistants or apprentices, can do, is to make a collection of all plants, large or minute, occurring in their district or at any place within reach. The specimens should have branch, leaf, and flower always; wherever possible, fruit or seed-vessel must be included, and it is advisable where there is a long interval between flowering and the ripening of fruit, to secure a second specimen later in the season. In the case of all small plants the roots should be shown as well. These specimens should at once be numbered, and it would be as well to adopt a system of labelling, something like the following:—

Name.....
Natural Order .....
Locality.....
Date .....
No.....

The collector should fill up the space left for locality and date. The numbers should be consecutive. The plants should then be dried between sheets of paper. The specimens of each plant should be in duplicate, and should be kept quite distinct; they had better be placed loosely in a folded sheet of paper.

If the collector will then send to Baron von Mueller, Botanical Museum, Melbourne, one of the duplicate sets, he will be furnished by post with a numbered list of the names of the plants. It is a very great advantage to a young botanist to get his specimens authoritatively named in this way, at the small cost of preparing a duplicate numbered set.

In addition to the naming of the specimens Baron Mueller makes it a rule to record the name of the discoverer whenever a plant is sent to him from a new locality. Moreover, there is always a possibility that the collector may discover species new to science. When this is the case the specific name is frequently made to record the name of discoverer. Among plants recently described we find *Elachanthera Sewelliæ* (named after Miss Julia Sewell), *Hakea Persiehana* (in honour of Mr. W. Persieh), and the list could easily be greatly extended.

Further, although Baron von Mueller cannot undertake to return collections sent to him he will generally be able to send in exchange for them seeds of interesting plants or other small acknowledgment.

We trust many of our readers, particularly those living towards the central districts, will interest themselves in this matter.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1887, has been posted from this office to all our Australasian subscribers, and will probably be in their hands before this issue reaches them. We do not claim that our Diary is at present Australasian, but we have added a special supplement on yellow paper, containing intercolonial postal and telegraphic information and mail tables arranged on an original plan. We trust this additional section will prove very useful to our supporters. We call the special attention of our readers to the treatise on the Act of Pharmacy, which we believe will repay them for their subscriptions to our journal for many years. As will be seen from an announcement in another column, we have cabled home for an extra quantity, and hope to be able to supply our subscribers with extra copies for which the charge will be 2s. 6d. Orders will be filled as received.

A POSTAL SYSTEM.

Mr. T. W. Thomason of Stanley-street, Brisbane, proposes to introduce a system of instruction for pharmaceutical students by lectures sent periodically through the post. This system has had great success in England in the hands of Messrs. Wills and Wootton of the Westminster College of Pharmacy, and seems peculiarly adapted to Australia where the great distances from centres of instruction put the country student at a great disadvantage. These distances are annihilated by the Post-office, and we should expect that the postal system will fill a very large gap. Apprentices wishing to avail themselves of the system should communicate with Mr. Thomason without delay. Full particulars will be found in his advertisement in this issue.

THE INTERCOLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

What Others Say of it.

The *New Zealand Herald* of Nov. 24 says:—The results of this conference are now before us, and it is a pleasure to see the unanimity with which its proceedings have been characterised. The objects sought were chiefly "a uniform system of education and reciprocity of certificates." In addition to this several other subjects engaged the attention of the delegates, particularly that dealing with the desirability of uniformity in Australasian pharmaceutical legislation. In discussing the equality of the examinations now being held, it was found that New Zealand stood fully equal to Victoria, for though the papers set by the latter colony were the most advanced, yet 50 per cent. of marks qualified for the certificate, whereas the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand requires 70 per cent. of marks to insure success. The high status to which this colony had brought their examination was a matter of surprise and pleasure to the conference. Especially was this the case when it became known that the Government of this colony has not in any way aided our Board of Pharmacy, who have had only the fees obtained by registration to work upon, thus requiring great care and economy to prevent the exhaustion of their small balance. This, in comparison with the Government of Victoria, who have granted the Board a large and valuable building and land, together with a sum of £2000 per annum, towards carrying out the provisions of the Act, reflects great credit upon the Board of Pharmacy of our colony. To enable the reciprocity, which is so much to be desired, to come into effect it will be necessary to obtain an amendment to the present Pharmacy Act, which in some of its chief points is very defective. Notably is this the case where the Act gives power to the Board to make regulations, but requires a meeting of registered chemists to be held to confirm the same; but where or how the meeting is to take place, or what extent of a majority is to confirm the regulations, is not stated. The conclusion of the work of the Conference was marked by a presentation of the sum of £10 by the delegates to the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, this sum to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the society. In this the Conference followed a precedent of the Pharmaceutical Conference of Great Britain, who present this sum to the local society, in whichever town their annual conference is held. A presentation of a handsome silver inkstand to Mr. H. Shillinglaw, the indefatigable secretary of the society, brought the work of the conference to a close. The work, however, was succeeded by a round of dissipation that stands in marked contrast to the sober energy the delegates had already displayed, and we find them at banquets, races, picnics, excursions, and mayoral receptions, which makes us doubt their presence in Melbourne at Cup time as merely a coincidence. The unanimity which has hitherto attended the work of the New Zealand Board of Pharmacy is still observable in the fact that the new Board, and which will have its headquarters at Christchurch, was gazetted without the necessity of election, the exact number of members only being nominated; the two delegates to the late conference—Mr. J. A. Pond of this city and Mr. G. Bonnington of Christchurch—being among the number. It is a pleasing fact to know that one of the retiring members, Mr. Graves Aickin, the president, has been on the Board during the past six years, and is undoubedtly one of those who has done most towards placing it in its present strong and useful position.

Euphorbia Pilulifera.—In a recent report on new remedies, Herr E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, speaks of extractum euphorbiæ piluliferæ fluidum. He states that it is employed as a gentle stimulant and narcotic. The active principle of the drug is soluble in diluted alcohol and water. On animals even small doses exert a toxic influence, and if larger doses are given, respiratory and cardiac action are at first quickened, then slowed, and death ultimately ensues by paralysis of the centres of respiration and circulation. There is no accumulation tendency in the drug, and its elimination from the system takes place through the hepatic channels. The dose of the fluid extract is ½ to 1 dr. twice daily. Dujardin-Beaumetz employs a tincture of which 15 drops represent 75 grains of the plant. The dose is 15 to 30 drops. The drug must be used cautiously, on account of its unquestionably poisonous character.

Kava Kava.—Dr. Lewin, of Berlin, finds that this drug contains an alkaloid provisionally named kawakine (according to the German spelling of kava), and also two resinous principles, one of which has a special power of destroying sensibility. Applied to the conjunctiva of animals, as well as to the surface of various tissues, with marked anæsthetic effect. He believed that this property first led to its use as an intoxicant. The *Theraupetic Gazette* reports some novel data obtained from the same investigator. The active principle contains no nitrogen. If six or seven division marks of a Pravacz syringe are injected into the subcutaneous tissues of a man, sensibility becomes so reduced that a needle pushed into the same tissues can be moved about in all directions without meeting with a trace of sensibility. Lewin tried an experiment of this kind on himself, and found that in the entire neighbourhood of the passage of the injection, as far as the greenish resin could be seen shining through the tissues, sensation was utterly and completely absent for five days. He suggested that the resin might also be used to disguise the taste of bitter or repulsive medicines, all that is required being to apply the kava resin to the tongue (in all German works the name is spelt kawa). Dr. Sauné has investigated the use of kava in blennorhagia. He used pills, each containing 10 centigrammes of an alcoholic extract, corresponding to a gramme of the powdered root. Six to twelve pills were given daily. In acute cases excellent results were obtained, pain was promptly allayed, and the discharge rapidly modified. Chronic cases are equally amenable to this medicine. Kava is eliminated by the urine, to which it communicates a slight odour, not at all like that given by copaiba or cubebs. It is well tolerated by the stomach, and produces neither anorexia, irritation, or diarrhœa. It does not make the breath unpleasant. The bark of the root is the most active part of the plant. The anæsthetic resin is probably the cause of its usefulness in blenorrhagia, and in the success obtained by Dr. Cheron in the treatment of cystitis of the neck of the bladder in females.

Intercolonial Intelligence.

"Examine and draw up all news,
and fit it for our present use."—Butler

It will be noticed that the news is arranged according to the alphabetical order of the names of the colonies. This order was adopted in the first issue of this journal, and was only dropped during the illness of our editor, and against the instructions of our London office.

We may add that we have secured in each colony the services of gentlemen who are in a position to give us reliable information, and are acquainted with current opinions. As we are anxious to give them liberty to express their own views we cannot hold ourselves entirely responsible for them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF N.S.W.

A meeting of the above Board was held on December 7, the following members being present, viz., Dr. McKay (in the chair), Messrs. Bozon, Sadler, McCarthy, Mayne, Abraham, Melhuish, and the Registrar (Mr. W. T. Pinhey).

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following business was transacted:—

Applications for certificates under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act (40, Victoria, No. 9).

William Padley, of Waverley, M.P.S. Great Britain. Granted.

Aubrey Turner, of Sydney, M.P.S. Great Britain. Granted.

W. W. Morris, of Ballina, registered pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain. Granted upon production of certificate of identity.

C. de Lacey Clarke, certified by Queensland Board of Pharmacy and a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia. Granted.

Joseph Bedford, of Summerhill, and late of Kiama, M.P.S. New South Wales, for duplicate certificate, the original having been lost during the applicant's absence in England. Granted.

Application of Victor E. R. Dumas. Certificate of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to be produced.

John C. Bowden, of Balranald, storekeeper. Declined.

Richard E. Young, of Cudgellico. To be further inquired into.

Alfred Hoy, of Warialda, storekeeper Granted for twelve months, no druggist being in the place.

Ernest James Bray, of Bathurst, and John Brown, of Sydney. To be examined before certificates can be granted.

Michael John Ryan, of Sydney, late of Victoria, in business prior to 1876. Granted upon production of statutory declaration of identity.

M. F. Egan, of Merriwa, storekeeper. Granted for twelve months.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Council Meeting, December 7th, 1886.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council took place on Tuesday, December 7th, the following gentlemen being present, viz., Messrs. Melhuish, Bozon, Abraham, Mayne, M'Carthy, Sadler, and the Secretary, Mr. W. T. Pinhey.

Upon the opening of the meeting, Mr. Pinhey read the following letter, announcing Mr. Larmer's resignation of the Presidency:—

331 George Street,
December 7th, 1886.

W. T. Pinhey, Esq., Secretary.

Dear Sir,

I now beg to resign my post as member of Council, as well as that of President of our Pharmaceutical Society, and also that of one of the examiners of the Pharmacy Board. In thus retiring I have to acknowledge much kindness received from members of Council with whom I have been associated during the last few years, and I sincerely wish all prosperity and success to our Pharmaceutical Society.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM LARMER.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bozon, Mr. Pinhey thereupon took the chair.

Mr. Bozon moved and Mr. Mayne seconded "that Mr. Larmer's resignation be accepted." This being agreed to, a motion was then carried expressing the Council's regret at Mr. Larmer's resignation, and also tendering him their cordial thanks for his services to the Society.

It being necessary to elect a new President, Mr. Abraham proposed, and Mr. McCarthy seconded, "that Mr. H. Sadler be elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales for the remainder of the year." The motion being supported by Mr. Melhuish, was carried, Messrs. Mayne and Bozon refraining from voting.

The newly-elected President thereupon took the chair, and briefly expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly confirmed.

Mr. Larmer's resignation as examiner in Materia Medica having caused a vacancy, Mr. Bozon moved, and Mr. Larmer seconded—"That Mr. T. B. Melhuish be appointed examiner in Materia Medica and prescriptions in place of Mr. W. Larmer resigned." The proposition was carried unanimously.

The representatives of the Society at the recent Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference then presented the following report:—

"Sydney, December 7, 1886.

To the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned representatives appointed to represent the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. at the late Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference held in Melbourne, have the honour to inform you that the following resolutions were adopted at that Conference:—

'That a uniform system of education throughout Australasia is desirable.'

'That a preliminary examination, to include the same subjects as required by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, be passed prior to apprenticeship; but if the candidate produces, and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has at the Matriculation Examination by some University, College or School recognised by the Board, passed in the above or corresponding subjects, he shall not be required to pass this examination.'

'That the term of apprenticeship be for a period of four years.'

'That the course of study be based upon the course adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.'

'That examinations be conducted by examiners appointed by boards, councils, or governing body.'

'That the mode of conducting examinations be written and oral in every subject, the oral to be at the discretion of the various boards and societies.'

'That all candidates for the qualifying examination shall have reached the full age of twenty-one (21) years.'

'That the subjects for examinations shall embrace botany, materia medica, chemistry, and practical chemistry, the examinations to be conducted as far as practicable in conformity with the practice in Great Britain, and that the examination in Practical Pharmacy be conducted as in Victoria, as far as practicable, the candidate to obtain not less than fifty per cent. in Dispensing.'

'That uniformity in Australasian pharmaceutical legislation is desirable.'

'That uniformity in the laws relating to the sale and use of Poisons and the Regulations for their custody is desirable where practicable.'

'That a Poisons Bill be drafted by the various pharmaceutical bodies of Australasia, and circulated in all the colonies for discussion, and on its adoption that steps be taken to obtain its further adoption by the respective Legislatures.'

'That on adopting and giving effect to Resolution I., the examination certificates shall be recognized by the governing bodies of the various colonies.'

'That it be a request to the Registrars of the Australasian Pharmacy Boards or Councils to forward copies of their examination papers to each Board.'

'That copies of the resolutions adopted by this Conference be forwarded to the Colonial Secretaries of each colony here represented, with a request that Legislative power be given effect to in accordance with these resolutions.'

'That the results of this Conference be transmitted to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with a request that interchange of certificates be considered.'

'That it is most desirable that an Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Council should be established, such Council to visit and hold meetings in rotation in the various colonies to discuss and consider questions relating to intercolonial pharmaceutical subjects.'

'That the rapid increase in the trade of proprietary medicines and secret nostrums is antagonistic to the true interests of Pharmacy.'

(Signed) JAMES MAYNE.
B. FREDK. BOZON.
T. B. MELHUISH."

The report was received and laid upon the table.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bozon, seconded by Mr. Mayne, the following highly important resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That any kindred society or board acknowledging the validity of the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society's certificate or diploma, the said New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society hereby agrees to acknowledge in an equal degree the certificates or diplomas of such society or board."

The following business was then considered:—

The application of Robert J. Clarke, of South Brisbane, for membership, on the ground of his having been in business in Sydney prior to 1876, was granted.

The application of C. de L. Clarke, certified by the Queensland Board of Pharmacy and a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, for membership was granted.

The application of Michael John Ryan, of Sydney, and late of Victoria, on the ground of his having been in business in Victoria prior to 1876, was, in accordance with the agreement made between this Society and the Victorian Society, granted upon production of certificate and statutory declaration of identity.

The application of W. W. Morris, of Ballina, registered pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain was granted conditionally upon production of necessary papers and certificate of identity.

The application of Thomas B. Hill, junr., of Newtown, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand, for membership, was granted conditionally upon the New Zealand Society returning a favourable reply to the offer of reciprocity made by this Society.

The application of Victor Edmund R. Dumas, for membership on the ground of his having been in business in Victoria prior to 1876, was granted conditionally upon production of the Victorian Pharmacy Board certificate.

The application of William Padley, M.P.S. Great Britain, for membership, was granted.

The application of Aubrey Turner, of Sydney, M.P.S. Great Britain, for membership, was granted.

The application of Walter J. Cleaver, of Hobart, for membership, was granted upon production of a certificate from the Court of Examiners, Tasmania.

The application of Thomas Edmund McDonald, for membership, was granted conditionally.

The indentures of the following apprentices were ordered to be registered, viz., John Walter Cook, Peter A. Richardson, Henry W. Jacob, W. G. Cains, John Tasker.

Applications for registration of indentures from the following were declined until the applicants shall have passed the preliminary examination; viz., Arthur Sampson, Percy L. Hutchinson.

The Secretary reported having insured the library and laboratory.

The accounts for the month having been passed, the meeting adjourned till January 4th, 1887.

(LETTER FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SYDNEY, December 2.

The resignation of Mr. Larmer, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, after two and a half year's tenure of that office, did not come altogether as a surprise, it being known for some time past that owing to the pressure of business cares and family sickness, Mr. Larmer would not continue to hold the presidency beyond the end of the expiring year. It cannot be said that Mr. Larmer has signalised his term of office by any great work, or by unusual ability, but I think it will be generally admitted that he has had the welfare of the Society always at heart, and, doubtless, had his time and opportunities been greater, would have left some more enduring memorial of his presidency than can be pointed to at the present time. In retiring from the Council, Mr. Larmer will carry with him the cordial good wishes of all members of the Society. Although, as I have said, the resignation of the late president cannot be regarded in the light of a surprise, the appointment of his successor was undoubtedly a surprise to all except a very few. Against Mr. Sadler personally not a word is to be said; but he has been in the Council barely six months. At the present time, with so many radical changes in pharmaceutical matters on the eve of being effected, with the Incorporation Act still before the Legislature, and the Amended Pharmacy Act yet in abeyance, it was not unnaturally thought that some older and more experienced members of the Council would have been invited to accept the presidency; and that gentlemen, of large experience and proved ability, should have been passed over in favour of a gentleman so recently elected to the Council came as a surprise. Far be it from me to advocate the claims of any individual member of the Council; but it must be admitted that if one is to apply the ordinary rules of life to these matters, the precedent thus set is a bad one. If offices such as these are not to be the prize of honourable servitude and proved ability, they at once cease to be honourable, or to confer honour upon their holders. Mr. Sadler will doubtless have the loyal support of the Council, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that such matters as the Incorporation Act, and the Amended Pharmacy Act, will be vigorously taken up by him when Parliament assembles.

Mr. Larmer's resignation, and the elevation of Mr. Sadler to the presidency, makes a vacancy in the Council, which the newly-elected president will have the privilege of filling by the appointment of some member of the Society, until the general meeting in June next. The name of the gentleman to be appointed has not as yet transpired, but rumour points to a member who took a prominent part in the election last June. It should not be difficult to select a suitable member, and Mr. Sadler has now an opportunity of strengthening the Council by the appointment of some gentleman with the necessary time and ability to forward the Society's interests.

RECIPROCITY.

As will be seen by referring to the report of the Council meeting, the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. has formally pledged itself to recognise the certificates and diplomas of all Pharmaceutical Societies and Boards of Pharmacy recognizing the certificates and diplomas of their Society. Mr. Pinhey informs me that the resolution referred to has been formally communicated to all the Colonial Societies and Boards and the Court of Examiners in Tasmania, so that it now remains to be seen whether Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia will as formally pledge themselves to what has been unofficially expressed by the representatives of those colonies. Should this prove the case, I take it that Victoria may be induced to see the anomaly of her position, as it would be simply unbearable for Victorian members to be confined *nolens volens* within the narrow limits of that colony. Scarcely a week passes that does not bring some Victorian members making application for membership here, and when informed that in consequence of the position taken up by his own Society, this Society is unable to admit him, the unfortunate applicant is wont to remark somewhat severely upon the powers that be in Melbourne. I have conversed with two or three Victorian members who have made application here lately, and was informed by them that they were under the impression that subsequent to the Conference they would be admitted in any colony. This, I need hardly say, is far from being the case, as the gentlemen in question found. In considering this point, a distinction must be drawn between ordinary members of the Victorian Society and those who were in business prior to 1876. The latter came under the agreement between the Pharmacy Boards of N.S.W. and Victoria, and under that agreement are entitled to registration.

With reference to my remarks on the subject of reciprocity with Victoria, in your issue of last month, I fear that a mis-

apprehension of my meaning was the basis of the editorial article, entitled "Reciprocity between Victoria and New South Wales." I had nothing whatever to say against the *basis* for reciprocity, as I entirely concurred in the resolutions adopted with reference to this subject by the conference. But it is one thing to agree to do a thing and another to do it; there is such a thing as keeping a promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope, and thus far such has been the Victorian policy towards this colony. In time past Victorian members coming here were first made members of the Society and then received their certificates from this Board of Pharmacy. On the other hand New South Wales members going to Victoria were received as members of the Society there, but *could not obtain their certificates from the Pharmacy Board.* So that past experience must be allowed to count for something in considering whether we are really any nearer with Victoria than we were before. But I will consider this matter from another and stronger stand-point. The Victorian Society unhesitatingly admits members of the Parmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and also engages by the resolutions passed at the conference to admit the members of any Society adopting a similar course of study to that of Great Britain. Now as it has been more than once pointed out in your columns, there is no such thing as a compulsory course of study laid down in Great Britain, there being no compulsory curriculum and students being at liberty to obtain their training when and where they choose. So that one is bound to suppose that the the synopsis of examination is what is meant. This brings us face to face with this consideration, viz., that the synopsis of examination here being the same as in Great Britain, and the other conditions being precisely the same, so long as the Victorian Society refuses to recognize the N.S.W. diploma, a want of faith in the bona fides of the New South Wales examiners is undoubtedly, albeit indirectly, expressed. I recommend this matter to the serious consideration of the Victorian Council if they desire to purge themselves of the suspicion of having a much less eager desire for reciprocity than they express.

The Proposed Conference at Adelaide.

It must be confessed that while most are disposed very favorably towards holding a conference in Adelaide during the Exhibition there next year, no great enthusiasm is at present felt regarding the subject. There cannot be much doubt, however, that several view the idea with considerable favour, they being for the most part gentlemen who purpose visiting Adelaide in any case next year. To such as these it is not a matter of great moment where the conference is held, but it is felt by many that the sacrifice of time would be too great to visit Adelaide with the sole purpose of attending the conference. As far as I can gather the idea of taking advantage of the representatives of Pharmacy from all colonies and all countries being gathered together is regarded as an excellent one, but it is felt that the idea is yet in too indefinite a stage to be fully discussed. There appears to be a feeling that until the South Australian Society has declared itself, it is premature to consider the matter as in any way settled.

The Intercolonial Council.

There is evidently considerable confusion of ideas regarding this proposed body, and a still greater paucity of ideas regarding its constitution. Many appear to confuse it with the proposed Conference in Adelaide next year, and no one seems to have any clear idea regarding the powers such a Council would possess. By some it is imagined that such a body would have to be elected each year, whilst others opine that it would be elected for a period of say three or five years. It would not be a bad idea to invite suggestions from all the Colonies regarding the constitution, powers, duties, &c., of the proposed Council, together with method of election, period of office, &c. [We shall be glad to hear from any of our correspondents on this matter. Editor.]

Pharmaceutical Society's Lectures, &c.

The lectures and practical classes for the present year closed on 23rd inst., and the class examinations are announced to be held on December 30. It is also announced that the date for the next pass examination for the diploma of the Society will be fixed at the next meeting of the Council. The day will probably be towards the end of January.

A New Precaution with Vermin Killers.—Mr. J. W. R. Clarke has recommended in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that all poison made up to destroy rats, &c., should be put on a white plate, and conspicuously marked "This is poison."

Hop Bitters Again.—The case of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company v. Beard was before the court on November 26, and again on December 10, and resulted in a decided rebuff to the company. The defendant had submitted to a perpetual injunction restraining him from selling what purported to be hop bitters under a colorable imitation of plaintiffs' label. The present application was for an affidavit as to the books and letters of the defendant, as the plaintiffs believed that he had furnished them with defective information. On the first occasion, when the matter was brought before him, the judge said he was afraid the application was not *bona fide*, and but by way of advertisement. On the second occasion he said everything the plaintiffs wanted could have been obtained without coming to the court. It was a trumpery piece of business, and he dismissed the application with costs.

"Botanica" Trade Mark.—The case of Trescott and Co. v. Hogben was heard on December 10. Mr. Walker appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. Hubert Manning, for defendant, appeared to submit. The plaintiffs applied for a perpetual injunction against the infringement of the trademark of the temperance beverage known as "Botanica," the label of the bottles in which it was issued to purchasers being a colourable and fraudulent imitation in several respects of plaintiffs' label, and bearing the word "Botanical." His Honor, after commenting on the case, granted the order. with costs against defendant.

Mr. E. P. Lewis has re-purchased, from Mr. Sexty, his business at Orange.

Mr. James Mayne, F.R.M.S., Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemist, has just added to his Dispensing Establishment, 203 Oxford-street, Sydney, a very complete analytical Laboratory. It has been fitted up with all the latest improvements for successfully carrying out qualitative and quantitative analysis of water, ores, pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, and technical products of every description.

Mr. Jones, Summerhill, Sydney, has disposed of his business to Mr. H. S. Brothwood, also of Paramatta-street, Leichardt, who has placed it under the management of Mr. Philip Princep, lately secretary to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

NEW ZEALAND.

PHARMACY BOARD.

The result of the half-yearly examination of candidates for diplomas of the New Zealand Pharmacy Board, held in October last, was announced on December 3, the delay having been caused by the absence of Messrs. Bonnington and Pond at the Intercolonial Conference. Out of the five candidates examined, three have passed, the successful ones being S. Donaldson, Auckland, 1st; M. H. Wilton, Wellington, 2nd; E. Ward, Dunedin, 3rd.

(from our own correspondent.)

Christchurch, December 14.

The Intercolonial Conference.—The Conference is over and the delegates have returned to their respective constituencies, and from the able reports which have emanated from these gentlemen, and appeared in the columns of the public press throughout the colony, it might be inferred that pharmacy of the future shall be a vastly improved calling, and firmly established as a *profession*—may we live to see it. The readers of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* have, in the November number, a full report of the Conference proceedings, and also of, perhaps, the most representative meeting of chemists that has ever been held in New Zealand. It is a little interesting to compare the proceedings at each. The Conference has decided that the resolutions shall be literally carried out, and then Victoria (all must bow to the demands of Victoria) will reciprocate certificates. We find on the "term of apprenticeship" question that the delegate from the North Island of New Zealand held different views to those of the representatives of the South at the Christchurch meeting. We bow to a majority, but surely three years is long enough to learn the routine of a pharmacy as found in the

colonies. Little manufacturing is done, so that three times three years would not help the student in that department. With the condition that he shall not present himself for examination until he arrives at the age of 21 years, where does the objection to a three years' compulsory pupilage come in? Apprenticed at 15 years of age with the education to pass the proposed preliminary examination, he has six years before him—three years under indentures as a learner paying a premium in most cases for privileges offered, and three years as an assistant or improver. Such a student has, of course, six years' experience. Instances have occurred where apprenticeship has not commenced until the student has arrived at eighteen or even twenty years of age. Of the legality of such arrangements we say nothing. It cannot be argued that a fourth year will add much to the experience in the same establishment in the capacity of an apprentice. Upon the country apprentice will this press more heavily whilst serving his pupilage with the local chemist, and where, doubtless, the shop knowledge could be as efficiently learnt as in the centre of population, and his knowledge of dispensing would be confined to the prescriptions of the one or two local medical men. Will our Victorian friends say that three years under such circumstances are not sufficient? Had Victoria joined in the view taken by New South Wales, and accepted Mr. Pond's amendment for three years' compulsory apprenticeship, their reputation would have suffered little. Of the method of conducting examinations, New South Wales was to the front in the opposition, promptly and forcibly supported by New Zealand. Of the value of an oral examination over a written one, or in addition to it, those who have experienced both know what assistance an examiner can afford the candidate by "leading up" in commonplace phraseology. But to efficiently carry out such a system candidates would be compelled to present themselves at one centre only. In New Zealand there are four centres, this would mean an examiner for the oral examination in each. Mr. Blackett's remarks on this subject—speaking of the "wiles of the examinee"—with the compulsory curriculum and the facilities at the School of Pharmacy, it is a little surprising that such things should be anticipated.

The chemists in Christchurch have made the phenyle prosecution a trade matter, and have resolved to support Mr. Elliot should any further action be taken; and in the meantime exonerate him (Mr. Elliot) from any blame. Mr. Wright stands alone in his view of the case. We understand, however, that Mr. Hill, the veterinary surgeon, has no immediate intention of pursuing the case. The remarks of the P.M. were considered as quite uncalled for, and indicated an insufficiency of technical and especially pharmaceutical evidence. Mr. J. Stevens and Mr. Skog were present to give evidence in Mr. Elliot's interest, but were prevented by legal niceties from being placed in the witness box.

Phenyle or Phenol.—During November a curious case came before Mr. R. Beetham, P.M., of Christchurch, on a claim made by Mr. Haslam for £10, the value of a dog which was killed by the application of an ointment made from a prescription written by Mr. Hill, veterinary surgeon. The dog suffered from a disease of the skin. The defendant prescribed an ointment, the constituents of which were sulphur, lard, vaseline, and "phenyle." The prescription was taken to A. Elliot, a chemist, who made up an ointment which was rubbed on the dog with a hard brush according to the directions. From the first it did not seem to benefit the dog, which shortly afterwards died. Plaintiff alleged that the ointment killed it, and now claimed £10 as its value. Evidence in support of the claim was given by the plaintiff, his man, Professor Bickerton, and A. Elliot. It appeared that the defendant, by "phenyle," the active agent of the ointment, meant an article sold as "Little's soluble phenyle," a proprietary preparation. The chemist, who had never heard of it before, referred to the book, and concluded that "phenol" (carbolic acid) was meant, and used that substance. For the defence it was admitted that the ointment had been fatal. Mr. Hart, lecturer on chemistry at the Lincoln College, Mr. Wright, chemist, and Mr. Brock, veterinary surgeon, deposed that it should have been impossible to get carbolic acid, which was strongly corrosive, when "phenyle," which was comparatively inocuous, was prescribed, and that the latter was a locally well known preparation, in extensive use in veterinary practice. Mr. Beetham gave judgment for the plaintiff for £5. He said he did so on the grounds that a medicine was prescribed which was not in the Pharmacopœia. It was not perfectly described. If it had been so described there could have been no mistake; therefore there had been negligence on the part of the defendant, and he must be held liable. At the same time, he added, the chemist was equally, if not more to blame, and if the plaintiff had sued him no doubt he would have recovered from him. It seemed almost incredible that a chemist should substitute an article for the one prescribed, when the real intention of the prescriber could have been easily ascertained by reference to him. Leave was given to appeal.

The New Zealand Patent Medicine Manufacturing Company have purchased the business and patent rights of Mr. H. A. H. Hitchens. The registered office of the company is 24 Shortland-street, Auckland. Mr. Hitchens has charge of the manufacturing department, and the medicated baths.

SIR J. VOGEL ON PATENT MEDICINES.

As already mentioned, a deputation from the Otago Protection League waited upon Sir Julius Vogel on Tuesday, to request him to deliver an address while in Dunedin. Sir Julius agreed to address a public meeting, but remarked that he was not sure he could go the length of the Protection League. Towards the close of the interview (we learn from the Otago *Daily Times*) Mr. Neil, herbalist, suggested that if a protective duty were placed on patent medicines the makers of them would establish factories here, and so increase the population. Mr. Fraser remarked, *sotto voce*, that considering the nature ef patent medicines generally, whatever their manufacture might do, their extensive consumption would very likely decrease the population. Sir Julius, in reply to Mr. Neil, said the virtue of patent medicines depended entirely upon the amount of faith possessed. The makers of those medicines, he observed, all pretended that they had some secret that no one else could possibly discover; and he was not sure the duties would cause them to start manufactories here, but he had no doubt whatever, that, if patent medicines were made here and advertised sufficiently, the people would be induced to consume them.

We learn from Messrs. Sharland and Co., Auckland, that Mr. G. W. Wilton, formerly with Mr. J. S. Welsman, of Napier, has started in business for himself at Wellington.

Mr. Alexander Eccles, of Napier, was the successful tenderer for the supply of drugs, &c., for the Napier District Hospital. Mr. Eccles has for some time previously, supplied that Institution.

Mr. W. Garrick has commenced the manufacture, at Albert-street, Auckland, of "Garrick's Mineral Soap." The new soap is put up in tins containing about 2½lbs. each, and has been tried with great success.

QUEENSLAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

At a meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday, 21st September last, the following applicant having satisfied the Board as to his qualification in accordance with the provisions of "The Pharmacy Act of 1884," was duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist:—John Dart Connellan passed examination, Queensland, 8th June, 1886.

The Examiners reported the result of the examination held on 8th and 9th September, when there were only three candidates, and Henry Robert Hyam Woolf passed in chemistry, pharmacy, and dispensing.

The Board recorded a vote of thanks to Messrs. Elliott Brothers, Limited, of Brisbane, for their generous gift of forty odd pounds for the purpose of purchasing a large cabinet to keep the examination specimens in.

The October monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland was held on Tuesday, 12th October, 1886.

Present—The President (Mr. Edward Taylor) in the chair; Mr. A. W. Field, Mr. C. H. F. Yeo, Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon, and Dr. Ellison.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

An application was received from Mrs. Ellen Mary Davies, through her solicitors, for permission to carry on the business of her late husband, as now carried on in Albert-street, Bris-

bane, for a further term of eighteen months, to date from 3rd November, 1886.

The application was granted for the term required, subject to the business being carried on by a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Applications for Registration.

The following gentlemen having satisfied the Board as to their qualifications, in accordance with the provisions of "The Pharmacy Act of 1884," were duly registered as pharmaceutical chemists, viz.:—

Provisionally, until 1st of May, 1887—

Charles A. Kerans, Brisbane, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, by examination on the 5th January, 1886.

Henry Thomas, Normanton, certificate No. 542, dated 14th November, 1877, from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Edward David Barry, Clermont, certificate No. 810, dated 9th September, 1885, from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered—

John Herbert Goldsmith, apprenticed to Mr. Robert Berkley, 202 Queen-street, Brisbane.

William Samuel Davies, apprenticed to Mr. Charles Davies, Albert-street, Brisbane.

George James Page, apprenticed to Mr. Walter Taylor, Queen-street, Brisbane.

Charles Henry Howes, apprenticed to Mr. James Ayscough, Petrie-terrace, Brisbane.

Sundry matters of minor importance brought the meeting to a close.

The November monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland was held on Wednesday, 10th November, 1886, Tuesday being a public holiday.

Present—Mr. Edward Taylor (President) in the chair; Dr. Hill, Mr. A. W. Field, and Mr. C. H. F. Yeo.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The outward correspondence, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, was read, as also was the inward correspondence, but neither would be of much interest to your readers.

The Registrar was instructed to procure a sketch for a Queensland diploma and seal.

It was decided that a deputation, consisting of the President (Mr. Edward Taylor), Dr. Hill, Mr. Field and Mr. Yeo should wait upon the Colonial Secretary, and ask for a sum of money for the purposes of the Pharmacy Board.

Dr. Hill gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting "That the words 'but rejected candidates may present themselves for re-examination within six (6) months on payment of half fees' be added to clause 41 of the Regulations."

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on Tuesday, 23rd November, 1886.

Present—Mr. Edward Taylor (in the chair), Dr. Hill, Mr. Yeo and Mr. Field.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Registrar stated that he called the meeting by direction of the President, to place before the Board a communication from the Honorable the Attorney-General, Mr. Arthur Rutledge, respecting the death of Mrs. Gunn, of Normanton, who accidentally poisoned herself by taking an overdose of chloral.

The whole of the evidence, taken at the inquiry held at Normanton, having been carefully read and considered, the Board considered that there could be no blame attached to Mr. Thomas, the chemist, as the solution of chloral was put up for Dr. Gunn and in his presence, with a label on the bottle indicating the contents.

The date of the December examination was fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of that month.

The usual monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on Tuesday, 14th December, 1886.

Present—Mr. Edward Taylor (President), in the chair, Dr. Hill, Dr. Ellison, Mr. Yeo, and Mr. Field.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A considerable quantity of correspondence, both outward and inward, was dealt with, but of a nature not interesting enough for publication.

Applications for Registration.

The following gentlemen having satisfied the Board as to their qualifications in accordance with the provisions of "The Pharmacy Act of 1884" were duly registered as pharmaceutical chemists, viz:—

Alfred Shaw Denham, minor certificate, No. 5393. Dated July 12th, 1883, from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Arthur Brand Chater, minor certificate, No. 5198. Dated 13th December, 1882, from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Provisionally, until 1st May, 1887—

Alfred Scowan, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.

James Stirling, apprenticed to Thomas Watson Thomason, of Stanley-street, South Brisbane.

The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, 21st December, as there was more work than the Board could get through.

The following were the questions set at the examinations on December 8:—

DISPENSING.

(Time allowed—Twenty Minutes.)

Examiner .. .. .. Mr. C. H. F. Yeo.

PART I.

Translating Prescriptions.

Render the following in good Latin, in full, and translate into English:—

℞—
Iridin., gr. i.
Pulv. Ipecac., gr. ¼.
Ext. N. Vom., gr. ¼.
Pil. Col. et Hyos., gr. iij.
Ft. Pil. Mitte xvi., talis cap. i. h. s.

℞—
Inf. Sennæ Co., ℥vss.
Tr. ejusd., ℥ss.
Mannæ opt.
Magn. Sulph., ana. ℥iv.
M. Ft. Mist. Aper.
Cap. cij. magn. mani seq. vac. ventric.

PART II.

THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1886.

Read and criticise autograph prescriptions.

Compound one or more autograph prescriptions; finishing and directing same ready for delivery.

PHARMACY.

(Time allowed—one hour-and-a-half.)

Examiner .. .. Mr. A. W. Field.

1. Give the composition and dose of Tinct. Camph. Co.
2. How is Ung. Hyd. Ox. Rub. prepared? Give the proportion of Oxide of Mercury.
3. State the composition and dose of Pil. Coloc. Co.
4. Name the official preparations containing Saffron.
5. Give the proportion of active ingredient and dose of the following:—

Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillæ;

—

Pulv. Cretæ Arom. c. Opio
Tinct. Aconiti; and
Tinct. Cinch. Co.

6. How is Extract of Nux Vom. prepared?

MATERIA MEDICA.

(Time allowed—One hour and a half.)

Examiner .. .. .. Mr. A. W. Field.

1. Give the botanical name, natural order, and geographical source of the following:—

Capsicum, Quassia, Ammoniacum, and Matico.

2. Give the characteristics of Colocynth Pulp; stating what part of the plant it is.
3. State the different varieties of Senna, and how you would distinguish them from Argel Leaves.
4. What is the difference between Resin of Scammony and Scammony B.P.?
5. What is Musk?
6. Describe Rad. Gentianæ.

CHEMISTRY.

Morning, 10.30 to 12.

Examiner .. .. .. Dr. J. Clement Ellison.

1. In what state is Mercury usually found in nature, and how is the metal prepared therefrom?
2. What is the source of Phosphorus; its mode of preparation with re-actions? What is meant by its allotropic modifications, and how many such exist?
3. How would you prepare Ferrous Sulphate? Give the reactions. How may Ferrous be distinguished from Ferric Salts?

4. Chloral Hydrate. What is its formula and mode of preparation? What is Chloral?
5. How is Ether prepared? Give the reactions.
6. $HC_7H_5O_3$. What is the name of this substance? How may it be prepared artificially, and what is its source in nature?

BOTANY.

Afternoon, 2 to 3·30.

Examiner .. .. .. Dr. J. Clement Ellison.

1. What are the functions of the root? Describe the minute structure of the rootlet; and state what term has been applied to it on account of its downward tendency.
2. Mention as many ways as you can in which food is stored up for the use of the future plant.
3. Describe a bulb and a corm, comparing their differences in structure.
4. Describe the structure of an exogenous and an endogenous stem, giving an example of each.
5. What is meant by cross-fertilisation? How is it carried out? Mention some instances where nature tries to insure its being carried out.
6. Describe a common Mushroom. How does reproduction take place in Fungi?

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

The usual November monthly meeting did not take place until December 1st, when there were present—Messrs. Fitzgibbon (in the chair), Clapperton, Clarke, Costin, Dunne, T. W. Thomason, H. W. Thomason, Trouton and Watkins, who, in the absence of Mr. Yeo, acted as hon. sec.

Mr. Watkins read several long letters from Mr. Potts, our representative at the late conference, in which he (Mr. Potts) gave a detailed account of his doings at and before the conference. He also forwarded copies of correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Government of Victoria, in reference to a grant of books to the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

After some flattering remarks in reference to the manner in which Mr. Potts had acted for the Society, a vote was passed thanking him for the great amount of interest he had taken at the conference.

The meeting then formed itself into a committee to arrange retail prices, with the object of establishing uniformity of charges in Brisbane.

Mr. Fitzgibbon informed the meeting that the Government had granted the Pharmacy Board two rooms for their use in the buildings at the Education Department.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

The labors of the first Pharmacy Board of Queensland are rapidly drawing to a close, and I hear from Mr. Robt. Berkley, the returning officer, that he has received fourteen nominations to fill the seven seats on the new board. It certainly seems to be a mistake that all the members should be required to retire at the one time, as it places it quite within the bounds of possibility that not one of the gentlemen sitting on the present board will have a seat on the new one, which could hardly be deemed desirable, for the want of the experience of some who have had the working of the Act for so long would be very much felt if the board was composed of all new men, who had of necessity to learn their duties in order to become familiar with them; besides it might appear to be but a poor compliment to those gentlemen who have given up so much of their time, without any benefit to themselves, to find so many men grasping at an honor that could very well be left, at any rate for another term, in the hands of those who have had the extra work to do that is always attached to the administering of a new Act. However, it will not be until the New Year that we shall know the result of the election, which takes place on the 31st inst.

The members of the present board have certainly had an uphill game to play, and a thankless one, when they not only do not receive any fees but are debarred from voting fees to any of their number who are generous enough to give up more of their time and take upon themselves the duties of examining. Besides this the board have actually been refused any monetary assistance by Parliament, although the present Government placed a sum on the Estimates, and have assisted the board in every way it could, the last act being to give the use of two nice rooms in the building used by the Department of Public Instruction, one to be used as an office and board-room, and the other for examinations, lectures, &c.

The task of revising the pharmaceutical list will be taken in hand at once in order that a more correct one may be issued in January next. The six months since the circular was sent out has now expired, consequently any chemist who has not responded and forwarded his present address is now liable to have his name struck off the register. I'm afraid there will be a good many disappointed at not finding their names on the list next year.

A sad case occurred at Normanton a little time ago which resulted in the death of Dr. Gunn's wife. It seems that Mrs. Gunn wanted a sleeping draught, and went to her husband's pocket expecting to find one there, instead of which she found a bottle containing a solution of choral, and not knowing but what this was what she was looking for, took too much of it just before retiring to bed. Before her husband could be found to attend on her she was pronounced to be dead. I can hardly conceive how any blame could be attached to the chemist, as the label on the bottle denoted its contents, and it was made up specially for the doctor, and in his presence, for him to use as he required it.

Mr. J. D. Connellan, late of Gatton, has removed to the Croydon Goldfield. He is the third of the craft who has emigrated there during the last few months, Mr. G. S. Wragge of Boulia, and Mr. Wm. L. Maclure being his predecessors.

Messrs. Elliott Bros., Limited, have secured the contract for the supply of drugs to the Brisbane Hospital during 1887.

On December 2 Mr. W. J. Trouton, chemist, of George-street, Brisbane, was driving and exercising a horse in a brake when the horse bolted. Mr. Trouton was thrown out and sustained a severe shock to his system, but no bones were broken.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at Industrial Buildings on December 2, 1886. Present: The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main), Treasurer (Mr. Poole), and Messrs. Grummett, G. A. Parker, and White.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. A. Parker, seconded by Mr. Poole, "That the Rev. W. Hopkins be requested to prepare papers for the preliminary examination to be held on December 15th next."

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Grummett, seconded by Mr. White, "That the Metric system be included in the preliminary examination."

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. A. Parker, seconded by Mr. Grummett, "That the Secretary be instructed to advertise the preliminary examination at least three times in the daily papers.

Meeting then terminated.

The usual monthly general meeting of this Society was held at Industrial Buildings on Tuesday, December 7, 1886.

Present: The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the Vice-president (Mr. Grundy), Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main), Treasurer (Mr. Poole), and Messrs. Beale, Braddock, Cooper, Duff, Eyre, Grummett, Hill, Hollis, Long, O'Connor, G. A. Parker, Parry, Patterson, Porter, L. Scammell jun., Sowter, White, Wood, Woodman, and Young.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Minutes of last Council meeting were also read. Mr. Cooper moved that they be approved of; seconded by Mr. Young and carried.

Motions, of which notice had been given at the last monthly meeting by Messrs. O'Connor and White, were read.

The President notified to members that Thursday, December 9, was the last day on which nominations for next year's council could be received.

A letter was read from the editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, also rough draft of agreement for the official recognition of the above paper as the organ of this Society. On the motion of the Vice-president, seconded by the Treasurer, and supported by Mr. Hill, it was resolved that the agreement be signed by the President and Secretary on behalf of the Society.

The proposal to hold an International Pharmaceutical Conference in Adelaide during next year, 1887, was referred to

but owing to pressure of other business, discussion on this point was postponed.

A letter was read by the President from the Rev. Whitmore Carr (tutor to those apprentices who have already passed the preliminary examination of this Society, and those now studying), in which that gentleman notified that "during the current year, fifteen students had studied, three had passed the examination; two had discontinued their work; and ten were now studying; the results had been good." The President felt sure the Society was well satisfied with the above, and trusted apprentices residing in the country districts would avail themselves of Mr. Carr's tuition by means of the post, as was frequently done in England.

The President hereupon called on Mr. Hill to read his paper entitled, "The Birth and Progress of Pharmacy Acts." The latter gentleman was, on rising, greeted with applause, and secured the close attention of his audience for a considerable time. At the conclusion of the paper a short discussion followed, in which the President, Vice-president, Messrs. Long, G. A. Parker, Poole, and White took part; after which, on the proposition of the Vice-president, seconded by Mr. Parry, Mr. Hill was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for his interesting paper.

The Treasurer (Mr. Poole) presented a financial statement, which showed receipts £118 13s, expenses £51 2s. 2d., thus leaving a very fair balance in the Treasurer's hands.

Meeting then terminated.

Adelaide, December 20.

The Pharmaceutical Society has had a busy month. The last general monthly meeting possessed attractions which neither of its predecessors could lay claim to. I refer more particularly to the inauguration of the idea of drawing together its members by means of instructive and interesting papers on subjects intimately connected with the drug trade. The meeting was attended by about two dozen members and associates; and I think one may fairly surmise that the majority were stimulated to attend by the advertisements which had appeared in the "dailies" for a few days announcing the reading of a paper by Mr. C. S. Hill on the "Birth and Progress of Pharmacy Acts." On all sides one has heard the highest appreciation of Mr. Hill's effort, and as a mark of the same may be taken the attentive hearing and vote of thanks which Mr. Hill was accorded. The paper dealt in detail more especially with the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain, and the rise of the chemist and druggist of to-day from the old body of apothecaries; the paper dated in its references from the eighteenth century until almost to the present time, and very clearly impressed the hearers with the fact that before chemists and druggists obtained the recognition which they, to a certain extent, enjoy nowadays at home, they had to persevere and overcome many difficulties.

An animated discussion followed, exception being taken by some members to one or two remarks made by Mr. Hill, more particulary to the views expressed on the question of examinations for registration. While fully favoring the passing of examinations, and in fact urging the compulsory passing of the same by means of the "Pharmacy Act," Mr. Hill drew attention to the tendency there is nowadays of making the examinations more stringent year after year, and was of opinion that a too scientific training is not altogether a good thing, the latter was frequently placing altogether on one side the commercial, which in these days is not at all desirable; many members coincided with Mr. Hill's views, while others were inclined to disagree, but by far the larger portion were amongst the former.

The last portion of Mr. Hill's paper embodied the report of a committee appointed some months back to enquire into the workings of Pharmacy Acts, and in presenting this, Mr. Hill, as the mouthpiece of the committee, strongly advocated the obtaining of an Act for South Australia, and expressed approval of the Act in force in Quebec, Canada, as being almost all that is required to protect both chemists and the public.

Preliminary Examination.—The half-yearly examination took place at the Society's room on December 15, six candidates presented themselves. The President (Mr. Harrison) and Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main) were present during the three hours (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) of the examination. The following gentlemen passed:—J. E. Coudrey, W. Fisk, F. W. Snook.

The following were the questions set for the examination:—

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Preliminary Examination, Dec. 1886.

Latin.

1. Translate into English two, at least, of the following passages:—

A.—Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod quingentis tantum multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere nonnunquam et novissime agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque prohibie. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset."

B.—Dum haec in colloquis geruntur, Caesari nuntiantum est equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostras adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Caesar loquendi finem facit, seque ad suos recepit suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent.

C.—Helvetiam jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se suaque ad iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint.

2. Decline:—Agmine, copias, exercitus and give genders.

3. What is the subject of "meritos esse?" Explain this construction and state when it occurs?

4. Give the perfect, supine, and infinitive present, of mittunt, debuerint, trans-duxerant, possent.

5. Translate into Latin:—(1) Orgetorix is chosen to carry out those things. (2) That fact was told the Helvetii by a spy. (3) All things being prepared for the setting out they fix the day. (4) On the next day at daybreak.

English.

1. Write the following nouns in the plural number:—Lady, loaf, hoof, staff, ox, ass, focus, money, genus, crisis.

2. What is the distinction between "strong" and "weak" conjugations of verbs? Write the first person of the past tense, and the perfect participle of each of the following verbs, and assign each to its respective conjugation (strong or weak):—Smite, rise, raise, lie, lay, order, begin, mix.

3. Explain the functions respectively of the adverb conjugation and preposition. Write three short sentences each containing one of the above parts of speech.

4. Write down two of the "ordinal numeral adjectives" and say whether they belong to the Quantitative or Demonstrative class of adjectives.

5. Write a short composition upon any one of the following subjects:—Teetulpa. A shipwreck. The advantages of National Industrial Exhibitions. A description of some place.

Arithmetic.

The working of these examples must be written out in full.

1. Find the value of $\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{5}{7} - \frac{5}{8} \div 3\frac{2}{11}$

2. A person who possessed three-eighths of a mine sold two-thirds of his share for £2520; find the value seven-eighths of the whole mine.

3. Find the cube of $\cdot\dot{5}$ (fourth place of decimals).

4. A litre contains 1·76077 pints; express the capacity of a kilolitre in gallons and decimal parts of a gallon.

5. A gram is 15,4323487 grains; express in pounds and decimal parts of a pound avoird. a kilogram and a half (to sixth place of decimals.)

6. A mixture is made of 6 gallons of spirit at 12s. 6d. per gallon, 4 gallons at 18s. 9d., and 10 gallons at 22s. 8d.; what is the value of a gallon of it?

While writing of the preliminary examination, I would draw the attention of our country apprentices to the suggestion thrown out by the President at the last meeting of the Society, viz., To avail themselves of the Rev. W. Carr's tuition by means of a "postal system" of studying for the examination; many students in the old country rely solely upon a system of this kind to help them through the examination, and the results prove its successful application. The Rev. Whitmore Carr's address is Charles-street, Norwood, S.A.

Council Nominations.—Nominations for next year's Council should, according to byelaw, have been received "on or before December 9," not later, but by that date *no* nominations had been received. This, at first sight, appears strange, but personally, I see only one solution to the lack of nominations, viz., that the members of the Society are so well satisfied with the work done during the year by the present Council and officers that they are not disposed to bring forward candidates in opposition to those now occupying the Council seats. I have heard it whispered that this conjecture is the correct one; if it is, the present Council should feel gratified by the continued confidence it maintains. Bye-law No. 31 states:—"The Council and officers shall hold office until such time as their successors are appointed;" the latter not being forthcoming, it seems likely that this year's Council will retain its position for the ensuing year. Bye-law 29 gives the Council power to nominate as many persons as may be necessary to fill up the list of vacancies.

International Conference.—The proposal to hold a conference of this description in our city next year—at the time when we hope to be celebrating the dual events, viz., the "Queen's Jubilee," also the Jubilee of South Australia—which was originated in the last number of "*The Chemist and Drug*

gist of Australasia"—has been very favourably commented upon by the pharmacists of the city. They have not yet had the opportunity of discussing the question in a body, owing to the large amount of other business set down for the last general meeting of the Society; it will, however, be discussed at the next, when I imagine something definite will be done in the matter. It must not be forgotten that our Society is still young, but it is energetic, and quite capable of carrying to a successful issue this scheme, should it be taken in hand. Among other things, the question of expense will have to be taken into consideration, and though we might not be able to be so lavish with our entertainments and amusements as wealthier and more favored organisations, yet our delegates will not find lacking that hospitality which is characteristic of Australia.

Typhoid fever has again made its appearance in Adelaide. The number of persons now suffering from it is unusually large.

Business in Adelaide and the colony generally is showing distinct signs of improvement. A large influx of population is taking place, owing principally to the good reports of our new goldfields, the sanitary arrangements of which, however, do not seem to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Charles Cross, of "Indigestion Drops" fame, recently delivered a lecture on "Proverbs" at the Gawler Institute. The funds raised by the lecture were in aid of the local Benevolent Society.

Mr. Wm. Bickford has been re-elected Mayor of Brighton.

Intercolonial Medical Congress in Adelaide.—Very satisfactory progress continues to be made in connection with the effort to hold an Intercolonial Medical Congress in Adelaide during the jubilee year, 1887. It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the South Australian branch of the British Medical Association, held in 1886, a committee was appointed to take steps for the establishment of this Congress. At the monthly meeting held in August, Dr. Poulton was appointed hon. secretary, and the committee added to their number Professor Watson. Early in September the preliminary announcement was issued to all practitioners in Australia, stating that the Association proposed to inaugurate during the month of September, 1887, a short series of special meetings for the discussion of subjects relating to public medicine, hygiene, medicine, and surgery; that the Congress would not extend over more than one week; that the run by rail from Melbourne would occupy about seventeen hours, and that special facilities for travel would be afforded by the railway authorities and the steam shipping companies; that the sittings would be open to all accredited members of the profession throughout the world, and it was considered especially desirable that gentlemen resident in or visiting the neighboring colonies should be largely represented; that the committee cordially invited the contribution of papers to initiate discussion; and that in connection with the Congress and the Exhibition it was intended to hold a conversazione and other entertainments, and conjoint trips to objects of interest in the neighborhood of Adelaide would be arranged. Representations had also been made to the Agent-General and Sir Samuel Davenport respecting the desirability of securing a display of scientific and surgical apparatus and appliances at the Jubilee Exhibition. The University Council had generously granted the use of such rooms as the Congress might require during the August-September vacation of 1887. In October the provisional committee reported progress to the Association, and were instructed to proceed with their labors. On November 16 a circular was issued inviting the co-operation of all practitioners, the enrolment of members, and asking for nominations to the position of President. The circular letter stated that the branch had decided to hold the Congress at Adelaide in August-September, 1887, the University vacation, to last not more than six days, or such time as might be hereafter determined. This preliminary action had been taken by the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association, which, however, wished the meetings to be under the direct guidance of the whole body of the profession in the colony, as it was desired that the meetings should be of a thoroughly representative character. The attendance from the sister colonies was anticipated to be large and influential. It was desired that the number of subscribers should be large, that the success of the Congress might be assured, and the honour of the colony sustained. Ladies would be invited to the social and ceremonial meetings of the Congress, but would not be admitted to its business meetings. Though promises to a Guarantee Fund would be thankfully received, it was earnestly hoped that the General Fund might reach such an amount as to render any recourse to the guarantee unnecessary. A payment of one guinea was required from intending members to provide the necessary funds. That would constitute membership, and would entitle each member to a copy of any transactions which might be published. In response to that circular sixty members of the profession had given in their adherence to the object, and subscriptions of over £50 had come to hand, while more were payable and promised. From New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Fiji, and England communications had been received announcing not only the cordial co-operation of the leading Societies, but that of practitioners who intended to attend and contribute papers. Letters expressive of good wishes for the Congress and promising literary aid had been received from the medical organs of Australia. A meeting was held on Saturday night, December 11, at the Adelaide Hospital. It was largely attended, and many gentlemen absent were represented by proxies. The report of the committee was adopted. It recommended that the Congress be held during the August and September vacation of the Australian Universities, lasting not more than six days; that the Governors of the Australian colonies be asked to become patrons of the Congress, following the precedent of the International Congress held in London in 1881; that the Presidents and Chairmen of the various Medical Societies in Australasia become Vice-Presidents of the Congress; that the meeting elect a President and Executive Committee, with full power to act on behalf of the subscribers; and that a Reception Committee be appointed, of which Dr. Stirling had expressed his willingness to take the Presidency. Dr. Verco was unanimously elected President of the Congress, and an executive committee of twenty members was appointed, with power to add to their number. The committee comprised the leading members of the profession in the city and country. The general tone of the meeting was enthusiastic, and the expressed desire was to make the Congress a thorough success. The Congress will be divided into sections in respect to the great branches of medicine and surgery, and papers will be read on each of them, discussions succeeding. With the pains which are being taken to make the project a success there can be no doubt of the result.

TASMANIA.

(from our own correspondent.)

Hobart, Dec. 18.

The Poisons Act for Tasmania has passed, and was issued a few days ago in the Government *Gazette*. To my mind the Act more particularly fails in Clause 14, where it makes exception to packets of poisonous mixtures, as we have had already one case of suicide through "Rough on Rats." I think it a great omission not to have included vermin killers in Part I, Schedule I, as in the English Act. Our legislators here cannot say this was not pointed out to them, for this and other discrepancies were to my own knowledge shewn to several members of both Houses.

I cannot say the Act is viewed with much favor amongst Hobart chemists. With regard to your proposition of an international Pharmaceutical Conference at Adelaide there is no doubt that if it can be arranged it would be a most highly desirable gathering, and it might do much towards attaining the object which all colonial chemists should wish—the interchange of diplomas with Great Britain, but I am afraid that the opposition of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be too powerful to gain this end for some years to come, at any rate federation of the whole of the Australian colony would have to be complete before one could have the least show of success, and without interchange of colonial certificates as a basis Tasmania is willing for reciprocity but Victoria is not.

I don't think there will be any difficulty in getting two chemists elected to the Board of Examiners, for I learn that the medico-masters do not raise any objection. I think it is a pity that this matter was allowed to lapse some time ago when the subject was under discussion by the Chemists' Association, but I believe there was a slight misunderstanding

with the medical board at that time, inasmuch as they were led to suppose that chemists wished a seat on the Board to examine medical as well as pharmaceutical students. How long before the Tasmanian chemists again move in the matter I cannot say, but it will be the chief step towards raising the standard of pharmaceutical education, and until this is done how can we expect Victoria to accept our certificates. One thing I am given to understand that the Government contemplate establishing a school of instruction under the supervision of their official analyst Mr. Ward, and if we can only get the nucleus of such an establishment as the Ballarat School of Mines we shall have no difficulty in getting our coming "knights of the pestle" well educated in analytical chemistry, geology, and mineralogy—three sciences most essential to a colonial chemist in my estimation.

Earlier closing by some of the Hobart chemists is an object most devoutly to be wished for. Hobart gas is not cheap, and I often wonder when I see one, two, three and four shops open nightly at 11, 11.30, and 12 p.m. what it is for, surely not to swell up the dividends of the gas company? Three years ago the Hobart chemists worked very harmoniously together, one of the objects of the association was the regulation of the hours of business, as well as retail prices, but since another chemist has started "lower down" and another "over the way" the hours have been considerably lengthened by some, whilst others very fairly keep to their original agreement, which was 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, and 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the remaining months of the year (not including Saturdays). We want Sir John Lubbock's Shop Hours Bill extended to Tasmania to remedy this, there is no hope of the chemists here agreeing (and abiding by) to a fixed time for business hours. Although they all know that they would do quite as much business if they closed at 7 or 8 p.m. all the year round, you may hear some chemist say "oh! but the public must have medicine if they require it." Yes, certainly, I say, but how do you include insect powder, perfumery, bouquet, lozenges, &c., as necessaries to keep open shop for. No, the fault lies with the chemists and not with the public, for once get the public educated with a system of earlier shopping you will find they will make it convenient to obtain their medicines earlier also (I was at one time engaged in a French shop in London, where the hours of business ranged from 8 a.m. to 1, 2, 3, and 4 a.m., the next day, according to the weather chiefly, but that business did not depend upon selling medicines only at those hours, it would have been poor times for the proprietor if it had to), and I venture to say that if all chemists can be compelled by law to close their establishments against open selling at 6 or 7 p.m., it would make no difference to them in a pecuniary sense at the end of the year, and these remarks of mine are fully borne out by the many letters now being published in the English *Chemist and Druggist* in discussion of Sir John Lubbock's Shop Hours Regulation Bill.

Business in Hobart is very quiet throughout the city in all trades, and we are anticipating an influx of visitors to the southern isle after Christmas, when we hope to once more feel it flourishing again.

LAUNCESTON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Launceston, Dec. 20, 1886.

A meeting of this Association was held on Friday, the 17th, Mr. L. Fairthorne in the chair. The Sale of Poisons Bill being now Law, it was resolved to carry its provisions out as far as possible. Simple antidotes being required to be printed on each label, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Attorney-General for the form in which they would be approved by the Government, it being the province of the Medical Court to prepare such a list, and not for each chemist to put on what he thought best.

The desirableness of closing during the Xmas holidays was discussed, but no united agreement arrived at, it being left optional for each to please himself.

Mr. Fairthorne gave a report of what took place at the Conference, regretting that Victoria did not reciprocate with us at present, and that a move would be necessary for which purpose our standard of examination would have to be raised, and pharmacists represented on the Medical Court, and for which there is no legal difficulty in the way. As candidates here would be few and far between, it was suggested that the Pharmacy Board of Victoria might arrange for holding the Examination over here, the same as the Melbourne University, the practical part being decided by members of the Court here. If such were done several chemists would submit themselves for voluntary examination, who could neither afford the time or money for going to Melbourne.

On the motion of Mr. Lay, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fairthorne for the able manner in which he represented the colony, and the compliment which was paid through him as President, not only to pharmacists but to the colony at large. In reply, Mr. Fairthorne said he was pleased his conduct had been appreciated, and it had given him great pleasure to be present at the Conference. His being elected President was principally owing to his claim as the oldest Registered Druggist in the colonies, Tasmania being senior in Legislation. Our Medical Act was highly appreciated by the Delegates, being considered short and effectual.

Early Closing.—An attempt is being made for the shops to close generally for a few hours similar to Sunday, during the holidays, but, so far, no agreement has been come to. When the matter was discussed at the Association meeting it appeared to be the opinion that it was better to leave the matter to each individual who could do what he considered right in his own eyes, being at liberty to keep his shop open all night if he chose. As business hours here are from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m., and on Saturday till 11 p.m., there is plenty of room for so-called "early" closing. But all attempts in that direction have hitherto failed, which is greatly to be deplored. The public have got into such bad habits from want of firmness and independence on the part of chemists, that unless closing is made compulsory, a voluntary effort will never succeed. It is a great pity that this matter was not discussed at the Conference, as it is a question of more importance to chemists than all the examination mania.

At the Industrial Exhibition now open, Mr. John Lay shows two cases of proprietary articles, all his own manufacture—Kalydor, Hair wash, Tooth Paste, Lavender Water, etc.—all neatly got up. Lay's Phoshphorous Paste is well known in Victoria.

VICTORIA.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The monthly meeting of the above Board was held on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1886, at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

Present: Messrs. Blackett, Bowen, Brind, Frances, Owen, Strutt, and Tompsitt. The President, Mr. C. Blackett in the chair.

Applications for Registration.

The following gentlemen having furnished the necessary statutory declarations were duly registered as pharmaceutical chemists:—

Robinson, J. W., Toorak.
Cunningham, Oscar Wm., Gertrude-street, Fitzroy.
Parsons, Wm., Sandhurst.
Smith, Andrew, Kyneton.
Smith, Joseph, Numurkah.

Baker, John Edward, Bourke-street, Melbourne, passed modified examination.

Bateman, Wm. Hy. Ballarat, passed major examination.
Obbinson, Thos., Toorak, passed major examination.
Turner, George B., Colac, passed major examination.

Keays, Chas. E., Bourke-street east, Melbourne, passed major examination.

Hill, John Joseph; St. Kilda, passed major examination.

The names of the following was restored to the Register:—
Chadwick, Andrew, Yarraville.

The following applicants appeared personally and submitted evidence in support of their applications for registration:—

Butler, M. W., Sandhurst, decision reserved.

Carrighan, George, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, postponed for further evidence.

The hearing of the following cases was postponed until next meeting.

E. Llwellyn, W. W. Palmer, J. C. H. Lilley, Henry Poulden.

Prosecution of the Equitable Co-operative Society.

The Registrar submitted a report to the Board in the appeal case in which the Supreme Court decided that it was illegal for the above Society to carry on the business of a pharma-

ceutical chemist. The necessary judgment was therefore entered up in the police court.

Report of Examiners.

The following are the candidates who passed at the quarterly examinations:—

Preliminary Examination, 1st December, 1886.

Algion Abbott, St. James' Grammar School.
Geo. W. M'Gillivray, St. Kilda.
L. H. Henshall, Seymour.
Miss Minnie Kelberg, Carlton.
Wm. Buchanan, Colac.
Herbert Henshall, Seymour.
Percy Wilkinson, St. James' Grammar School.
Louis G. Blanc, St. Kilda.
William Dunoon, Colac.

Nineteen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Materia Medica and Botany, 2nd and 3rd Dec., 1886.

Charles E. Steedman, Melbourne.
Thos. E. Turner, Fitzroy.
John Cranstoun, Castlemaine.
J. F. Dentry, Geelong.
John Champion, Melbourne.
Bertie B. Ham, Ballarat.
Arthur Edwards, Melbourne.
A. Blackie, Albury.
A. M. Palmer, Ballarat.

Seventeen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, 2nd and 3rd December, 1886.

C. B. Turner, Colac.
Arthur Edwards, Melbourne.
R. Blackie, Albury.
J. A. Anderson, Ballarat.

Seven candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Practical Pharmacy, Major Examination before the whole of the Board, 6th and 7th Dec., 1886.

C. B. Turner, Colac.
Thomas Obbinson, Toorak.
C. A. Graves, Fitzroy.
W. H. Bateman, Ballarat.
John J. Hill, St. Kilda.
Chas. E. Keays, Melbourne.

Ten candidates presented themselves for this examination.

Modified Examination, 7th December, 1886.

John Edward Baker, Melbourne.

The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the pharmaceutical register:—

Donald Robertson, 335 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy.
Sholto Douglas Hodgson, Darlington.
James Melvin Paul, Nagambie.

SOUTH SUBURBAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the South Suburban Chemists' Association was held at the Royal George Hotel, Prahran, on Tuesday, December 7th. The principal business was the election of officers which resulted in Mr. Witt being chosen for the office of President, and Mr. Dalton for that of Vice-President, while Mr. Chamberlin was re-appointed to the combined offices of Secretary and Treasurer. A telegram was handed in from Mr. Shillinglaw announcing that the Board had gained a verdict against the Equitable Co-operative Society, and after some unimportant business had been hurried through, the meeting adjourned to an adjoining room where the table was laid for the annual dinner. The company seated at the table was rather less numerous than usual, for which the inclemency of the weather was doubtless responsible, but they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The members of this association are always cordial, but the good news they had received in the earlier part of the evening caused them to overflow with good humor and there was a general tendency to hand-shaking and an evident determination on the part of each to enjoy himself and to make his neighbours do the same, and, judging from appearances, their efforts were attended with perfect success.

The toast-list included "The Queen," by the President; "Federation of the Pharmacists of Australasia," by Mr. Chamberlin; "The Visitors," "The President," and "Success to the S.S.C.A." Music, Singing and Recitation was freely indulged in between the toasts, all the items being excellently rendered. During a pause in this entertainment it was intimated to members that the Pharmaceutical Council had matured a plan for the formation of a Victorian Trade Protection Society, and, at the request of Mr. Corinaldi, who called for a show of hands, it was unanimously resolved to support the movement by every means in the power of the Association.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO THE SOUTH SUBURBAN PRICE LIST.

Page 4, Liniments (Dispensing), 2oz., 2s.
Allen and Hanbury's Jujubes, 9d., 1s. 6d.
Amygdal Dulc. Barbary, 6d. oz.
Antiseptic Gauze, 10d. per yd. by 6 yds.
Ayers Ague Cure, 5s.
„ Pectoral, 5s.
„ Vigor, 4s. 6d.
„ Sarsa., 5s.
Breast Exhaus.—Mathers Alex. 2s.
„ „ „ Improved, 2s.
„ „ Maw's Regist. for self use, 2s.
Breast Exhausters—Phœnix, 2s.
„ „ Powell's, 3s.
„ Pipes bent or straight, 1s 6d.
„ Pumps Glass Syringe, 2s 6d.
„ „ Maw's Brass, 17s. 6d.
„ Relievers, I.R. red, 2oz., 3s.
„ „ „ 3 oz. 3s. 6d.
„ „ „ green, 2oz. 4s.
„ „ „ 4oz. 5s.
„ „ Phœnix, 3s.
„ „ white, 3oz., 3s. 6d.
„ „ „ 4oz., 4s. 6d.
Bishop's Lithia Cit., 2oz., 2s,; 4oz., 3s.
Bristol's Sarsa., 6s. 6d.
Carnrick's C.L. Oil and Milk, 7s.
Condensed Milk, Anglo-Swiss, 9d.
Elastic Anklets, 7s. each; 13s. pair.
„ Knee Caps, 7s. ea.; 13s. pair.
Ess. Amygdal, 1s. oz.
„ Bergam, 2s. oz.
„ Limonis Spt., 1s. oz.
„ Pulegii, 1s. oz.
„ Anisi, 1s. oz.
„ Menth. Pip, 1s. oz.
Brand's Essence Beef, 2s. 6d.
Ess. Anethi, 1s. oz.
„ Carui, 1s. oz.
„ Mosch, 2s. oz.
„ Rosa, 2s. oz.
„ Odorat, 2s. oz.
„ Zingib, 1s. oz.
Fairchild's Peptonising Powders, 3s. 6d.
Finn's Ointment, 2s. 6d.
Gossypum, 6d. oz. Wadding, 9d. sheet.
Hamburg Tea, 1s. 3d.
Hostetter's Bitters, 6s. 6d.
Hart's Asthma Cure, 4s.
Hyd. Iod. Rub., 6d. dr. Vets, 2s. oz.
Impermeable Philine, 3s. sq. foot.
Jewsberry and Brown's Tooth Paste, 2s.
Johnson's Syrup Hypophos, 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s.
St. Jacob's Oil, 3s.
Law's Cough Balsam, 2s. 6d.
Liq. Opii. Sed. (Bat.), 9d. dram dispensing.
Lung Protectors, No 6, 9s. 6d.
Manna Cakes, 1s. 6d.
Mineral Waters, Victoria Bitter, pints, 2s.; quarts, 2s. 6d.
Mason's Ac. Carbolic, 1s. 6d.
Montserrat Lime Juice, pints, 2s. quarts, 3s. 6d.
Ol. Anisi, 6d. dram.
„ Juniper Ang., 9d. dram.
„ Origan, 3d. dram, 1s. oz.
Oxley's Ginger, 3s. 9d.
Osborne's Golden Drops, 1s. 6d.
Rad. Serpent, 6d. oz.
Reuter's Life Syrup, 5s.
Row's Embrocation, 4s.
Sanitary Towels, 3s. doz. pkt.
Sem. Lini., 6d. lb. Contus c. 6d. lb.
Tamar Ind., Bottles 3s. 6d.
Tereb. Venet., 3d. oz.
Thompson's Cement, 1s. 3d.
Tickheel, 3s. 6d.
Warner's Safe Cure, 5s.
„ Diabetes, 5s.
„ Pills, 1s. 3d.
Well's Buchupaiba, 5s. 6d.

Mr. Rowley's Shop Windows.—An accident, caused by two runaway horses in Bourke-street in April last, formed the subject of an action in the Second Nisi Prius Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Williams and a special jury of six. The plaintiff was Walter M. Rowley, who carries on business as a chemist opposite the Town Hall, and who claimed £407 as compensation for the damage he had sustained, owing to his windows being smashed, and a large quantity of his stock-in-trade and fittings destroyed by a pair of horses, owned by the defendants, Smart, Fehon, & Co., which had bolted down Bourke-street, and dashed against the front of the shop. The defence was that the vehicle and horses were being driven by persons who were not the servants of the defendants, and that, therefore, they were not liable. The jury, after being locked up for six hours, were unable to agree upon their verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Mr. Thos. Huntsman is about to open a new branch in Lygon-street, North Carlton.

Mr. McGowan, late of South Melbourne, has just opened a new shop in Lygon-street, North Carlton.

Mr. Jas. Brinsmead, of St. Kilda, is removing his branch business from Balaclava to Elsternwick, where it will be under the management of Mr. W. T. Brown, late of 127, Queensberry-street, Hotham.

Fire at Felton Grimwade's Factory.—A serious fire broke out on Sunday, December 26, in the phosphorus store at Messrs. Felton Grimwade and Co.'s chemical works, Inglis-street, Port Melbourne. No water was available, and if it had been the road was in such a bad condition that the engine sank to the axles in sand. The store, which was detached, was entirely destroyed, but the fire did not extend to other buildings. The damage is estimated at £400.

Dr. John Reid, Port Germein, the discoverer of drumine, has removed to Melbourne. His address is 11 Spring Street.

The Bisulphide of Carbon Tenders for the supply of 1000 drams of the bisulphide to the Lands Department during 1887, is open till January 25.

Mr. Frederick A. Groening, late of Sandhurst, has opened a shop at Wilkins-street, Newport, Melbourne.

The Pharmacy Board Examiners.—A good deal of correspondence appeared in the daily paper before the last Pharmacy Board examinations, criticising the appointment of Messrs. Blackett, M'Alpine and Jackson as examiners, on the ground that they were also members of the teaching staff of the college. The objection raised certainly seems well founded. It is not usual to appoint teachers as examiners, and the custom is well founded on good sense and good manners.

Mr. E. Bage, of Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, returned from the Sandwich Islands by the last San Francisco mail, reaching Melbourne on December 20. He is much mproved in health.

The Melbourne Hospital Drug Contract.—After much discussion, the committee of the Melbourne Hospital has accepted the tender of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., for the supply of drugs for 1887. The chief cause of the discussion was the fact that Messrs. Swift and Reed had sent in a tender that was lower than the one recommended for acceptance. No reason was given for this decision of the drug committee. It was admitted, that nothing was known against Messrs. Swift and Reed, but it was stated that as Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. had given the greatest satisfaction in the past, it was conducive to the interests of the hospital, and it should be accepted.

The University of Melbourne and the School of Pharmacy.—At a meeting of the Council of the University on December 20 a letter from the Faculty of Medicine was read, which stated that the result of a conference with representatives of the Melbourne School of Pharmacy had been that satisfactory assurances had been received that the school will provide a course of graduated instruction in practical pharmacy for medical students. The new regulations concerning degrees in medicine provide that candidates, during their second year, shall produce certificates of having received instruction in practical pharmacy, during a period of six months, in some school of pharmacy or other institution approved by the council on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine. It was accordingly asked by the Faculty that the council should approve of the Melbourne School of Pharmacy in terms of the regulations; and that the council, in respect of all instruction commencing after 31st December, withdraw recognition of all other institutions and places formerly recognised under the old regulations. Special applications from other schools of pharmacy and other similar institutions might, it was suggested, be dealt with when received. Consideration of the communication was deferred.

Banquet to Mr. Oddie.—On the 15th inst. a banquet was given at the Ballarat City Hall, to Mr. James Oddie, president of the School of Mines, on the eve of his departure from Ballarat for a trip to England. Identified with the history of this place he has ever devoted his energies and money to the developement of every good work. His public charities have been exceeded by his private benefactions, and no good public institution has wanted for his ever ready help. The School of Mines has been a special object of interest to him, and Pharmacy has good reason to feel indebted to him for his assistance in providing an establishment which affords such valuable facilities for the acquisition of this branch of knowledge.

Theft from a Chemist.—A German named John William Hohle, employed by Mr. Morrison, chemist, Ararat, decamped on December 6 with £60, taken from his employer's safe. He was arrested with about £25 on him, but confessed to have thrown away some cheques.

THE RIGHT OF CO-OPERATIVE STORES TO PRACTICE PHARMACY.

Shillinglaw v. The Equitable Co-operative Society.

In the Supreme Court on December 7, the appeal against the decision of the justices in the Melbourne City Court, in the case of Shillinglaw (representing the Pharmacy Board of Victoria) *v.* The Equitable Co-operative Society, was heard before Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Kerferd.

Dr. Madden appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Hodges and Dr. McInerney, instructed by Lynch, McDonald, and Stillman, for the defence. The case, as stated by the justices, was as follows :—

The informant, Harry W. Shillinglaw, complained that The Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, of 89 Collins-street east, Melbourne, not being a registered Pharmaceutical chemist, did carry on business as a chemist and druggist contrary to the statute, and lodged an information against them. The defendant pleaded not guilty and the Justices dismissed the information and gave £2 2s. costs against the informant. It was proved upon the hearing that a copy of the summons issued upon the said information was served upon the defendant on the 3rd of September, 1886, at the registered office of the Society, 89 Collins-street east, Melbourne. The Government *Gazette* of February 6, 1877, was put in evidence containing the appointment of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in pursuance of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act No. 558. It was proved that the defendant Society was on April 22, 1882, duly registered under the Industrial and Provident Society's Act, 1873. That the informant, H. W. Shillinglaw, the duly authorised registrar of the Pharmacy Board and authorised by the Board to prosecute in this case, had on January 14, 1886, written to the defendant, directing attention to the 10th section of the amended Pharmacy Act, that the letter was received and acknowledged by the defendant, that Mr. Shillinglaw had also called upon the defendant and cautioned him. that on April 28, 1886, he had received a letter from defendant, calling attention to the defendant's dispenser, James Crosbie Goold, being registered in the pharmaceutical register as residing at 91 Cecil-street, South Melbourne, informant afterwards upon the receipt of a letter dated June 20, 1886, recorded James Crosbie Goold's address as 89 Collins-street east, Melbourne. defendant's place of business. It was also proved that James Scott on August 28, 1886, took a medical prescription to the store of The Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, at the above address, which was dispensed at the medicine department by a person whom he identified as James Crosbie Goold, and that the bottle containing the said medicine bore a label with the name of J. C. Goold, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 89 Collins-street east, Melbourne, and also a note that it was dispensed at The Co-operative Society's pharmacy, together with directions for use and number, that the prescription was returned to Scott with note partly printed and partly in writing "Dispensed at the Equitable Co-operative Society's Pharmacy, 89 Collins-street east, Melbourne, by J. C. Goold, Pharmaceutical Chemist." The Justices determined that the matter hereinbefore stated was insufficient to support the said information and dismissed it.

The question for the opinion of the court is whether our determination is erroneous in point of law.

Dr. Madden for the appellant pointed out that by section 10 of the amending Pharmacy Act, No. 558, the word person, wherever it occurs in section 4 of the principal act, is interpreted to mean any corporation or company. The question for the decision of the court is whether being a person and not being registered the Society carries on, or attempts to carry on, business as a chemist. The Society carries on business at 89 Collins-street, and has a drug department, where a registered pharmaceutical chemist dispenses drugs.

Mr. Justice Kerford: Must the Society be registered?

Dr. Madden: The Society must be registered or not carry on business. The effect of the statute is to prevent such societies carrying on the business of a chemist.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: Can any corporation be registered? What is the fee?

Dr. Madden: The fee is two guineas, but societies cannot be registered; qualification is a personal one.

Mr. Justice Williams: How then can they carry on the business?

Dr. Madden: They cannot do it at all.

Mr. Justice Williams: Then all these companies carrying on such business are acting illegally?

Dr. Madden: No one unless actually registered can make up prescriptions.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: I suppose the Society says their chemist does that on his own responsibility?

Dr. Madden: No, that is not alleged.

Mr. Justice Williams: But section 4 evidently contemplates a corporation carrying on business?

Dr. Madden: Yes, if a corporation is registered; but virtually it cannot be registered.

Mr. Justice Williams: Then I don't see the reason for the Amending Act.

Dr. Madden: In a case in England which went before all the courts, it was held that the word person did not include corporation, and when a qualified man was employed by a corporation to do the dispensing the public was sufficiently protected.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: In fact the public had all the protection from the Act they really wanted. Here they have a little more.

Dr. Madden: Undoubtedly this legislation was aimed

directly at these societies, and the legislature has seen fit to impose these extra conditions.

In reply to observations of the court Dr. Madden said that Goold was not a registered chemist carrying on business, but the Society itself was carrying on the business.

Mr. Justice Kerferd: But was not the medicine dispensed by a registered chemist at a certain place? Who gets the profits?

Dr. Madden: The company.

Mr. Hodges (for the defendants): You must not say that It is not shown anywhere in the case that the profits go to the Society.

Dr. Madden: As that point is raised it is shown that the dispensing was done at a department of the Society's business; it is true Goold's name appears, but it is nevertheless their business.

Mr. Justice Kerferd: At hotels I have had cards given me, "Mr. So and So attends twice a month to extract teeth." Does that mean that the extraction is the landlord's work?

Dr. Madden: No, certainly not, unless the dentist is served up with the chops.

Mr. Justice Williams: Is there any reasonable ground for doubting that the Society gets the profits?

Mr. Hodges: I don't know, I only know what was said in the case.

Dr. Madden: Nothing of the kind was said at the trial. The only objection then to the action was that the public was sufficiently protected.

Mr. Justice Holyrod: It might make a good deal of difference if a company were to let or hand over a department of its business to a qualified chemist.

Mr. Justice Williams: I know it is done. In some English hotels a barber is allowed the use of one or two rooms, sometimes rent free, so that the customers of the hotel may find the additional attraction and convenience of having everything on the premises. In the same way the Society might allow a registered person to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist there.

Mr. Hodges: I do not know if there is any ground for such a surmise. The Society would certainly prefer the question to be settled on the facts as they actually are, not as they appear on the statement of the case.

Dr. Madden: Such an arrangement might be carried out, provided the tradesman were carrying on his own business; but it would have to be proved that such really was the case. But here the label on the bottle shows that the medicine was dispensed at the Equitable Society's Pharmacy, not at Goold's.

Mr. Justice Williams: I am inclined to think that is sufficient.

This closed the argument for the appellant.

Mr. Hodges said: The plaintiffs here have to prove a case on which the justices were bound to convict, not one on which they might convict. The justices found that the evidence before them did not satisfy them. The mere fact that the Society have on their advertisements an announcement that they have a place where prescriptions can be made up, does not prove that they were carrying on the business of a chemist. The law meant and intended that the person carrying on the business should be free from interference and that he was independent of the control of anyone else. The plaintiffs ought to have shown that the Society exercised some control and that is not shown. They have not shown that the defendants have been guilty of any breach of the law. All that is proved is that there is some portion of their premises where they allow drugs to be dispensed

Mr. Justice Williams: Is it not rather more than that? That there is a portion of their premises where they dispense drugs through the instrumentality of Goold. The only evidence we have points to that conclusion.

Mr. Hodges: Goold is registered as carrying on business at the place.

Mr. Justice Williams: Registered as residing at No. 89 Collins-street east, at the defendant's place of business.

Mr. Hodges: But that means only that No. 89 is the defendant's place of business; there might be many other businesses there as is the case in many other buildings.

Dr. Madden in reply said there is one word in the statement of the case which seems to settle the point. "He had received a letter from the defendant calling attention to the defendant's dispenser being registered, &c." There was no pretence that he was anything but their dispenser.

Mr. Justice Williams: It appears to us all that this pharmaceutical business was carried on by the defendants through the instrumentality of Goold, and that being so the justices should have convicted. The appeal is allowed, and the case must be remitted to the justices with the opinion of the court that their determination was erroneous.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

By Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. & Ph.D., F.R.S.

Candollea Tepperiana.

Perennial, divided from the base into few or many short glabrous simple branches; leaves in a dense tuft at the root, and also one on the summit of the branches, short, narrow linear fine-pointed, two-furrowed beneath, imperfectly serrulate-ciliated, the lowest leaves of the terminal tufts descending with a blunt pale free and tumid base; peduncles thinly filiform, glandular-hairy; racemes, simple, with few or several flowers; bracts narrow, pointed, nearly as long as the flowering pedicel, longer than the bracteoles; calyces about as long as the corolla, exceeding in length the pedicel and as well as the latter subtle glandular-hairy; the lower lobes narrow semi-lanceolar, disconnected, the two upper lobes connate to near the summit and rather blunt; corolla red, outside towards the base glandular-hairy; its lobes almost ovate; appendage at the fauces narrowly clavate-lobed; labellum pointed; fruit almost ellipsoid, at the base attenuated.

On Mount Taylor in Kangaroo-Island; Otto Tepper. Root fascicular-fibrous; leaves one-third to two-third inch long, very narrow, almost flat, the median line beneath prominen, and comparatively broad. Peduncle as long as the inflorescenct or longer, generally one only from each upper tuft of leaves. Flowering calyx about quarter inch long. Lobes of the calyx about half as long as the tube. Corolla from rosy-red drying blueish, its lobes entire. Gynostemium not much extending beyond the corolla. Fruit about one-third inch long.

Candollea or Stylidium Tepperi approaches in its affinity nearest to C. spinulosa, which is however less proliferous, has usually longer leaves, not all collected into tufts, has the pedicels, particularly the lower ones, much more elongated, the corolla-lobes mostly longer and not of an equally red tinge, and the upper calyx-lobes not highly connate.

The following are unrecorded localities and characteristics of Candollea:—C. crossocephala; Blackwood-River, Mrs. McHard. C. serrulata; Trinity Bay, Fitzalan. C. linearis; Fraser's Island, W. Hill. C. elongata; Port Gregory, F. V. M. Septum very narrow. Seeds ovate, on very short funicles, few in each cell maturing; testa brown, somewhat rough; embryo globular, many times shorter than the albumen, next to the hilum. C. juncea; Gordon-River, where it produces a pale lilac corolla with cuneate-ovate fringy-incised lobes, their yellow base being red-dotted, labellum pointed. C. calcarata; Port Darwin, a very tall variety; Holtze; Yorke's Peninsula, Tepper; Smythe's Creek, Collyer. C. perpusilla; Geelong, J. Br. Wilson; Port Phillip, C. French. C. debilis; Manning's River, Betche. C. diuroides; Serpentine-River, F. V. M. C. despecta; Murray-and Edwards-River, F. V. M. C. alsinoides; Dampier's Archipelagus, Gazelle-Expedition, Yule-River, Hon. J. Forrest. C. pulchella; Serpentine-River, F. V. M. C. canaliculata; Serpentine River, corolla yellow, F. V. M. C. eglandulosa; Namoi River, Betche.

Sandy: "I want a cake o' soap, Mr. M'Intosh." Chemist: "I canna let ye ha' a cake o' soap on the Sawbath Day Sandy." Sandy: "But ye sel'd that lassie peppermint drops." Chemist: "Ay, ye can sook peppermints in the kirk, but ye canna wash yersel' there."

Rule-of-Three Physicking.—A man living in the country, far from any physician, was taken suddenly ill. His family in great alarm, not knowing what else to do, sent for a neighbour who had a reputation for doctoring cows. "Can't you give father something to help him?" asked one of the sons. "Waal, I don't know nothin' about doctorin' people." "You know more than we do, for you can doctor cows. What do you give them when they're sick?" "Waal, I allers gives cows salts—Epsom salts. You might try that on him." "How much shall I give him?" "Waal, I give cows just a pound. I suppose a man is a quarter as big as a cow—give him a *quarter of a pound!*"

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish, but can pay no attention to anonymous communications. Write on one side of the paper only, and write early. If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read.

"Speak freely what you think."—Shakespeare.

THE PATENT MEDICINE TRADE.

A Bold Proposal.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Now that my allegations regarding the favour shown to grocers by the wholesale houses at the expense of the retail chemists, have been confirmed by the silence of those houses, may I be permitted to bring before the chemists of Australasia a proposition for combating the evil which appears to me to be the only feasible one, since no move is likely to be made in the direction of obtaining legislation for the purpose of suppressing our unqualified competitors. It is that an offer, signed by all the chemists in each colony, should be made to the proprietors of patent medicines, &c., to pay a slightly higher rate for their goods, provided they gave us a monopoly of their sale to the exclusion of co-operative stores, grocers, and others. Supposing the article cost the wholesale houses 10/6 and they sell to the retailers at 12/6, the prices might be advanced to 11/- and 13/- and the retail price might then readily be maintained at 18/-. Such an arrangement would make no difference to the wholesale houses since they would sell as much one way as the other. It would positively benefit the proprietors and also the retailers, for the former would get more for what they sold, and would have no falling off in their sales, since chemists find that it is very seldom that they can substitute another proprietary in place of the one they are asked for if they happen not to have it in stock, and the stores would have even less facilities for substitution than chemists, while the increased profits would take away from the latter any temptation to substitute, which they have at present, and, lastly, the retailers would have the satisfaction of not only making better profit on what they did sell, but of vastly increasing their sales, and of crushing their enemies at the same time.

As to the *modus operandi*, I would suggest that where trade associations exist they should take the matter up, and send round circulars for signature at once, and that, where there is no such body, a meeting should be called in the capitals and a committee appointed for the purpose.

The great advantage of the plan is that while it promises the maximum of effect it will require only a minimum of co-operation, the thing of all others which experience has taught me is the most difficult to secure amongst chemists, and I look forward with hope to early practical results. Thanking you for the courtesy you have always shown me in inserting my letters—I remain, yours, &c.,

Victoria. "YTTRIUM."

HOW TO MEET COMPETITION.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I have been expecting some of the brighter members of our trade to dilate on the subject of our grievances which formed a theme for Mr. Barker at Violet Town, and some one writing under the name of an Element. I think we chemists in Victoria are beginning to feel the baneful effects of store competition, and unfair treatment by wholesale houses. I don't think, as the law now stands, we can fairly expect to prevent grocers and others from stocking pills, &c. Have they not a right to do as much trade as they can? And surely they can do the Patent Medicine business as well as we, seeing there's no more intellect required to wrap up a box of Cockle than a pound of sugar, and, if they choose, to cut the prices below those of the local chemists. Well, the latter are fools if they don't cut too. I have a firm of grocers here whose ambition seems to be most laudable, viz., to do as big a business as they can. They have reduced the 1s. 1½d. patents to 1s. 3d. (former price, 1s. 6d.), and hoped, thereby, to get credit for being cheap not only in physic, but also in groceries. I have followed suit, and though I've not doubled my sale of patents, still, I think, I have retained the sale of ninety-nine articles obtainable in these grocer-cum-needle and anchor shops met with up-country. Sure its pretty sound reasoning to conclude that if a person's "reasonable" in one thing he is in another. And the public are like ourselves when out buying—they buy where they can get things cheapest. I have also been pushing the sale of Cr. Tart., ac. Tart., Sod. Bicarb (Coml.) Ess. Lemon, Senna Leaves, &c., and with some effect, I sell them at the prices charged by my friends round me, and have them done up ready, with appropriate labels. I was rather disgusted when an ancient dame expressed surpise at a chemist selling Cr. Tartar, "but as you are reasonable in price, I'll take a packet, which I shall expect to find superior."

I noticed in an *Argus* a few months back in an announcement of a sale of groceries that Senna Leaves were included—what the chemist is, I don't know.

I will leave this subject now, and hope other country chemists will benefit by my experience, as the sale of the household requisites.

Much has been said about wholesale chemists supplying private individuals at prices charged retail chemists. So far as I know, wholesalers invariably recommend these individuals to the local chemist. However, I fancy 'twould be wise if the wholesale houses were a little more careful in the distribution of their price lists. A customer added a few more grey hairs to my noble head the other day by demanding a reduction in trusses and Fellow's Syr. He said they only cost me 2s. 6d. and 4s. 8d. each (handing a Melbourne price list), and I would have to come down as far as he was concerned. It is to our interests to burn old lists, and ask our wholesale firms to make out a separate list for brewers, cordial men, &c.

Then there are some upstart wholesale druggists who have a price for grocers, and higher one for chemists (but lower than our regular wholesalers), who kindly offer to put up our proprietaries for us. Retailers who support them only add another nail to their coffin, since it is plain that the more stuff they sell the larger buyers they will be, and, buying largely, they can supply the more cheaply to the stores, who, of course, will sell lower still. Anyway, we should not encourage the existence of houses who sedulously cultivate the grocer trade. If things go on like this, we will only have the dispensing to do. One of these fellows tells his grocer customers that he is the smartest chemist in Australia, and by way of showing his smartness off, he told Sugarbags, that the chemists are dodgy, and up to all sorts of tricks, that his Ol. Euc. is the genuine article from the tree, whilst ours is "camphor dissolved in ethereal spirit," and similar stories.

I shall have had a little more experience of the world in a few more months, and, spending my leisure in composition practice, I hope to put more facts before your readers in a better style.—Yours, &c.,

BARAMBOGIE.

Victoria, December 20, 1886.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

Oamaru, November 24, 1886.

To the Editor Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Dear Sir—Very few things have given me more satisfaction than the new Bill of Sir John Lubbock's, for the purpose of regulating shop hours. I believe you have something of the same kind in Victoria. I hope you have, and that it may also be introduced to New Zealand. I am surprised and pained to think that anyone engaged in this business should have the least objection to so reasonable a measure. Long hours embittered my life for many a year, being so unnecessary, and I think it great tyranny that any number of tradesmen should be compelled to keep their gas burning and shops wide open because, perhaps, one man only will not follow their example in closing at a reasonable hour.

Why, Sir, are we not called at all hours of the night if urgently needed. If we closed at 6 or 8 instead of 10 or 11 should we not be called all the same? In this little town there are four of us vegetating, and although I have shown the way years ago for earlier hours none of the new-comers will follow my example, as for the sake of their own freedom I foolishly hoped they would.

As in the natural order of life I cannot expect to see many more years my only reason for troubling you with this is the ardent wish I entertain of knowing that it will be less of a slavery for those that come after me.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD GEO. LANE.

ENTERTAINING VISITORS AT INTERCOLONIAL GATHERINGS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I read with much pleasure the remarks you made in the last issue of your journal on the subject of entertaining visitors. Australians are as independent a people as are to be found anywhere, and chemists are the most independent of Australians, consequently the obligations under which a representative visitor is laid are generally felt to be irksome in the extreme. If the ticket plan you advocate was adopted, it would undoubtedly tend to popularise Intercolonial gatherings, and a person would not then feel obliged to participate in every entertainment provided for him, whether it accorded with his tastes and inclinations or not, or, participating, would feel himself more of a free agent. I am with you in the matter of the broadening of the constitution of Conferences also, and I am sure that if our South Australian friends will go in for an International Conference on the lines indicated by you, they will meet with enthusiastic support from all quarters, and will score a success which will be gratifying to themselves, and beneficial to the interests of Pharmacy.

I am yours, &c.,

Victoria, 7/12/86. INDEPENDENCE.

PHARMACY IN QUEENSLAND.

[We have received two further letters on this matter.]

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Yours of the 2nd instant to hand, you direct my attention to a letter in the last number of the *Chemist and Druggist* on Pharmacy in this Colony. In reply to your remarks I may say, that I am desirous of seeing the Society resuscitated, and, that some months ago I received a circular from the secretary soliciting my subscription, and stating that it was the wish of the members in Brisbane to place the Society in a state of renewed activity. About two months since I sent my subscription, but have heard nothing further.—Yours truly,

S. SAUNDERS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I was away South when your letter of 3rd September arrived, consequently I was unable to send on any reply in time for the conference. As regards the resusciation of the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society, I am quite at one with Queensland Pharmacist, believing it would be a great benefit to the trade in many ways. Although 2,000 miles away from Brisbane, I shall always be only too pleased to join with the Southerners in any matter that may be likely to be a benefit to the trade, or that would in any way tend to raise the standing of the Pharmaceutical Society in Queensland, and will forward my mite to the funds when called upon.—Yours truly,

H. THOMAS.

Normanton, Nov. 30, 1886.

25 | 24. W.D.E., Sydney.—Thanks for your kind expressions.

60 | 23. W.J.G., Queensland.—*Dentistry.* The book on surgical dentistry that finds most favor with chemists is without doubt Tomes' "Manual of Dental Surgery," published by Churchills, London, at 14s. This is shown by the post-card competition for enumerating the twenty best reference books for chemists in our parent journal, *The Chemist and Druggist*, published on September 25, p. 411.

29 | 18. J.R., H.E.W., Barraba, N.S.W.—By reference to page xxi. of *The Chemist and Druggist* for May 24 (to which, indeed, you refer) you will find that the glass barrels you mention are made by Messrs. Mawson & Swan, Newcastle, and that Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co. are agents in New Zealand. We cannot ourselves undertake agency business.

R. M. writes:—Do you or any of your readers know of OIL OF GLADNESS? The only allusion to this that we know of is in Psalm 45, 7, "Anointed Thee with the Oil of Gladness above thy fellows," which is also quoted in Hebrews 1, 9. As we speak of a face shining with joy the Jews seem to have considered a face shining with oil to be inseparable from great joyousness. It is possible that some compound oil has received this name, and we shall be glad to receive information from our readers.

20 | 24. Enquirer. Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—So many formulæ for the manufacture of Sp. Aeth. Nit have beed published toat we find it impossible to say which you desire. The following was devised by Mr. A. C. Abraham and published at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1883.

Acid. nitric.	4½ fl. oz.
Calc. carb. præcip. ..	3½ oz.

Combine by pouring the acid on the chalk in a large flask.

Acid Sulphuric.	3 fl. oz.
Sp. rect.	1 pint.

Mix gradually and pour on the nitrate of calcium. Distil and receive the distillate in

Sp. rect.	3½ pints.

The product was 4lb. 10oz., or 87½ fluid ounces, sp. gr. ·8463; proportion of nitrous ether separated 3 to 4 per cent.

Filter.—The best filter for cooling and purifying water? This is very difficult to select. The Pasteur-Chamberland filter, perhaps, secures the most perfect purity, but its use requires considerable pressure. The Central Board of Health of Victoria recommend as the result of comparative experiments the Farquhar-Oldham and the Judson's Perfect Purity Filters. You will find it better to make the operation of cooling your water distinct from its filtration. Cooling by evaporation is the best plan, and we suggest standing your filter in a pan of water, and enveloping it with a jacket of thick flannel or felt. While the edges of the jacket are in water capillary attraction will raise a sufficient supply to allow for evaporation and consequent cooling of the whole filter.

Manufacture of Chemicals.—There is no book giving practical formulæ for the manufacture of chemicals such as give processes for making perfumery and the like. Practical experience has more to do with profitable results in this industry than in some others. Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry" is the most comprehensive work, and gives tolerably full details in most instances. Spons's "Encyclopædia of Manufactures" (2 vols.) gives good accounts of the manufacture of the more important chemicals, such as tartaric acid, bleaching powder, &c. If you will tell us what particular chemicals you wish to manufacture we will endeavor to get the best information for you.

J. D. E., Victoria.—The formula for Liquor Cocci, which appeared in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS DIARY for 1884 was as follows:—

Boil for twenty minutes in a porcelain dish 1 oz. of cochineal (in coarse powder), and 1 oz. carbonate of potash, with 7 oz. water; then add gradually a mixture of 1 oz. of *potash* alum (this is better than ammonia alum) and 1 oz. of cream of tartar. When effervescence has ceased, filter, washing the residue with proof spirit to 8 oz. In the filtrate dissolve 4 drms. of salt and 6 oz. of sugar, and make up to 16 oz. with water. This liquor does not become mouldy, musty, or ropy, even in the hottest summer weather, or the closest kitchen. Liquors prepared from carmine and ammonia cannot be recommended, as they are liable to decolorisation by acids, and so are practically unfit for culinary purposes.

The Pharmacy Examinations in Queensland.—A correspondent writes:—I would like to point out the mode in which the examinations] are conducted here; if the board will only look ahead a little they will see the danger of it, especially as they are desirous of getting their certificates recognized at home. It is this.—A man is fairly well up in say—Botany, obtains the necessary number of marks to pass, and fails in the other subjects on presenting himself again he is not examined in this subject and eventually scrapes through. At the first Examination it was not known that this course would be adopted, and I consider it unfair to those who took the trouble to get fairly well up and passed at the first attempt. This system of scraping through has already commenced in Brisbane, and I trust you will take the matter up before it gets a firm hold, as you must know well our certificates will never be recognized if they continue to conduct the examination in this way. At the minor at home, a man either fails or passes, and the sooner this is adopted the better it will be for *all*.

Restoring "Perished" Rubber Goods.—Can our readers suggest a plan for softening a quantity of teats and enemas that have become quite brittle? Ammonia has been tried, but failed. We have heard of exposure to the *vapor* of carbon bisulphide, but we do not know if it was entirely successful.

"A Victorian."—We are much obliged to you for your kind expressions in our favor, but our rule not to regard anonymous contributions prevents its publication.

THE BIRTH AND PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

By Chas. S. Hill.

(Read before the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

I have chosen this subject for this evening's paper, thinking it to be about the most suitable for the opening paper of a young society like ours. It is well for us to know what has been done in other and older communities, and to mark their difficulties and successes, and perhaps failures. In the early part of the eighteenth century, pharmacy in England, as a distinct branch of medicine, was unknown. The physicians and apothecaries, men of a certain professional standing, held matters in their own hands. These men were a strange mixture of earnestness and ignorance compared with the knowledge of the present day, and were filled with amusing conceits as to the virtues of various unearthly compounds which they advanced and maintained with great rigor. Their principal ability seems to have been shown in their power of persuading their patients to pour almost unlimited quantities of physic, not sugar-coated either, down their throats and afterwards pay their bills, which were not trifling. But evil times were coming upon them, their assistants began to open shops as dispensers and purveyors of medicines, &c., and found favour with the public, who had such lively recollections of the apothecaries and their doses and bills. So was founded the present order of Chemists and Druggists. In self defence the apothecaries also opened shops or dispensaries, and a rivalry sprang up between the two classes. The chemists eked out a trade in miscellaneous and sometimes incongruous articles, thereby earning the scorn of their old masters. In 1748 the Corporation of the Society of Apothecaries obtained a charter empowering it to licence apothecaries and to search shops, it being alleged that many of the chemists sold drugs of no value. They carried out this portion of their duties with singular conscientiousness, for we are told that they entered into shops of persons who were found to be obnoxious, say for their growing trade, and although in some instances their own ignorance and their victim's integrity was clearly proved, burnt their drugs in the street before their shops. But their efforts were futile and the druggists throve. So in 1794 a general meeting of apothecaries was held, at which it was resolved "That this unjust and innovating usurpation of the druggists, together with the intrusion of uneducated and unskilful persons into professional practice called loudly for some speedy and effective act which should at once destroy the obtrusions complained of, and restore credit and respectability to the profession." The apothecaries were in a peculiar predicament, they were only able to charge for medicines supplied, and not for professional attendance, so that they felt the ground being cut from under their feet, and no doubt ignorance and presumption were rampant. To carry out the conclusions of this meeting it was proposed to form a general association of educated practitioners, and to appeal to parliament for protection and power to act. But the difficulties and jealousies were too strong, and it fell through and the association was broken up, and the druggist was more firmly established. It was subsequently observed that the increased attention that the apothecaries were giving to medical and surgical science was greatly unfitting them to act as traders in selling medicines and dispensing prescriptions, so that the comparative neglect of this part of their profession materially strengthened the position of the druggist who bent all his best energies to it. Unwilling to part with what they still considered to be their prerogative, in 1812 they introduced a bill "To constitute a fourth medical body which should be empowered to examine apothecaries, accoucheurs, dispensing chemists and their assistants, and to prohibit the practice of medicine, surgery or pharmacy by uneducated persons, and to vest in the new body the prerogative of granting licences to such persons as they should find on examination to be competent." The druggists, against whom this measure was levelled, took alarm, a general meeting was called in London and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps to oppose it. They acted in a most energetic manner, and the apothecaries, not receiving the help of the College of Physicians, who treated the affair with great indifference, were obliged to consent to a compromise, and a clause in the bill was inserted to the effect that it should in no way affect the business of a chemist and druggist, whose rights were now beginning to be recognised and respected. The result of this attempt at legislation was disastrous to its promoters, for it hampered them and gave the druggist a footing for his claim to prescribe or practice medicine, which has been such a sore point to all concerned, as it has always been claimed as one of the rights appertaining to druggists keeping open shop ever since. In 1812 a society was formed called the General Association of Chemists and Druggists for the purpose of obtaining a judicial construction of the Medical Stamp and Licence Act which was found to be vague and indefinite. In 1830 another attempt was made to regulate pharmacy, this time by the druggists themselves. This was started by Mr. Savory who, with others, desired to elevate the trade socially and educationally by legislative enactment. Mr. Savory carried the memorial which had been prepared round to the druggists in London for signature, but with little success. A notion appeared to prevail that as the trade had been so often attacked it was only courting danger to introduce so delicate a subject, most considering it

> Better to bear the ills we have
> Than fly to others that we know not of.

So the matter fell through, most of the druggists being unwilling to depart from the strictly *defensive* policy hitherto pursued.

In 1839 a committee of the House of Commons sat to revise all laws relating to the medical profession and the right of druggists to prescribe or practice medicine was discussed but not altered. But in 1841 a Mr. Hawes endeavoured to reform the profession by introducing a bill defining the words "practicing medicine" which had been such a bone of contention, to mean "the recommending, prescribing, or ordering, either directly or indirectly, any medicine, remedy, or application whatsoever for the relief or cure of any disorder, ailment, or illness of the body or mind. And providing that no male person whatsoever, on and after the 1st February, 1842, be permitted to practice medicine for remuneration or gain unless he shall have obtained a certificate to practice the same according to the provision of this Act. And further, that no person shall be permitted to carry on the trade or business of a chemist and druggist unless he shall obtain a licence according to the provision of this Act." The trade was alarmed, meetings were called, and a committee appointed, who recommended "That in order the better to protect themselves against these constant attacks upon their trade, a permanent society should be formed," and as it was evident that pharmacy must be placed upon a more scientific footing, that some measures must speedily be adopted for introducing a system of education that should be equal to its requirements, they advised that it was the best policy to anticipate what was about to take place and give a practical answer to all objections by establishing a system of government for themselves which could admit of no reproach. It was therefore resolved:—first: That the permanent interests of the chemists and druggists require that they shall immediately form themselves into a society. Secondly: That the society be termed the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Thirdly: That the society shall consist in the first place of such established chemists and druggists as shall voluntarily come forward in aid of its objects and interests. Fourthly: That the object of the society be to benefit the public and elevate the profession of pharmacy by furnishing the means of proper instruction, and to protect the privileges of its members, and to provide for the relief of distressed members. And on the 15th April, 1841, the Pharmaceutical Society was formed with nearly one hundred members, amongst whom the names of Pigeon, Allen, Bell, Dinneford, Lucas and many others well known to fame as upright and able chemists, and many not unknown in the scientific world are found. It would be well to notice that one of the first objects of the Pharmaceutical Society was distinctly educational, its members did not seem to be actuated by any design to shut out opposition. They seem to have acted with a single eye to the advancement of pharmacy. In order to keep up the interest in the society and to promote goodfellowship amongst its members, papers were read and discussed. At one of the meetings it was reported with much satisfaction that a communication had been received from Paris, from some of the leading pharmacists of that city, desiring to establish scientific correspondence with the society; similar overtures were also received from America and elsewhere, and the committee congratulated the society in that, although the chemists and druggists of Great Britain had united in the first instance in self defence, that union had resulted in the creation of a national institution for the

advancement of pharmacy and scientific correspondence. In 1842 the council petitioned for a Royal Charter of Incorporation which was granted on February 18, 1843, and which constituted the society the representative of pharmacy, and by virtue of which they were empowered to regulate the admission and education of its members; the defined objects of the society being education, protection and relief of distressed members. For some time the society proceeded to develop the attainments of its members, and its records show much honest painstaking work for their mutual advancement in pharmaceutical and scientific knowledge, men like Bell, Morson, Fownes, and Dr. Thompson taking the lead. The passing of Mr. Hawes' bill was, by the powerful effort made against it, made possible only by a clause being inserted protecting chemists and druggists then in business, but it was actually counted out of the House. The passing of the Sale of Arsenic Act in 1851 showed the necessity of a Pharmacy Act, as there was no *legal* definition of a chemist and druggist or a pharmaceutical chemist, it being felt that had such existed the Act would have been made more perfect.

This I may say in passing shows a similar state of things to what we now have in this colony, we have an imperfect Poison Act, and the last recognises no one to whom the sales of poisons can be restricted. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* of this date said "the grand principle is now generally recognised that the business of a chemist and druggist is something more than a mere trade, and that protection, respectability and success are directly connected with professional qualifications." It was therefore felt to be a good time to make further efforts, and Mr. Bell who had been returned to Parliament as member for St. Albans, moved for leave to introduce a bill into the House of Commons to regulate the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, and for other purposes. This was printed and discussed, and left to stand over till next session, the chief objection to it being that it was an interference with free trade principles, as it aimed at establishing a monopoly. However with some amendments it was passed on June 1852. These amendments were the striking out of all clauses giving a monopoly to examined men, and although not as complete as wished for, it confirmed and established the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society. In order to meet a desire that sprang up amongst the most liberal of the members, that the Society should embrace the whole trade, it was resolved in Council "That in order to bring the Pharmacy Act into more extensive and immediate operation, it is desirable that the Pharmaceutical Society should include amongst its members all duly qualified dispensing chemists in the United Kingdom. And that the Society be recommended to adopt a liberal spirit in regard to the admission into the Society of chemists and druggists who were in business on their own account before the passing of the Act. It was therefore resolved that any such might on the certificate of two members shewing that he was a desirable person to be admitted, be enrolled as a member of the Society with full rights, without examination. This was opposed by a party headed by a Mr. Dickinson, who carried a test case into the law courts, but without success; the liberal spirit of the Society being upheld. On the 14th June, 1859, the Society suffered the loss, by death, of Mr. Jacob Bell, who had been one of its earliest and most useful members. As a permanent expression of gratitude and esteem, the Society founded the Jacob Bell scholarships, two in number, of the value of £30 each, tenable for one year, open to all students in the Society's schools. Notwithstanding all that had been done to facilitate membership, a great many of the chemists stood aloof from the Society, and in 1861 another society was formed, called the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, a purely trade association, not educational, for co-operation and mutual help in matters of general interest. They also endeavoured to procure for themselves exemption from jury service, a boon that had been conferred upon the Pharmaceutical Society. The secretary of this new body was Mr. Cyrus Buott, a name well-known to all readers of *The Chemist and Druggist*, which was stated as the organ of the Society, as at that time and for a few years later it used to appear prominently in that journal.* In 1863 a new and important cause of excitement arose amongst the chemists and druggists. A committee of the medical council had been considering the provisions of the Medical Act with a view to its amendment, and it was proposed to include pharmacy amongst the departments under its control. This was after further consideration shown to be undesirable, but the view was expressed that the then state of pharmacy was a disgrace to the country, and the following resolution was passed:—"That the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department be drawn to the present defective state of the law regarding the practice of pharmacy, under which any person, however ignorant, might undertake it, and expressing the opinion of the medical council that some legislative enactment was urgently called for to ensure competency in persons keeping open shops for dispensing medicines and compounding physic and surgery prescriptions." This being done, the subject was left to Bloomsbury Square. It was admitted on all sides to be necessary; education without legislation had been effective up to a certain point only, viz., individual inclination, but the majority of the trade were contented with very medium attainments. But how was it to be accomplished? The two societies joined issue on the examination test. The Pharmaceutical Society protected by its charter felt safe under any circumstances, and the United Society was too strong to be ignored. The right of the medical council to interfere was disputed, and the two societies fought it out. The gage of battle thrown down was, will the Pharmaceutical Society co-operate with the United Society in seconding a bill for the incorporation of the trade on the lines that no compulsory examination be required of those now carrying on business as chemist and druggists, and that after a fixed date no other persons shall be allowed to sell certain dangerous drugs without examination and registration? After a long, wordy war the usual compromise was arrived at, and the Pharmacy Act of 1868 introduced and passed. It recognised chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, the higher title with its prerogatives belonging to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and those who earned it. Their equivalents are now the minor and major of the Pharmaceutical Society. The bill was passed on July 31, 1868, and was to come into force on Dec. 31 of the same year, after which date no person not hitherto in business could engage on his own account without passing through the mill. Under this bill the trade is now regulated, for good or for ill, I use these terms for it would be idle to say that unlimited satisfaction has been given, whether the fault is in the Act or its administration I cannot say. Perhaps having become a large concern, the Pharmaceutical Society, by whom it is administered, will not take cognisance of the small matters of every day life. But the Act is certainly a good one, and might safely be adopted as a basis on which this Society could work. Here I may add that the committee appointed by this Society to consider the advisability of endeavoring to secure a Pharmacy Act for this colony must report that it is desirable; the tendency all over the world is to place some restriction on the sale of drugs, and to demand that those to whom this is entrusted shall be competent to handle them. It is very evident that the coming generation of chemists will be, in other places at any rate, very superior to the past, and even the present, in scientific knowledge, as the opportunities for learning are so great. We cannot put a Chinese wall round South Australia, nor will the world stand still for our benefit; and we or our successors must look to it that we are not left behind in the race. Whether or not the educated pharmacist of the future will content himself with the position of retailer of patents, &c., I cannot say: I think not. Everywhere we read that men are feeling that their positions are not equal to their abilities, and increased knowledge will surely give rise to higher work, which will not be in the direction of selling cigars, scents, and postage stamps on Sundays, a trade which seems to be so highly cultivated in this city. Taking the lowest ground, that of self-interest, our position in this colony is this. We must have a certain educational standard, or we shall be isolated from the other colonies; they, with their Pharmacy Acts, will compel efficiency, and their certificates will be interchangeable, and we are left out in the cold. On the other hand, we shall need protection against being swamped by those who are unable to fulfil the requirements of other places, but may still find open ground here. The Conference that has just sat in Melbourne shows that others are alive to their interests, and intend to further them. They will willingly give us a helping hand if we require it, and it

* Mr. Hill will allow us to point out that *The Chemist and Druggist* was established in 1859, and it was not till a twelvemonth had elapsed that the preliminary prospectus of the United Society appeared in its columns. The Society received advocacy and help from our journal, but could not be called in any sense its official organ.

behoves us to do our best to maintain an equal footing. A high standard of efficiency is already fixed and will not be relaxed, but indeed is almost annually raised in stringency. This may or may not be an advantage. Personally, I hold that a business man is not altogether improved by *too scientific* a training. The tact and *finesse* necessary for profitably conducting a business may be trained out of him, a positive distaste for its petty, perhaps, but still necessary, duties, developed instead. Have we not all known instances of cultivated educated men, who in the race of life have found the very habits and prejudices that their culture has begotten in them to be the greatest impediments to their success in business? As private and personal friends they may be inestimable, but as business men not worth their salt. I think that there is both a science and an art in pharmacy, and most of us are more interested in the art. A chemist should be expected to possess a knowledge of the drugs he handles, their doses and uses, &c., poisons and their antidotes; but that he should be required to be an adept in the highest branches of chemistry, a proficient botanist, a skilled microscopist, in order to obtain a license to carry on a business in which, at any rate as it stands at present, such knowledge will almost be a superfluity, and considerably less valuable than the art of pleasing a customer, seems to me to show that either the business is not what it should be or that the requirements of the examiners are too stiff. In *The Chemist and Druggist* of October 16, 1868, I read from the address of the President of the Newcastle Pharmaceutical Association, who, in alluding to the Pharmacy Act and its examinations, says:—"The result was such that while in their ranks there were a few who had obtained distinction in the scientific world, the examinations had not obtained for them as a body either the rewards or the respect which their fellow-citizens were generous enough in bestowing upon those who were educated to a professional standard, and who practised their avocation in a professional spirit. The present condition of the chemist and druggist of this country was unsatisfactory, and the out-look of the immediate future, for the majority of them, was gloomy beyond description, because they were alienating, slowly it might be, but nevertheless the more surely, their birthright of education and its attendant privileges, and accepting in their places all the ills of unscrupulous commercial competition. At the present time they were doubtless passing through a crisis, but if every chemist and druggist would do his best to carry out not only the letter, but the spirit of the Pharmacy Act, there need be little fear for the future." He here lays their troubles on their own shoulders, but I fear that if it is left to the present race of chemists and druggists to fix their social status, the energies of the many will outweigh the aspirations of the few. But as all this may appear, without the restrictions imposed by the Act, it would be much worse and the trade would be cut up beyond recognition. This is one point we must consider. We cannot afford to stand still whilst others are moving on, and if the requirements are too severe fewer men will pass, and those who do, perhaps, will benefit and a better feeling obtained amongst them; although I cannot say that this is borne out by experience. Therefore for our own sakes in order to secure recognition in other places and protection here and for our successors in order that their training may be in keeping with their requirements, I strongly advocate a Pharmacy Act and its attendant means of instruction. We have not ventured to suggest any particular lines upon which an Act should be drafted, as the absence of schools causes a difficulty, and in fairness to the candidates we must not throw insurmountable obstacles in their way. The Victorian Act is a very good one and has worked well, but we must remember that they have several good schools in which chemistry, materia medica, &c. are taught, and therefore, they can with justice demand a higher standard than we can at present. The possibility of our being able to restrict the sale of ordinary drugs and patents to chemists alone I think is very doubtful, it may be done by degrees, but I am afraid if tacked on to a Pharmacy Act would cause its rejection. Whoever takes the matter in hand must be careful not to ask for too much. The Tasmanian Act allows unbroken packages with the name of maker on to be sold. Such an Act as they now have in Tasmania would stand no chance of passing in any of the Australian Colonies now, unless the storekeepers were fools and the public asleep. One well written letter in a good newspaper would destroy its chance. The chemists there can well afford to let well alone, one would think tto be the wisest course. A clause in their Act, which dates from 1842 a relict solely of old military governors, imposes a fine of £50 on any unlicensed vendor of drugs selling any medicine or drug, and to obtain his licence an examination has to be passed.

Through the kindness of the editor of *The Chemist and Drnggist of Australasia* I have just received a copy of the Canadian (Quebec) Pharmacy Act. After a careful reading I must confess that it seems to me to be about all that is required. The phraseology is rather American and the typography nothing to boast about. It certainly cannot be compared with the model Act of Victoria which is so well drafted as a work of art. But the Canadians seem very well satisfied with it, and in some respects notably clauses 21 and 22 dealing with assistants and apprentices, they are in advance of others.

It will be seen that I am not much in sympathy with the prevailing idea of many, especially in Victoria, that such high class qualifications are necessary for an entrance into the drug trade, I cannot see that any injustice is done even if the examinations in Edinburgh are less severe than those in London, unless it can be shown that the Scotch licentiates are not fitted for their business, which I expect would be difficult. I take it that Pharmacy Acts are to secure fair competency in druggists and not to be twisted into stumbling blocks. I prefer being myself, and seeing my fellows competent business men, satisfactorily carrying on a respectable avocation rather than a kind of hybrid profession, compelled by circumstances to do those things which his soul abhors. I feel that I can sell a customer a patent without any loss of my self-respect, and if the profit is fair with considerable satisfaction. My object in standing behind my counter is to secure as comfortable a living as possible. With this view I take my shutters down in the morning and put them up again in the evening with the lightest heart when the pocket is the heaviest. No doubt the advanced pharmacist of the day would treat such mercenary views with scorn, but I have yet to live to see the man who stands behind his counter for the love of it unless his business is specially remunerative. To the chemist of to-day and for many years to come I think the commercial side of pharmacy will be found to be far more important than the scientific, though of course some men with means and leisure may continue both, but the majority of us, I fear, will find our energies sufficiently taxed in endeavouring to accomplish one. We live by buying and selling, as do our neighbours, and in these days of half-yearly sales and "alarming sacrifices" the public are learning to look for the man who gives them the most for their money.

EUPHORBIA DRUMMONDII.

Above we give an engraving of the plant Euphorbia Drummondii, less commonly known as spurge weed. This is the first illustration of the plant that has been published and is about half natural size. The interest attaching to the species for pharmacists is that it is the source of the newly discovered active principle Drumine, which has been found to possess such remarkable properties by its discoverer Dr. John Reid. The plant is only too well-known to sheepowners. It has the reputation of being one of plants most deadly to the travelling sheep, though as will be seen later on it is not absolutely certain that this character is well deserved.

The plant is a low insignificant weed; the flowers and fruit are inconspicuous; but it is easily distinguished by its milky juice from the two or three plants with with it might be confused.

We trust that some Australian chemists will take up the manufacture of drumine and other pharmaceutical preparations of the plant. It will be a disgrace to the continent if European and American pharmacists have to send for consignments of the dried herb, and make preparations of their own. The first chemist who anticipates a demand and gets his preparations approved by competent authorities here will assuredly find his enterprise profitable.

The experiments of Dr. Reid throw a curious cross-light on an official report on Euphorbia Drummondii issued by the New South Wales Stock department.

Some of New South Wales stock inspectors reported that the plant was poisonous to sheep. Mr. Alex. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, instructed Mr Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinarian to investigate the question. That gentleman reported from Yanko on March 31 of last year that he had tried some experiments, first suggested, we believe, by Baron Ferd. von Mueller. Seven sheep were yarded up, and fed with *Euphorbia Drummondii* alone. The weed was gathered fresh every day, and given to the sheep morning and evening by three methods:—1st. In its natural state. 2nd. Chopped into small pieces and moistened with water, it was administered with the thumb and fingers, put on to the roof of the mouth, was slightly chewed and swallowed, being followed by the little water left in the pan; none was wasted. A pound was found to be too large a feed at once, and half a pound night and morning was taken with ease and comfort, and evidently relished. It has an agreeable odour, like new hay, and a slightly bitter taste. 3rd. Made into a decoction like tea, by steeping 2lb of weed in one gallon of boiling water, and covering it up one to two hours, drain off, and use when cool; it has a brownish colour, fragrant smell, and by no means unpleasant taste. They were fed on it for a week without showing the slightest sign that it was deleterious or in fact anything but nutritious. Mr. Stanley concludes that at least in autumn it is perfectly harmless, and the absence of any medicinal effect from its use in such large quantities throws doubt on its possession of any poisonous properties whatever. On the contrary it seems to be a nutritious weed, and may prove of value as fodder as it is widely distributed, hardy and drought resisting. It is nevertheless certain that many sheep have perished after eating it. These deaths are attributed to hoven. It is said they only occur in sheep that have been starving; these engorge themselves with the weed when they have an opportunity, and the fermentation of the mass of vegetable matter in their stomachs causes distension of abdomen with mechanical pressure on the vital organs and death from suffocation. A tincture and an extract prepared by Mr. Stanley have been handed to Professor Watt, and it will be interesting to learn if he has experimented with them.

The results of Mr. Stanley's experiments when compared with those of Dr. Reid show that there are still many doubtful points to be cleared up.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

(By William Sutherland, M.A., B.Sc.)

History.

If national importance regulated the choice of the particular specimens of the fauna or flora of a country which should figure as representative in its coat of arms, the emu and kangaroo should certainly have to make way for the eucalypt in the Australian device, for when emus and kangaroos no longer exist but as names and as museum rarities, the eucalypt will be waving in undiminished forests, and contributing an increasing supply to the national wealth. It is now almost exactly a hundred years since the genus received its present name from the French botanist L'Heritier, although before that the surgeon of one of Captain Cook's expeditions had named it aromadendrum. Strange to say, for more than 70 years after its discovery it possessed only a subordinate scientific interest; new species as specimens were obtained were duly named and described by botanical enthusiasts, but did not attract much more attention than if they had been mere herbs. The practical pioneer colonist seized upon the eucalypt timber as the only wood at hand, and had no time to trouble himself with comparative estimates of its merits or possible utilisation of bye products. It was not till Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, then Dr. Mueller, visited Australia to study the eucalypts in their native home, and finally settled to his long labours in the cause of Australian botany, that the remarkable economic importance of the great Australian genus of forest trees was made known to the world. Under the stimulus of Baron von Mueller's representations as to the great possibilities latent in the essential oils pouring out in enormous volumes from the vast leaf surface of the wide Australian forests, and pouring out merely to waste, Mr. Bosisto thirty years ago began that series of laborious practical researches which he has continued and extended ever since, till he has made quite secure the foundation of a not unimportant national industry.

The introduction of Eucalyptus products into general pharmacy was due in the first case to the reputation the tree had acquired for its anti-malarial action, and the whole pharmaceutical history of Eucalyptus does not extend further back than twenty-five years. Exactly how or by whom the conclusion was arrived at that the Eucalyptus can mitigate or destroy malarial influences is not known, but the fact was early noted by explorers and settlers that Australia over a very wide extent of its area was free from those intermittent fevers which are a real scourge in Italy and Spain, and which afflicted English colonists in all other parts of the world, whether in America, Africa, or India. The Spaniards were encouraged by some successful experiments at the Cape of Good Hope to attempt to acclimatise the tree in some of the fever stricken tracts along the coast of the Mediterranean, and with such apparent success in the popular estimation that the tree is now known in Spain as the "fever tree." France was the next country to turn its attention to Eucalyptus, in the hopes of helping to make something of its miserable colony of Algeria. Large numbers were reared from seed sent by Baron von Mueller, at the experimental stations in Algeria, and planted in certain particularly unhealthy localities, since which time the genus has been quite a pet with the Paris Acclimatisation Society on account of the good reports that have been given of its performances in that desolate country. After this between the patronage of the French Society and Baron von Mueller's eloquent advocacy of the splendid properties of the genus, the culture of Eucalyptus spread with great rapidity all round the Mediterranean, many plantations reaching the dimensions of small forests. But in Italy the new specific for malarial fever was taken up with the greatest enthusiasm, for that country is a very heavy sufferer, the annual expenditure on quinine constituting a severe drain on the peasantry in large tracts of country. In the flat marshy plains of the Campagna near Rome, the mortality was so heavy that the district was fast tending to become a howling wilderness, and the less cultivation that was carried on in the affected district the more did the pestilential area tend to spread and encroach on the safe country round its margin. The thoughtful Baron von Mueller took advantage of a visit that the late Archbishop Goold paid to Rome to transmit a large supply of Eucalyptus seed to Rome, where it was given to a French order of monks who had been forced to abandon their monastry of Tre Fontane in the centre of the Campagna. The first thirteen monks who undertook the planting out of the seedlings succumbed to the fever; to such a pitch of deadliness had it attained in that rank uncultivated soil. As soon as the trees began to grow a marked amelioration was reported, so that the Italian Government undertook the planting of Eucalyptus on a large scale in several of the malarial districts. At the present date the number of eucalypts growing in foreign soil could be counted by the million, scattered all over the world, from North and South America to Europe and Africa, and to Asia, where on the Nilgiri Hills in India splendid government and private plantations have been made. Thus the eucalypt is by far the most important indigenous natural product that Australia has given to the rest of the world, and although not grown like the cinchonas for its pharmaceutical value, its cultivation abroad has been due almost entirely to its hygienic reputation; but in addition to its sanitary importance, it possesses an easy pre-eminence over all other genera of timber trees for the wonderful rapidity of its growth, and for the variety of woods obtainable from it. Thus according to one French observer a plantation of eucalyptus will give as good a yield of timber in ten years as an equal one of oaks will furnish in a century, a statement fully confirmed by the measurements of the curator of the Nilgiri nurseries, who found *Eucalyptus globulus* to grow 25 feet in 18 months, a record not nearly equalled by any other forest tree. All the eucalypts are of rapid growth, but the possession of

this important commercial quality by the *globulus* species in an extraordinary degree has given it a special favour, and undue prominence abroad to the exclusion of many species which would doubtless prove better adapted for the different special conditions of different countries. Indeed to peruse the English and continental pharmaceutical and medical journals and general scientific periodicals, one would imagine that out of the whole 150 species of eucalyptus, the single one *globulus* was the only one in existence and the only one deserving attention, and there is no doubt that the continual European iteration of the praises of *Eucalyptus globulus* alone, as if all the other species had been tried and found wanting, has re-acted on Australian opinion and created even in the Australian pharmaceutical world a belief that preparations from *E. globulus* possess virtues not to be found in those from any other species, and in short, that medicinally it is to be counted the eucalypt of of eucalypts, and it is to be feared that under the respect-inspiring specific name of *globulus*, preparations are made acceptable to the public, whose origin could, for the most part, be traced to unjustly undervalued species.

The introduction of eucalyptus preparations into general pharmacy was due in the first instance to a Spanish physician who, shortly after the introduction of the tree into Spain, employed an alcoholic extract of the leaves and also of the bark to replace quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers. As his success seemed to be unequivocal and as the facilities for obtaining an abundant supply of fresh leaves increased very rapidly in all the malarial districts round the Mediterranean, eucalyptus extracts came into common use in these districts although not introduced into any of the national pharmacopœas. But in Victoria all this had been anticipated, thanks to the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Bosisto, who sent to the Victorian exhibition of 1861, a splendid exhibit of a great variety of eucalyptus oils and other preparations classified as not only useful in the arts but also as possessing valuable pharmaceutical properties. His first specimen was shown at the Victorian exhibition of 1854, and afterwards transmitted to the first Paris exhibition. Thus in the wholesale separation of this active principle from the leaves we have been several years ahead of European pharmaceutical practice, where even yet it is the custom with the majority of druggists to prepare their own extracts often from leaves that have become very old and dry; indeed it is surprising that the convenience of the Australian preparations has not been more quickly appreciated abroad. The monks of Tre Fontane prepare an oil and an extract which command a good sale in Italy, and as these are produced by the unpaid labour of the monks themselves they constitute a fair source of revenue to the monastry.

An account of the progress that eucalyptus products have made quite recently in the estimation of scientific pharmacologists will be given in connection with that of their physiological action and materia medica.

Manufacture.

The manufacture of Eucalyptus oil is quite a simple and straightforward process and differs in no important respect from the one general method in vogue for extracting any of the essential oils from plants, such as oil of parsley, oil of thyme, oil of juniper, oil of camomile and many others, as for obtaining oil of turpentine from the crude resinous excretion of the pine. It is probable that the idea of extracting the essential oil of eucalyptus was originally suggested by the process in use in the East Indian Islands for obtaining cajeput oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca minor* or *leucadendron*, a tree very closely related to our Australian Tea or Ti tree. The cajeput oil has been for hundreds of years a favourite medicine in India and the East, and after its introduction into Europe at the beginning of this century it promised to come considerably into vogue but latterly its use has died away almost completely. However, in the early days of eucalyptus oil, the cajeput oil was still in some repute and it was considered to be greatly in favour of the eucalyptus oils that they were all very similar in odour and action to the East Indian Ti-tree oil and the great advantage that eucalyptus oil was considered to offer was the ease with which it could be obtained in large quantities, thus our ordinary Ti-tree scrub gives a yield about 50 times as great as that of Melaleuca leucadendron, while some of the eucalypts rich in oil surpass the Ti-tree scrub considerably in abundance of yield.

The leaves are introduced with water into an ordinary still with a short worm attached; when the water is heated the volatile essential oil passes over mixed with steam at a temperature much below its own boiling point, this latter fact being the chief reason for the employment of water in the process; the oil and steam condense readily in the worm, kept cool by a stream of water; the separation of this bulk of the oil is a mere matter of decantation, as it is only slightly soluble in water.

An idea of the systematic series of operations necessary for conducting the manufacture of Eucalyptus oil on a commercial scale can be obtained from the following description of Mr. Bosisto's Mallee Works, abridged from an article in the Melbourne *Argus*, December 28th, 1882, on "The Mallee and Its Uses":—

"Mr. Bosisto having felt his way by a trial shipment of the mallee or *Eucalyptus oleosa* oil to the home markets, purchased the freehold of 600 acres in the Wimmera district, forming the homestead of a squatting run known as the Antwerp station, and about 15 miles from Dimboola towards Lake Hindmarsh. The works are thus near enough to Horsham to give them the advantage of the railway facilities. The works are near the River Wimmera, but well above the summer level, so that they command a plentiful supply of water, for the river is wide at this point, without danger from floods. Twenty hands are employed to cut the scrub, separate the leaves from the branches, and cart them to the stills. The cutters employed are experienced bushmen and blacks; they work in sets, one cuts the small mallee eucalypt down with a single stroke of a sharp axe, another seizes it as it falls and severs the leafy head, leaving a clear pole 10 or 12 feet long; the leaves are still further freed from the branches and branchlets, which would be only wasteful and troublesome in the stills, by means of a large steel knife worked guillotine-fashion. Two waggons and teams are kept going carting the leaves to the stills, four of which of a good size are kept going. Mr. Bosisto employs copper stills as probably the most economical in the end, although iron stills would do; but in the process of distillation an acid is given off powerful enough to corrode the iron. When more than one still is in operation it is more economical, and in any case more convenient, to heat the mixture of leaves and water by means of slightly superheated steam from a high-pressure boiler; the leaves, when exhausted, are thrown into heaps to dry, and are then burned for the potash they contain. With 20 men at work two acres of mallee can be cleared in a day. Mr. Bosisto estimates the maximum yield from the mallee at a gallon for 50 square feet, which would represent about 1800 gallons as obtainable from two acres of land under the most favourable circumstances. It is thus seen what valuable help Mr. Bosisto has given towards a solution of the long outstanding problem of the utilisation of the mallee country, a problem which has vexed the souls of Victorian and South Australian Lands Departments for many years, and the importance of which may be gathered from the estimated areas of mallee in the two colonies, namely, 5½ millions of acres of dense mallee, and 7½ millions of broken mallee country in Victoria, and probably something near 100 millions of acres in South Australia."

It is certain that Mr. Bosisto's factory on the Wimmera represents only the beginning of an industry that will grow to large dimensions on the Murray, especially when such enterprise and capital are directed towards the Mallee as the Messrs. Chaffey Brothers intend to apply to it, if they can secure the requisite amount of country under the conditions recently imposed by the Victorian Parliament. The main object of these gentlemen is to secure large tracts of the mallee area along the banks of the Murray, clear them, and develop the system of irrigated orchards, which have proved so successful in the Western States of North America. Special facilities would be afforded for utilising the scrub material as it was cut, by the convenient water carriage of the Murray, which would permit the gathering of leaves from a wide field of clearing operations to a central distillery, and the distribution of the mallee timber, which is the principal firewood in Adelaide. Mr. Bosisto has been utilising part of his clearing in the Wimmera to make experiments on the adaptability to our climate of a number of medicinal and perfume plants, so that in more ways than one he is endeavouring to foster the pharmaceutical industries in this country.

The description given so far applies only to the manufacture of the mallee oil, which has at present merely an indirect interest to the pharmacist, and is produced almost solely to compete with turpentine in applications to the arts, being

well qualified to do so on account of the wide range of its solvent powers.

Of more immediate interest to the pharmacist will be some details as to the operations conducted at Mr. Bosisto's factory in West Gippsland, from which the greater part of the oil in consumption as "Eucalyptus Oil" is obtained. Six tons of leaves are treated there daily in stills that have a total capacity of 2,000 gallons, and yield 12,000 lbs. of oil annually.

The circumstances under which the pharmaceutical oils are obtained are much less favourable to the cheapness of the materials than those under which the mallee oil is manufactured. The greater part of the expense of manufacture comes in the gathering of the leaves, and obviously the circumstances under which the mallee raw material is collected could hardly be improved on,—the trees are dwarfs and their growth as dense as possible. With the species of Eucalyptus from which the other oils are obtained it is quite otherwise, some of them are not even gregarious, and even when they are so, being as a rule large trees, they do not give a sufficient yield of leaves for the area cleared to make it pay to fell them purely for their leaves, thus the oil distiller has to follow the woodcutter and gather his waste material, so that the leaves are obtainable in much smaller supplies, and have to be carted much greater distances than in the case of the mallee. The proper economical site for a distillery for the pharmaceutical oils is in the neighbourhood of a large saw-mill, where the greater part of the timber cut is obtained from trees whose leaves are rich in oil, and where the families of the woodcutters offer facilities for cheap female and child labour for the simple work of stripping the felled trees.

There are many factors determining the cost of production of a particular oil in a particular district, for example, the season of year in many cases has much to do with the quantity of oil contained in the leaves, while the average yield for different years fluctuates considerably. It has been noticed that the eucalypts sprout in the spring time with very varying vigour, when the output of young leaves is unusually large, the yield of oil varies markedly during the ensuing year, but in those years when the spring growth is less vigorous than the average a regular supply of oil can be calculated on. In the coast species of eucalypt the yield is heavier in the summer than in the winter, while in the Mallee the reverse is the case; but in exceptional years both coast species and mallee give tolerably regular results throughout the year. Soil does not appear to have much influence in determining the amount of oil secreted by the leaves of a given species, unless indeed it varies from the normal constitution so far as to alter the whole physical properties of the trees.

The following table will give a general idea of how the yield of oil varies from species to species, and will show the great importance that attaches to a proper selection of leaves by the manufacturer.

Average Yield of Eucalyptus Oil from 1000 lbs. of freshly gathered leaves attached to very small Branches, as estimated by Mr. Bosisto:—

Species.	Yield in fl. oz.	Species.	Yield in fl. oz.
E. Odorata ..	7	E. Corymbosa ..	120
E. Viminalis ..	7	E. Globulus ..	120
E. Rostrata ..	15	E. Leucoxylon ..	160
E. Obliqua ..	80	E. Oleosa or Mallee	200
E. Macrorrhiza ..	80	E. Amygdalina ..	500

The *Amygdalina* species is seen to be by far the richest in oil and is probably not surpassed by any unless by one of the Western Australian species, *E. Salubris*, *E. Salmonophloia*, and *E. Rudis*, whose yields have not yet been quantitatively measured, but which are known to contain large stores of oil. But mere abundance of oil in the leaves of a tree of a particular species is only one qualification out of many which determine the choice of the most paying species in any locality, the gregarious habit of the species being quite as important, for although a deal of oil may be concentrated in a single tree of a certain species, if the representatives of that species are few and far between, the total advantage over a much poorer but more sociable species may be a large minus quantity.

That the above numbers can be used only as a rough and ready standard of comparison is shown by the following data supplied by Mr. W. Nitschke of Hackney, South Australia, to Baron von Mueller in connection with some samples which he prepared for the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 The mallee consists of three or four dwarf species of eucalyptus of which E. oleosa is one; Mr. Bosisto's result tabulated above for E. oleosa is really that for the mixed mallee. ¦Mr. Nitschke's results for the four mallee species separately are as follows:—1,000 lbs. of small branches and leaves of which the leaves constituted about one half, yielded in this case of the genuine E. oleosa 62½ fl. oz. of oil; E. gracilis gave 54½ fl. oz.; E. uncinata 69 fl. oz.; and E. incrassata 140 fl. oz. The meaning these numbers gives for a mallee scrub composed of equal proportions of the four species, a yield of 81 fl. oz. which is very different from Mr. Bosisto's figures, 200 fl. oz.

Again, Mr. Nitschke gives 112½ fl. oz. as the yield from 1,000 lbs. of E. odorata leaves, while under the same name Mr Bosisto gives only 7 fl. oz. The two observers must be referring to different species by the same name, a confusion which was likely enough to occur a few years ago, but which ought not to occur now that Baron von Mueller's Eucalyptographia is accessible. Mr. Nitschke's result is for the E. odorata of the Eucalyptographia. The same sort of discrepancy occurred in the stated yields of two odorata specimens at the Victorian Exhibition of 1861, this species may be one whose yield varies remarkably with locality and season, but perhaps odorata and melliodora have got confused being very like one another. The amount of raw material that could be treated in a still per day could be considerably increased if the leaves were cut up fine or much more so if they were thoroughly crushed, for the oil glands in the leaves are surrounded by layers of compact and firm cells which it is desirable to break to facilitate the escape of the oil. When the oil is prepared in small quantities it can be separated most completely from the water which distils over with it by the addition of some common salt which expels the small percentage of oil dissolved in the water. When the oil is required as pure as possible for internal administration it can be separated from the trace of acid that distills over with it by agitation with dilute caustic soda, filtration finally removes any precipitated resinous matter and yields the clear oil.

The amount of oil to be obtained from dry leaves is, as might be expected notably less than that from fresh leaves, yet it is by no means inconsiderable; the dry leaves of E. amygdalina contains about 300 fl. oz. of oil to the 1,000 lbs. The oil differs from that obtained from the fresh leaves in a deficiency of the more volatile and aromatic ingredients. Thoroughly mature leaves may always be relied on to give the best yield of oil, although often leaves which are not full-grown make a much better apparent show of oil glands when viewed by transmitted light, but these in young leaves always contain little oil. Spring eucalypt leaves when crushed in the fingers gives a very slight eucalyptic odour.

(To be continued.)

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, B.P.

AN AMENDED FORMULA.

By J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.,
Late Professor of Practical Pharmacy to the Birkbeck Scientific Institution, London.

At first sight it would seem difficult to understand why any alteration was made in the Liniment of Turpentine in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia, for, as the formula now stands, it is no improvement on the corresponding preparation of the B. P. of 1867, but rather the reverse. Indeed, judging by the opinions of numerous correspondents in the pharmaceutical press, a considerable number of pharmacists have experienced difficulty in producing a satisfactory liniment. In these colonies the same trouble has been encountered as evidenced by the query of *Novus Homo* in "Dispensing Difficulties" appearing in one of the recent issues of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, as well as from many observations made to the author by others.

When the old formula is adhered to a very presentable liniment can be made which will keep clear and homogeneous for some length of time, especially if it be made with a good fresh sample of pure transparent soft soap prepared from olive oil. In such case, the product only becomes faintly turbid after the lapse of a year or more.

Evidently the water has been introduced to enable the soap to saponify the oil, but the object has not been attained, for the proportions stated will not admit of the production of an elegant preparation.

By the new formula, and following the directions given, a clotty or curdy appearance is presented. If heat be applied,

a solid jelly separates out, and a large proportion of the oil floats to the top of the gelatinized mass; and no amount of agitation will blend the ingredients together.

The author thought it would be worth while to make a few experiments to see what a modified process, or an altered formula, would do—deviating as little as possible from the standard liniment.

It has been stated in the Pharmaceutical Journal that, if highly rectified turpentine be used, as well as pure *sapo mollis*, the liniment will turn out satisfactorily, provided that the instructions given in the pharmacopœia be rigidly carried out.

We have tried it, however, under several conditions, and find that it is practically impossible to attain good results from the official quantities, with such quality of ingredients as are usually to be found in a pharmacy; strictly adhering to the directions.

A correspondent in one of your contemporaries asserts that if double the prescribed quantity of water be employed, a good liniment can be made. We find that this statement is correct, for on adding a second quantity of water (equal to that previously used), to the wretched incompatible mixture described above, and shaking well, a fair liniment like a furniture cream was produced, but too thick to pour easily out of a narrow-necked bottle. On adding a third portion of water—so as to increase the original quantity to three times, a beautiful milk-like fluid resulted—as perfectly mixed and as permanent as St. John Long's famous embrocation where yolk of egg is employed. We find, however, that a little less proportion of water than this answers sufficiently well.

We now desired to discover whether by any other method of procedure, a suitable preparation could be produced without alteration of the pharmacopœial quantities.

By dissolving the soap in two-thirds of the oil of turpentine, and the camphor in the remaining portion; and mixing the two fluids together, we produce the *linimentum terebinthinæ* of the former B.P. The only difference between the two formulæ, being two ounces of water. Such quantity of water We therefore added gradually, shaking violently after each addition. The result appeared better than when the ingredients were mixed by the official method, yet the oil was plainly seen in large drops throughout the mixture, and in a short space of time, the whole thickened like a badly-made custard. On now adding as much more water and shaking, it once more assumed the fluid state, but appeared very flocculent. On further adding of water, there was still more blending, yet minute globules of oil distributed through the liquid, remained visible; while on increasing the proportion of water to treble the officially formulated quantity, a uniformly mingled fluid, resembling milk, was obtained, which maintained its homogeneousness for a fortnight, and will doubtless keep for a long time to come.

It is clear, therefore, that it matters little what method of mixing be adopted, and provided a sufficient proportion of water be employed, a satisfactory result obtains. It is however necessary to add that if the official *modus operandi* be followed, and the proposed alteration in the quantity of water (see below) be adopted; every care must be taken to get the soap thoroughly admixed with the water before using the oil of turpentine, which in turn must be added by instalments, in order to ensure a complete blending of the ingredients in the liniment.

I would therefore suggest the following amended formula for this at present unsatisfactory preparation:—

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Soft Soap	2 ounces.
Camphor	1 ounce.
Distilled Water	6 fluid ouces
Oil of Turpentine	16 fluid ounces.

DIRECTIONS.—Place the soft soap in a mortar and triturate it with the water, gradually, to a homogeneous cream. Dissolve the camphor in the oil of turpentine, and add it to the foregoing mixture with constant stirring.

By the modification indicated, the proportion of oil of turpentine will be reduced from 16 parts in 21 parts (or nearly 1 in 1½), as it is in the official formula, to 16 parts in 25 parts—or more correctly 16oz. in 23½oz. *by weight* (the sp. gr. of oil of turpentine being 90.) or 16oz. in 24oz. *by volume*, which is equivalent in strength to 1 in 1½; but the product is a vast improvement upon the pharmacopœial preparation for which the above substitute is recommended.

Student's Corner.

"Competition is the best Training."

As the result of an accident the award on Competition 10 is not complete in time for this issue. We publish the questions in the next Competition, and the awards for the two preceding will be published in our next issue.

COMPETITION No. 11.

The replies to be sent in before February 15, and the report will appear in the ensuing month.

RULES.

The competition consists of written exercises.

Each sheet should bear some *nom de plume* or motto, and an envelope bearing the same legend, and containing the competitor's real name and address, should accompany each exercise.

All papers will be examined by a competent authority. The names of the successful candidates will be published, and the mottoes or *noms de plume* of the others, in order of merit, together with the number of marks actually gained by each.

The following rules must be attended to:—

(*a.*) Answers should be written on foolscap or quarto sized paper, and on one side only.

(*b.*) Candidates must confine their attention strictly to the questions.

(*c.*) It is not necessary to repeat the question; the number only need be given.

The prizes, consisting of books, published at about the price of 10s. for the first, and 5s. for the second, will be forwarded to the winners as soon as their choice is ascertained.

QUESTIONS.

1. Compare the properties of the two oxides of carbon, and state how each can be derived from the other.

2. What medicinal plants belong to the natural order *Myrtaceæ?* Give their botanical names, and state if any are indigenous to Australia. Mention also the pharmacopœial preparations derived from them.

3. Describe the characters of parenchyma, prosenchyma, trachenchyma, and state where these tissues may be found.

Dispensing Difficulties.

"Jucundi acti labores."—CICERO.

℞ Liq. antim. tart.	℥ss
Magnes. sulph.	℥ss
Liq. santal. flav. cum buchu et cubebæ	℥j
Syrup. aurantii.	℥j
Aquæ. ad	℥viii

M., ft. mist.

"*Alchemist's*" *Mixture.*—The prescribed ingredients will not mix properly without a suitable adjunct, for a flocculent resin-like deposit forms on the side of the bottle. The addition, however, of ℥ss of mucilage will permit the production of an elegant preparation. The *modus operandi* is as follows;—Place half an ounce of mucilage with an equal quantity of water in the bottle; add an ounce of *Liquor Santal. Flav. cum Buchu et Cubebâ*, and shake vigorously; next add the syrup and shake again; and finally add gradually the *Liq. Antim. Tart* and the remainder of the water in which has been dissolved the *magnes. sulph.*; shake on each addition. As thus prepared, the mixture has kept for a week without any separation.

℞ Vin. ipecac.	℥ij
Tr. camph. Co.	℥ij
Syr. tolut.	℥ij
Spt. chlor.	℥iiss
Aquæ ad	℥j

The Child's Mixture, the formula of which has been forwarded to your columns by "Puzzled," affords an instance of that kind of prescription that creates the greatest difficulty to the pharmacist. Opiates should not, as a rule, be administered to infants; but here the quantity of opium in the mixture is so exceedingly small, that any doubt about the propriety of dispensing it on that score need not be entertained. The question then arises, in view of the concentrated nature of the medicine, is there not too much spirit for infantile constitutions? The interrogator remarks that it is nearly half rectified spirit. Let us analyse it strictly.

℥ii *Vin. Ipecac.* (containing 17 per cent. of alcohol) is equivalent to ♏. xx alcohol; ℥ii *Tr. Camph. Co.* (containing 57 per cent. of alcohol) is equal to ♏. lxviii of alcohol, while ℥iiss *Spt. Chloroformi* (with 79.7 per cent. S.V.R.) contains 142½ minims of rectified spirit equal to ♏. cxix of alcohol. The total quantity of alcohol in this mixture amounts to 207 minims.

It follows, therefore, that ℥viiiss (representing the entire volume of the mixture, taking the quantities stated in the prescription) *i.e.* 510 minims, contains 246 minims of S.V.R.; in other words, the statement is correct that the mixture contains nearly half its bulk of rectified spirit (approximately 24/51). Each teaspoonful dose must then necessarily contain half a drachm (speaking roughly, almost 29 minims) of spirit, and it should be noted that this quantity is prescribed every hour. Such an amount would seem unreasonable for a child of the age of eighteen months.

But, on the other hand, there is obviously a mistake in the last line of the formula, viz., Aq. ad. ℥i, for there is already half a drachm of fluid in excess of one ounce, and, therefore, no room for extra water at all. Evidently, a larger quantity was intended by the prescriber—probably sufficient to make a ℥iiss.† mixture. But here lies the difficulty. How is the dispenser to act? He must exercise his own discretion in the event of the writer of the prescription being outside the pale of reference. The most reasonable solution of the problem, under such circumstances, would be to ignore the prescription and send the mixture out in a full-sized 2 oz. phial. This would reduce the dose of spirit to about one half.

In respect to the comments of "Puzzled," it is needful for the dispenser to remember, that to reduce the strength of a mixture, or in any way alter the dose of potent medicines, is beyond his province. The responsibility rests with the prescriber, and no blame would attach to the chemist for faithfully following the formula, unless there is a palpable error, or transparent omission, as there undoubtedly is in the prescription under question.

Copying Prescriptions.—"What is the best book or method of copying prescriptions?" On this point we should like to hear the opinions of our readers.

Directions.—What is the meaning of the directions in the following prescription? I should be glad if some one would reply giving actual hours when the medicine might be taken:—

℞	Digit. Infus.	.. ..	℥i
	Liq. Arsen.	.. ..	m. 2½
	Aq. Ad. ..	.. ..	℥ gs.

Every three hours in alternation with

℞	Hst Acid Nitric	.. ..	℥x mvi
	Aquæ ad. ..	.. ..	℥ij
			A.M.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Such notices, if properly authenticated, are inserted free of charge.

BIRTHS.

Richards.—On December 4, wife of Mr. A. C. Richards, chemist, Richmond, Victoria, of a daughter.

Woolcott.—On December 4, the wife of Mr. John Newton Woolcott, chemist, Warracknabeal, Victoria, of a son.

Shanasy.—At Conness-street, Chiltern, the wife of T. Shanasy, chemist and dentist, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Hughes—Smith—At Cotswald, Carlingford, New South Wales, on October 28, Chas. H. Hughes, chemist, Maryborough, Queensland, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late Richard Smith, M.R.C.S.E., of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.

Trezona—Tamblyn.—On the 1st December, at Wallaroo Mines, South Australia, by Rev. E. Hill, Richard T. Trezona of Port Pirie, chemist, to Florence Tamblyn of Wallaroo Mines.

DEATHS.

Douglas.—On November 1, Robert James Gibson Douglas, of Leeston, chemist.

Copp.—On the 7th May, at West Lawn, Hamilton, Canada, as the result of an accident, Anthony Copp, jun., aged 22 years.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Edwin J. Billing, representing Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon and Co. of Widnes, manufacturers of chloride of lime, bicarbonate of soda, and other heavy chemicals, Messrs. Stevenson and Howell, London, manufacturers of artificial essences and other fine chemicals, and Messrs. Robert Gibson and Co., Manchester, manufacturers of medicated and other lozenges, is now in the colonies, and will visit Tasmania and New Zealand during January. Letters may be addressed to this office, or to the Bank of Australasia, Sydney.

Mr. H. W. Potts, Bourke-street W., Melbourne, has issued a very pretty folding card giving postal information and calender, and at the same time judiciously advertising his claims on public support.

Mr. Wm. Shepperson, agent for Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co,, has sent us one of the sample cases prepared by them to introduce their specialities to the medical profession in Australasia. It is a neat cardboard case, divided into compartments allotted to the Kepler Malt Extract, Hazeline, beef and iron wine, cod liver oil, and nine minor specialities. Samples enough for a fair test are given of each production, and we imagine few practitioners can withstand the temptation of making a few experiments when the materials are placed so ready to his hand. The experiments once made and successful are sure to be repeated to the advantage of the neighboring chemist. Mr. Shepperson will be glad to receive names of doctors whom chemists would like to receive these cases.

Messrs. A. and F. Pears have, through their local agents, Messrs. Forrest and Co., offered a prize of ten guineas for the best essay on "Imperial Federation," through the Imperial Federation League of Melbourne.

Mr. Hinshelwood, of Messrs. Gourlie and Hinshelwood, oil and chemical manufacturers, Glasgow, arrived at Melbourne on a visit to the colonies by the "Liguria."

From announcements among our advertisements it will be seen that Mr. A. J. Josephs, of 12 Bridge-st., Sydney, is agent for the Nun Eau de Cologne and for Viscum, a new muscicide. The Nun Eau de Cologne has a great reputation, especially in some of the other colonies; it is a rather more lasting perfume than some other makes, without any appreciable sacrifice of delicacy. Viscum is a glutinous preparation with a faint smell, which is attractive to flies, and lures them to a miserable death; when once they alight on the treacherous stuff they never escape. There ought to be a large sale for this in these fly infested regions.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

New South Wales.

'Lincoln, Clarke's Miraculous Salve" on a label, also, B41 Clarke's B41 Pills on a label, also, "Towle's Penny Royal and Steel Pills" on a label, also, "Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture" on a label. For pills, mixture, &c. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln, England.

"Danske" "Det Forrderlige Soegende Plaster" on a label.—For healing plasters. Wm. Lindegaard, Ford-street, Beechworth, Victoria.

The words "Dr. J. F. Ricards and Co's American Hop Bitters," for Hop Bitters. George Beard, Sussex-street, Sydney.

The words "Superfine Goulburn Baking Powder" on a square label for baking powder. S. B. Burge, Sydney.

The words "Snowflake Crystal" with label for Maizena and Baking Powder. Henry Pallenberg, of Hotham-street, East Melbourne, Victoria.

Bryant and May Wax Vestas, London, on a label for wax vestas. Bryant and May (Limited) London.

Tasmania.

Representation of arrowroot plant in full bloom. The words "F. Lahey and Son's, Arrowroot, Pimpama, Queensland." For arrowroot. W. Crosby and Co., Hobart, on behalf of F. Lahey and Sons, Pimpana, Queensland.

Victoria.

Southall's Sanitary Towel, for ladies, with lable, and monogram composed of the letters S.B.B., and the motto "*Semper Eadem*," for towels. Southall Bros. and Barclay, Birmingham.

Eagle, with outstretched wings, with a label, "Van Houten's Pure Soluable Cocoa." for cocoa and chocolate.

Pears' Transparent Uncented Soap. Price on label, also, Pears Transparent Soap Tablet, on a label, also, "A. & F. Pears's Genuine Transparent Soap. Shaving stick on a label, also, Glycerine Soap "A. F. Pears' Transparent, warranted to contain thirty per cent. of Glycerine," on a label. For soaps of all kinds. A. & F. Pears, 92 Great Russell-street, London.

"Lincoln" "Clarke's Miraculous Salve," on a label, also, B41, Clarke's B41 Pills, on a label, also, "Towles' Penny Royal and Steel Pills," on a label, also, "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, F.J.C.," on a label. For Blood Mixture, Pills, Salve, &c. Francis J. Clark (trading as The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co.), of Lincoln, England.

"Zoedone." For mineral and aërated waters. William Barker, managing director Zoëdone Company (Limited), London.

"Aqua," surrounded by an oval of serrated points projecting outwards. For water purifying apparatus, canvas water bags, &c. J. Colton and Co., Adelaide.

Western Australia.

"Brown's Satin Polish." For blacking and leather dressing. Edward H. Fennessey, trading as B. F. Brown and Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

"Non-Intoxicating Refreshing Summer Beverage, Botanica." To be used in respect to a beverage called Botanica. John Cale, Perth.

AMERICAN TRADE NOTES.

New York, 13th Nov., 1886.

For the last few months our market has been in a healthy condition, owing to the gradual revival of the home trade, which has at last assumed such proportions as to begin to communicate itself to Europe. Already some of the most important drugs are much higher, and there are not wanting indications that others will soon move in the same direction.

The prices given below are net f.o.b. quotations for original packages at least, exchange on London $4 8c.

Aloes.—The stock of Curacoa is very large, and meets with no attention at 4c. (18/9). Cape are also very low, and in large supply, 6c. (25/9) for fair hard.

Balsams,—*Copaiba*, after reaching the extraordinary low price of 26c. (1/1), was found to be in small supply, (arrivals having fallen off more than half what they were in 1885), and rapidly advanced till now Maranham is 40c. (1/7¾), and Para 42c. (1/8¾). Large purchases were made in London and Hamburg for American account. *Tolu* has also become considerably higher owing to a legitimate consumptive demand, and is quoted 38c. (1/6¾). *Peru* is in good request at $1 20c. (5/-). *Ganada* is scarce and higher, 30c. (1/2¾) in barrels.

Barks.—*Gascara Sagrada* comes to this market from San Francisco, where the price advanced lately; price here 6½c. (30/-) *Canella* scarce, 7c. (32/6). *Cascarilla* in good supply at 6½c. (30/-), as imported from the Bahamas.

Beans.—There is at least two years' stock of Angostura Tonca here, held at the high price of $1 50c. (6/3), but as everybody looks for a decline no business is being done.

Camphor.—The stock of crude in our market is larger than usual. Makers of refined are very anxious to make contracts for 1887, but as buyers think the price is not likely to go up, and may go down, they hold off and say they will run the chance of the market, in cakes 22½c. (11¼d.), in 4oz. blocks 23½c. (11¾d.)

Cocaine Muriate.—The demand grows larger every month, and in place of being sold as heretofore by the gramme it is now sold by the pound, and prices being conceded to have reached bottom, consumers have no hesitation in carrying good stocks. Quotations vary with quality and make, but $5 50c. (22/9) to $6 (24/9), is about the lowest for quantity.

Cubebs.—We have to draw our supplies from London; small stock here.

Essential Oils.—*Cassia* is in large supply at 60c. (2/5¾), but *Aniseed* is scarce at $17 5c. (7/3). *Copaiba* 65c. (2/8). *Cubebs* very high, $8 (33/-). *Sassafras* gradually getting dearer, 38c. (1/6¾). *Spearmint*, new crop, $6 (24/9). *Wintergreen* very dear at present, $2 10c. (8/9), in tins.

Bromine Salts.—The combination of Bromine manufacturers still stands firm, and the high price keeps makers of these salts out of the European markets. *Potassium Bromide* is quoted 32c. (1/3¾). *Sodium* 40c. (1/7¾). *Ammonium* 42c. (1/8¾), in cases.

Roots.—*Ipecac* is dearer; ordinary quality 80c. (3/3). *Golden Seal* dearer, 20c. (10d.) *Jalap* is not being offered, the price buyers are willing to give being too low, viz., 10c. (5d.) *Senega* very cheap, owing to large supplies from Manitoba this year; pure Western 44c. (1/9¾); good 40c. (1/7¾); and Manitoba chumpy 37c. (1/6¾). *Serpentaria* in good supply at 38c. (1/6¾).

Spermaceti has remained at about 44c. (1/9¾), for a considerable time, and as there are buyers for all that is produced at this figure, it looks as if the big advance of a year ago was firmly established.

Quinine.—After reaching the unprecedentedly low figure of 47c. (1/11½, 5%), the price for 100oz. tins about a month ago, a gradual improvement set in, and although no sudden jump has to be noted, to-day, 54c. (2/3½, 5%) is the price paid. The consumption in the United States has largely increased, owing to low prices, and to its having become a fashionable remedy for colds. The official price in ounces of the domestic makers is 65c. (2/10), being still 2 pence higher than Howard's.

Oil Peppermint.—Great efforts have been made during the last two months to "bear" the market, in order to pick up the oil cheap from the farmers. This scheme having signally failed, a sharp advance took place in Hotchkiss brand, and $43 40c. (£12) was paid for 50 cases for France and 25 for London. Cables from the latter place say the market is 16/. now. Bulk oil has not advanced as yet, and can be had at $3 (12/4), but it will probably do so. Buyers should guard against old H. G. Hotchkiss Oil, about 200 cases about five years old being just put in the market. Insist on getting 1886 Oil, as the Wayne Co. crop this year was particularly fine in quality. Michigan Oil hardly ever appears pure in the market now, although it ought to be just as good as Wayne Co. The dealers there buy the oil pure from the distillers, but dementholise it, and then add either Japanese menthol (which is much cheaper than the American), or imported *Oleum Menthæ Arvensis* from Japan.

Cotton Seed Oil.—There is not much doing, as the new oil comes slowly in the market. Summer refined is 38c. (£24) for prime: good is 34c. (£20 10/-).

Ashes.—Potash Black is quoted first sort 4¼ (19/9); Pearls 6c. (23/3).

Turpentine has been steady at the recent advance; in cases for export the price is 42c. (1/8¾) per American gallon.

Resin.—No business reported for Australia for three weeks. F $1 50c. (6/2), G $1 55c. (6/5), are present quotations.

MARKET NOTES.

Kauri Gum Statistics.

Mr. H. P. Barber, Auckland, has issued the following circular in reference to the gum supplies:—

	tons.
Stock in London, September 30, 1886	902
Waimea, arrived September 29, but not included in above	167
Shipments from Auckland to arrive in London previous to March 1, 1887:—	
Gazelle, sailed June 25	75
Tongariro, sailed July 7. (Arrived in London, and quantity included in stock).	
Halcione, sailed direct from Kaipara, July 13 ..	85
Rimutaka, sailed August 30 (exclusive of American shipments)	63
Coptic, sailed September 5	14
Ruapehu, sailed September 17	30
Lutterworth, sailed October 21	241
Kaikoura, sailed November 18 (exclusive of American shipments	73
	1,740
By the Rimtaka and Kaikoura, to go direct to consumers, and not taken into stocks	66
	1,674
October 1, 1886, to March 1, 1887—Deliveries at the average per month, based on sales, January-September 246 tons, say 5 months at 246 tons per month	1,230
Probable stock, March 1, 1887	444

Stocks in London, 1886.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
March 2	2119.	1174.	853	579	672	964

Owing to the demand for wool freights the London steamers decline to take any gum before March 10 next, so that no gum can arrive by steamer before April 10, 1887. The Alastor, for London, to sail in a day or two, only takes some 85 tons; and the Waitangi, to sail about December 27, will take say 150 or 200 tons.

Since last June the price of Kauri has risen about £10 a ton for ordinary sorts, or equivalent to about £33,000 a year on the exports from Auckland.

Barry's Tricopherous.

On and after this date the New Zealand and Australian markets for Barry's Tricopherous will be open; the exclusive arrangements made by the American proprietors expired with the year. The prices are: 25 gross lots $20 per gross, 10 gross lots $21 per gross, 5 gross lots $22 per gross. No orders are taken for less than 5 gross lots. Shipping charges are to be added.

The Chemists' & Druggists' Diary,

1887.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to intimate to those of our friends who have written us asking for extra copies of our Diary, that owing to the recent large additions to our subscription list, the whole of our stock of Diaries has been exhausted, so that at present we are unable to supply any copies.

We have, however, cabled to our London office for a further good supply, and if the whole issue was not exhausted before our cablegram arrived, we hope shortly to hear that more Diaries are on the way, so as to enable us to fill all present and future orders.

MARTIN'S
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES!
THE BEST AND PUREST.
PREPARED ONLY BY
MARTIN & PLEASANCE,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
85 Collins Street East, Melbourne.

THE MARVELLOUS (DANISH) HEALING PLASTER!

DURING the short time this Plaster has been before the Public in these colonies, it has been proved to be what it professes. Testimonials of a most encouraging character have been received, and therefore the Proprietor has much pleasure, and every confidence, in recommending it to all in the Trade.

Great pains have been taken to present it in an attractive style, so that it is not only useful, but adds to the ornamental, in a Chemist's window. Each Plaster, with instructions in the English and Danish languages, is enclosed in a neat cardboard box bearing the label here shown.

Retail price, 1s. 6d.
Wholesale, per doz., 12s. 6d.

Wholesale firms liberally dealt with. Specially advantageous terms to large Buyers.

Liberal supply of Counter Bills, with Testimonials.

All Orders and Communications to be addressed to the Wholesale Agents—

SINCLAIR & CO.,
67 CHANCERY LANE, MELBOURNE.

Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.,

NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Head Office and Factory, DUNEDIN.

BRANCH HOUSES:

High Street, CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.
Hunter Street, WELLINGTON, ,,
Shortland Street, AUCKLAND, ,,

Patent and Proprietary Medicines Agency.

R. AYRES,

TARANAKI STREET, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

WHOLESALE DEPOT for the whole of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, for

NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

Send for Terms, Price List, &c. A good supply of Advertising Matter, Show Cards, &c. Try our

KOROMIKO DYSENTERY SYRUP,

A never failing Remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BELTS, BRUSHES, &c. Dr. NICHOL'S SOAP, &c. Dr. VAUGHAN'S CORN CURE. KING'S HOP BITTERS. Dr. LANE'S CATARRH CURE, &c., &c.

FRANCIS LONGMORE,

CHEMIST,

138 BOURKE STREET EAST,

AND CORNER OF FLINDERS AND KING STREETS,

MELBOURNE.

Importer of all the Newest Remedies.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CHARLES AGER ATKIN,

41 & 43 Errol Street, North Melbourne.

ATKIN'S QUININE WINE.

A Large Sale is now Established for this Wine.

AGENTS WANTED.

Show Cards and Counter Bills on application.

Gold Medal Wine Exhibition, 1884. Silver Medal Jubilee Exhibition, 1884-5.

All Wholesale Houses Agents.

UNRIVALLED
Offord's Green Oils

For CURING HORSES of Sore Shoulders, Backs, or Broken Knees, or Wounds of any kind.

Offord's Black Oils

Make the Lame to Walk.

Offord's White Oils

Cure all Swellings, Bruises, or Stiff Joints.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, MELBOURNE.

TOOGOOD'S INHALERS

DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S

Oro Nasal Steam Inhaler

(PATENTED). FIG. 317.

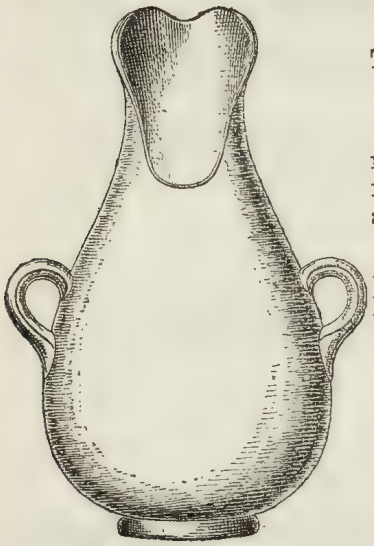

FIG. 317.

The advantages of this Inhaler are:—

1. Simplicity and Cleanliness.

2. The application of the vapour, simple or medicated, to the membranes not only of the mouth and throat, but also of the nostrils and air passages generally.

3. Perfect ease of inhalation, contrasting with the efforts required in the use of Oral Inhalers in general.

PRESS OPINIONS.

For the relief of Asthma, Hay Fever, &c., this Inhaler offers particular advantages.—*British Medical Journal*, October 25, 1884.

It is an improvement on the old kinds.—*Chemist and Druggist*, November 15, 1884.

This Inhaler has much to commend it to popular use.—*Knowledge*, November, 28, 1884.

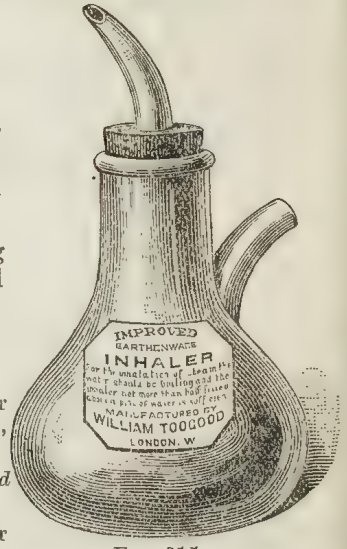

FIG. 315.

Dr. SPENCER THOMSON'S

ORO NASAL STEAM INHALER

White Earthenware	... ...	33/- per doz.
Terra Cotta	... ...	48/- ,,

IMPROVED ORAL INHALERS.

Marbled, as Fig. 315	... ...	32/- per doz.
White, as Fig. 316	... ...	21/- ,,

Specialities:

COVERED POTS for Cold Cream and Tooth Paste, with Customer's name and address burnt in Sketches and Designs given by our Agent, free of charge.

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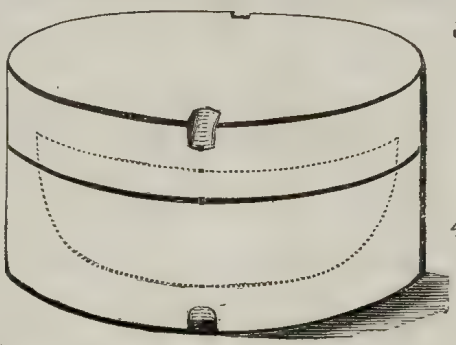

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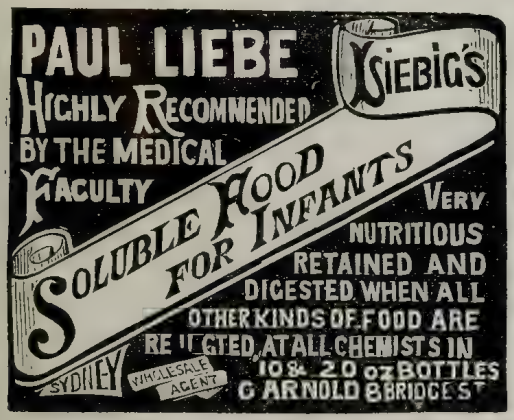

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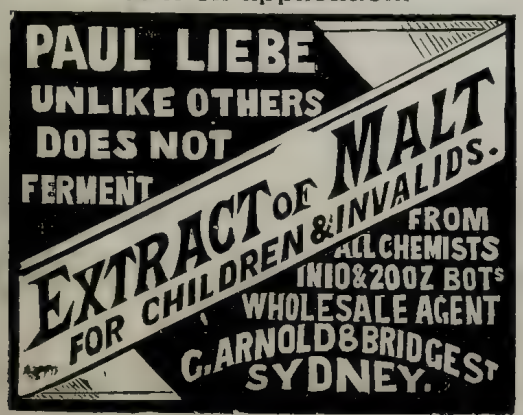

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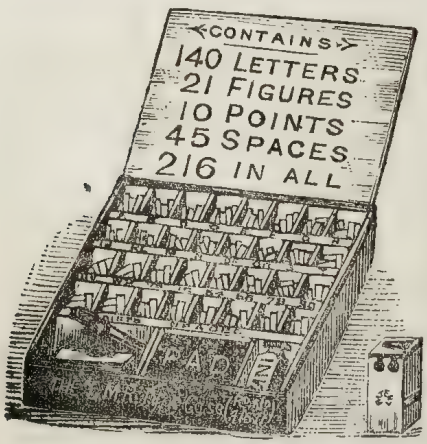

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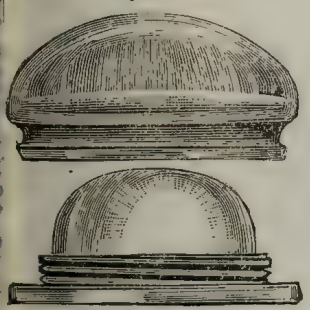

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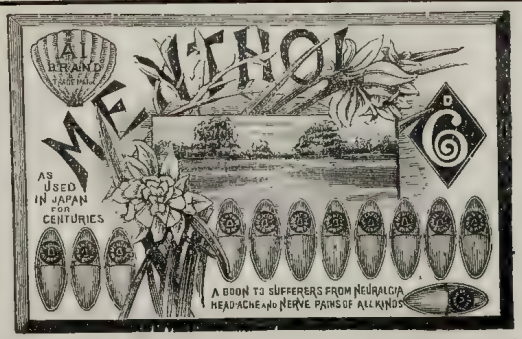

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A strictly Intercolonial Journal.

Published on the 1st of each Month in direct association with

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(Established in London, 1859,)

22 NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.
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All subscribers and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, in addition to this journal, are entitled to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the English journal with which this is associated.

We shall be obliged if notice of irregularity or failure in the arrival of either journal is sent to our publisher, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne, or to the Secretary of the Society in question.

It will be a convenience in many ways if all Subscriptions, except those paid through British houses, are paid through this office.

TASMANIA.

Our Mr. F. W. Bridges left Melbourne on January 31 on a visit to Tasmania, and will be glad to hear from anyone wishing to see him on the business of this Journal. Letters can be addressed "c/o Post-office," either "Launceston" or "Hobart."

ENGLISH ASSISTANT, arriving at Melbourne on February 2nd, will be glad to enter into an engagement. Accustomed to high-class Dispensing and Retail. Excellent testimonials. CHAS. COOPER, care of publisher THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Editorial Notes.

FIGHTING THE STORES.

On another page we give a special report of the case of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria against the Equitable Co-operative Society, Collins-street east, Melbourne, as a result of which a penalty of 20s. and £2 2s. was inflicted on the Co-operative Society. The offence was the carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist without being duly registered. The Pharmacy Board have carried this case through to the end, and are to be congratulated on the result. The case was recognised as a test, and at this point it will be well to take stock of the advantages gained by the litigation.

In the case of the Equitable Co-operative Society the result is a decisive victory to the Pharmacy Board. It will be remembered that the Society announced by advertisement in December that the pharmaceutical business was being transferred to the dispenser, who had conducted the branch from the commencement. Apparently the managers and the dispenser have been unable to come to terms, for the latter has resigned, and the Society will entirely discontinue dispensing for the time being. We are now able to wish Mr J. C. Goold every prosperity, and trust that this step may turn out the wisest he has ever taken. Those who feel least kindly towards him will do well to remember that there were over a hundred applications for the post to which he was appointed.

As regards the Federal Co-operative Society, we learn that it does not, as we supposed, confine its transactions to its own members, but is open to the public. But some weeks ago—before the trial in the Supreme Court, we believe—the business was definitely sold to the dispenser, who under certain conditions carries it on on his own account, but at prices agreed upon by himself and the Society. The business is small but growing.

The Mutual Stores is in a different position, in importance, standing, and amount of business done. The management claim that they are not on the same footing as the other stores; they deal only with their members, and are more conservative in their methods of business even to the avoidance of advertisements. They have been established many years, and have endeavoured to comply with the law. But the prosecution of the Equitable Society and the way in which it has been endeavoured to apply the result to them have caused a certain amount of irritation. The action of the Pharmacy Board is said to have been a good advertisement, and applications for shares have greatly increased. Moreover, it is stated that the dispensing business has suddenly grown about twenty-five to thirty per cent. as compared with last year. The total drug business has also much increased; the returns for the month of December, 1886, were £624, as compared with £530 in December, 1885. We can also give the following figures for weeks ending on the dates given in 1885 and 1886:—December 11, £114, £139; December 25, £74, £135; January 8, £103, £108; January 15, £128, £160. It is evident that so far the Stores have not suffered. The management of the Mutual Stores, however, are not at all disposed to follow the example of the

Equitable Stores. They propose, on the other hand, unless their feeling of irritation is allayed, to extend their business in that direction, and compete not only for Melbourne but also for the whole of Victoria. There is a shop adjacent to the store which happens to be the property of the Company; this is to be fitted up as a pharmacy and let to a registered chemist or chemists. The Company will find capital at something over 10 per cent. interest secured on the stock, &c., and will fix the terms at which the dispensing and retail business is to be conducted—namely, about 25 per cent. below ordinary retail prices. The chemist's income will depend on the profits he can make over and above the interest charged by the Stores for capital. Good judges are doubtful where the profits will come in. The step proposed will involve an expense for rental of at least £300 to £400 annually; when working expenses and interest on capital are added one cannot be quite certain how the dispenser is to "make wages." Possibly it will be found that there is no rush of applicants for the new post. We trust there may not be. If any qualified chemist is appointed he must expect the illwill of all his fellow-craftsmen.

A CHEMISTS' DEFENCE FUND.

A circular, which is copied under our Victorian news, has been distributed to all registered chemists in Victoria. The scheme has been under discussion for some months in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and at its last meeting the circular in question was submitted and approved. But it is sent out by the Pharmacy Board, which seems to some extent an irregularity.

The circular states that, although over 300 prosecutions for the sale of prohibited articles have been instituted by the Board, the result has almost always been a pecuniary loss, as the fines and costs have not paid the expenses of prosecution. The Government considering that the Pharmacy Act is for the protection of chemists, as much as of the public, declines to provide funds for the prosecution of these illegal dealers beyond the £300 or £400 already allotted to the expenses of the Board. "Under these circumstances the 'Board' have had under consideration the best means of coping with the difficulty." Whatever the Board may have done, it is certain that the discussion has been in the Council.

The way out of the difficulty is that chemists should contribute a small annual amount for the purpose of indemnifying the Board against loss in carrying out prosecutions.

The contention of the circular is perfectly just. The Board cannot expect to get sufficient costs awarded to it to cover the expense of prosecutions in all parts of the colony. If chemists desire these prosecutions to be carried on they must be prepared to pay for them, and the subscription of 10s. per annum, as suggested, is not excessive.

At the same time it is our duty to point out that in England it has been found advantageous to place the management of the defence funds under the control of an association distinct from the educational and certificate-granting body. Of course whether the Pharmacy Board or the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society administers the fund in Victoria, it will still be under the control of the body of chemists, as the members of both are elected. But it is still for the consideration of chemists if they are sufficiently satisfied with the past administration of the Pharmacy Act to be prepared to place further funds in the hands of the present managers, or if they prefer a fresh policy.

POISON LEGISLATION IN QUEENSLAND.

Queensland enjoys the distinction of being the only colony in which there is no restriction on the sale of poisons.

It is true that in some of the other colonies the law is very defective, but, nevertheless, there is a law. Tasmania, the last to obtain legislation on this matter, has secured a very good act, and in South Australia there is a desire to move for an amendment of their act, which, dating from 1862, six years before any act existed in Great Britain, has not the advantage of the later experience embodied in more recent acts.

Queensland has not allowed the subject to sleep. In 1884 the Hon. P. Macpherson introduced a bill for regulating the sale and use of poisons. It was never much discussed, was postponed two or three times, and died a natural death about six weeks after it was introduced.

The provisions of the bill are very similar to those of the acts in force in the other colonies. On pages 247 and 248 of our journal for November last we printed the text of the Tasmanian bill, and those who are sufficiently interested in the matter to look at those pages will gather the complete text of the Queensland Bill with hardly a verbal alteration by reading the sections of the Tasmanian bill specified below.

The Queensland bill is copied from that of New South Wales, and some of the provisions relating to the establishment of a Pharmacy Board in that colony have crept into the draft in section 14, where the Governor-in-Council is empowered to make regulations "for the registration of persons claiming to be registered as chemists and druggists (in the event of sufficient regulations in that behalf not being made by the said board)." The schedule is copied from the New South Wales Act and the provision of the Act, adopted also in Tasmania, forbidding the sale of vermin killers except to householders, appears as section 4. This provision, in view of the great number of deaths from poisoning by "rough on rats," seems judicious, if it is impossible to abolish the provision excluding patent and proprietary articles and vermin killers from the operation of the Act.

The numbers at the commencement of the paragraphs are those of the sections in the Queensland Bill, the numbers at the end indicate the corresponding section in the Tasmanian Bill.

2. On Sale of poison specified in the first part of schedule A. Entry thereof to be made in a book. 5.
3. Restrictions as to sale of any poison specified in the first part of Schedule A. 8.
4. Sale of poison for the destruction of vermin to be made only to householders. 9.
5. Arsenic and strychnine must be coloured. 7.
6. Penalties for offences under this Act. 11.
7. Sales of any poison medicines or by wholesale dealers excepted. 14
8. Substances named in first schedule to be deemed poisons. 2.
9. Unqualified persons not allowed to sell poisons.

[N.B.—The wording of the last part of section 9 and of section 10 is different from that usually employed and is as follows:—

"And the Secretary of the said Board shall keep a register of the names and places of abode of all persons who have received a certificate under this section."

10. No person shall receive a certificate unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Board that he has been duly admitted a Pharmaceutical Chemist by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or a member or Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Halls of London or Dublin, or has received a certificate as a duly medical practitioner, or is entitled to be certified such by law, or unless he be a person who shall at the time of the passing of the Act be carrying on business as a chemist and druggist in Queensland.

"Provided always that in places remote from large towns any person who shall produce a certificate, according to schedule B, from a legally qualified medical practitioner and a police magistrate that he is a fit and proper person to be allowed to sell poisons in such place, shall receive a certificate as a dealer in poison."

This section is from the New South Wales Act.]

11. Rules to be observed in the sale of poisons. 6.
12. Persons selling contrary to Act to be liable to a penalty of twenty pounds. 11 paragraph 2. This clause partly repeats clause 6.
13. Governor-in-Council may direct the names of unfit persons to be erased from the register. 12.
14. Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the sale of poisons. 13.
15. Owners of poisons not to leave them about unlabelled under a penalty. 10.
16. Appeal allowed to District Court. This section is not in other Acts except N.S.W.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

The article by Mr. W. Sutherland, which is continued in this issue, and the remarks of Mr. W. Field, which we print at its conclusion, give information which should be of great value to many of our readers. The publication of The Art of Pharmacy in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for the current year comes very opportunely, and we call the attention of all would-be Eucalyptus distillers to the information there given.

The illustration on page 130 of the Diary includes at the right hand a still and condenser which would suit admirably for Eucalyptus. Steam would not be required. Any ordinary copper fitted with a false bottom and a tinned iron still-head and worm with a barrel for condenser would suit very well. Figure 37 on page 139 is what is used by the peasantry in France for distilling, and it seems a good idea for Eucalyptus work. In working without steam what the operator has to take care of is to prevent the leaves touching the bottom of the boiling vessel, and that there is only enough water to send up a constant current of steam through the leaves, which of course carries the oil with it. The prevention of all burning is a very important point, for if dumosa leaves are under treatment, and care is used, the first distillation will be in the best condition and no further treatment will be needed. We will refer to this point again.

Now as to the most profitable species for treatment. From Mr. Field's remarks it will be seen that there is a demand for dumosa oil among soap makers, for which there is no corresponding supply. It is stated that most of the dumosa oil on the market is a mixture of dumosa and amygdalina oils. A sample of dumosa oil sent to England by Mr. J. Braddock of Adelaide has been submitted to Mr. Field, who declares it just what he wants.

Amygdalina oil is equal to dumosa oil for industrial purposes, and some think it better so far as odour is concerned. Much of the oil of both kinds now on the market has been redistilled. This process separates much of the heavier constituents, and it so happens that these bodies contain most of the odorous principles, and at the same time are some what antiseptic.

It will be among soap makers that an immediate sale for Eucalyptus oil will be found. If small makers turn their attention to it they should distil dumosa oil; probably their best plan would be to send their supplies to an agent in one of the capitals. Anyone who could supply a few cwt. at a time might communicate with Mr. Field with advantage. These oils will not be used for pharmaceutical purposes.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The election of the Council of this Society is fast approaching, and the candidates' names are already being mentioned. The ballot for retirement has thrown out Messrs. Harrison, Hooper, and Kingsland. It is understood that Mr. Harrison will offer himself for re-election. Mr. Hooper intends to retire. Mr. Kingsland's intentions are unknown to us; but further changes in the Council are prognosticated. Mr. Bowen has announced his intention to retire from both Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Council. He is now living at a distance from Melbourne and finds himself unable to devote to the affairs of these bodies the attention which he feels they deserve. His connection with the Society dates almost from its birth, and he has served as Councillor and President for more than ten years. There is a further possibility that another gentleman who has seats both on the Board and Council may resign the latter office to devote his attention to other public duties.

The gentlemen mentioned for the two certain vacancies are Mr. C. Pleasance and Mr. H. W. Potts. Requisitions signed by most of the influential pharmacists in Melbourne have been presented to these gentlemen. Mr. Potts has intimated his compliance with the request. His record shows that he is a born public man. Ipswich, Brisbane, Chiltern, all bear testimony to his useful work. He has plenty of faith in the future of pharmacy, and is not inclined to reserve all his efforts to filling his own pocket.

Mr. Pleasance has not yet arrived at a decision. He is well known in Melbourne, and indeed all over the colony. He is on the directorate of several building societies, is an active member of the Committee of the Melbourne Cricket Club, and is a square-headed, far-seeing man. There is a hint that his homœopathic principles may prejudice some against him, but we should be much readier to believe this of Britons than of the broader minds of Victorians.

For the doubtful vacancies hinted at above the names of Mr. Andrews, of St. Kilda, and Mr. William Blackett, of Williamstown, have been mentioned. Mr. Andrews nine years ago was a student at the School of Pharmacy, and if elected will be the first of his race to attain to a seat at the Council-table. He has shown his metal as a public character at Ararat, where he has been in business.

Mr. William Blackett, of Williamstown, is, we believe, twin brother to Mr. C. R. Blackett, and has a good record.

It would be hard to say that the Council will gain by any of

the changes foreshadowed, but it will certainly not lose. We should like indeed to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," without instituting any doubtful comparisons.

THE QUEENSLAND POSTAL RATES.

Our subscribers in Queensland have been subjected this month to considerable annoyance, owing to a surcharge of 2s. 6d. on the diaries posted to them from this office. That is to say, while the other colonies accepted and delivered diaries for a charge of 10d., Queensland requires 4s. for the same service. We hear from the Postal Department of Queensland that it declined to recognise a rate of book postage in force in Victoria, and refuses to accept packets paid at any other rate than that which was undoubtedly agreed to at the Intercolonial Conference of 1873 as the intercolonial packet rate. Eighteen seventy-three!—This is sublime. We wonder where else the postal rates remain what they were in 1873. Fourteen years has seen the population of Queensland nearly trebled, but still the postal rates are to remain unaltered.

Further, while other colonies will recognise as a newspaper a publication of a certain kind, whatever may be its weight, Queensland declares that her citizens shall not receive at a time more than four ounces of such literature without paying sixteen times the amount that any other colony charges.

This is a comparatively small matter to us, but when it is multiplied by the population of Queensland, it becomes large in the aggregate. It is a tax in restraint of knowledge; it puts Queenslanders at a disadvantage with other colonists.

It is not likely that the Department would long resist the combined pressure of our subscribers even, and we invite them each and all to complain of the annoyance and isolation inflicted upon them by these antiquated regulations. If any of our subscribers who have not yet done so will communicate with us, we will refund the charge which has been made. We have communicated with all of them, but some seem to have overlooked the notice.

THE PARCELS POST TO LONDON.

Some of our readers may not be acquainted with the advantages offered by the Parcels Post over the usual forwarding agencies. Here is one experience. A parcel forwarded from London to Sydney through an agent was charged 8s. 6d. plus duty; the postal charge would have been 3s. The agent charged 1s. 3d. for insurance of £2. Another was charged 9s., insurance for £4, being set down at 2s. 9d., but reduced before despatch to 9d. The postal charge would have been 5s. We have had much experience with small parcels, and find that compared with forwarding agents the Parcels Post saves much delay, and about half the expense. By post prompt delivery can be depended on; by agents delivery any time within a fortnight after arrival is accepted with gratitude.

LAW OF PAYMENT.

It is a common error, says the *Mercantile and Bankruptcy Gazette*, that a creditor is bound to demand payment from his debtor before he can sue him for his debt. This is not so; there is no need for any such demand, and, on the contrary, it is the duty of the debtor to seek out his creditor and pay, or tender, him the sum owing. Of course creditors do send in their accounts, and often send their collectors for the money; but they are under no legal obligation to either the one or the other. If the term of credit has expired, a creditor can take proceedings for the recovery of his debt without any other demand than the action itself, although, where the costs are in the judge's discretion, he might, in such a case, disallow them to a creditor so acting. If a debtor pleads payment, the *onus* of proving the fact falls upon him. Unless a bill, note, or cheque is taken as cash, it is really accepted by the creditor as a conditional payment, by which his right of action for the debt is suspended until the instrument arrives at maturity and is dishonoured. As to the appropriation of payments, the party paying has the right, in the first instance, to appropriate the money as he likes to such items or such portions of the account as he designates. But if he does not so appropriate it, then the creditor may apply it as he thinks fit, either at once or any subsequent period. If neither party appropriate the payments, the law will generally apply them to the discharge of antecedent debts in the order in which they stand.

NOVELTIES IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED.

We desire to call the attention of importers and manufacturers, in all the colonies, to the fact that we are always glad to notice any genuine novelties they may have been imported or produced. No charge is made for such notices.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

In connection of the Postal Information given in our Diary for 1887 we have to add that since the commencement of the year it has been arranged that Postal cards, at the rate of one penny each, shall be interchangeable in the Australasian colonies, with the exception of New Zealand. Victoria receives these post cards from other colonies, but cannot despatch them till Parliament has been consulted.

The mails by the Messageries Maritimes to Mauritius, Marseilles, and London, will start three days earlier than noted in the Diary.

In telegraphic rates a change will be made by the Cape York lines in Queensland. The uniform rate of 1s. per ten words will be maintained over the land lines from any part of that colony, but an extra charge of 2s. will be exacted for messages to Thursday Island—the rate to that place being 3s. for the first ten words, and 3d. each succeeding word.

Euphorbia Drummondii

This plant is somewhat variable, and the illustration given in our last issue shows the leaves larger than they appear in some specimens. The leaves are occasionally obovate. In some cases, but not all, the stalks and lower surface of the leaves are purplish; but the milky juice characteristic of the *Euphorbiaceæ* is one of the best means of distinguishing it from plants with which it is likely to be confounded. Specimens of the plant deposited with us by Dr. Reid can be seen at this office. From an article on another page it will be seen that Dr. Reid considers his results confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian of New South Wales. When sheep eat the plant the drumine paralyses the sensory nerves of the stomach, thus putting a stop to digestion, and indirectly producing hoven. The properties of drumine seem so well adapted to many purposes that we are surprised no chemist has yet taken up the manufacture. Had attention been called to a native plant in England or America, as it has been called here, two months would certainly not have been allowed to pass before the active principle had been placed on the market.

Journals for Societies.

Criticism or approval from without is always instructive. It may not be known to our readers that the journalists in the United Kingdom have formed an association. One of the first thoughts was naturally a journal of their own; there was a vigorous discussion on the subject, during which the Chairman said he had all along held the opinion that, as an Association, they should have nothing to do with bringing out a journal. If they had a journal of their own it would naturally be, more or less, one-sided. He thought they had better be criticised, and that criticism came better from a source outside their own control. He doubted whether the Association would be better served by its own journal than it now was by the journal in existence. These views seemed to have been endorsed by the meeting, which referred the whole matter to the executive committee.

We have now received a small supply of the

Reading Cases

for

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

and can supply them to our readers at two shillings each, post paid to all colonies, except Queensland, where they will cost two shillings and sixpence post paid. The postage amounts to sixpence in all.

colonies but Queensland, and the balance of the increase over the price in England is due to freight and duty and other expenses.

The cases hold thirteen weekly issues, corresponding to half a volume. Orders will be filled in rotation.

The Adelaide Exhibition. The New South Wales Commission will receive applications for space till March 31, the Victorian Commission till March 1. The latter Commission will visit Geelong and Ballarat on Feb. 2, Castlemaine and Sandhurst the following week, and other districts later.

The Centennial International Exhibition. A good start has been made during the month. The Royal Commission has been appointed under the Presidency of the Chief Justice, Mr. Higinbotham, with special provision for expenditure. Mr. G. T. A. Lavater, accountant for the Victorian Railway Department, has been appointed secretary at a salary of £1250 a year. The Commission consists of men of great influence and experience. A room at the Melbourne Town Hall has been placed at the disposal of the Commission as a city office, but the chief offices will be at the Exhibition building.

Date. The Sydney Intercolonial or Imperial Exhibition will be opened in January 1888, the Paris International Exposition on May 5, 1889, so the Melbourne International has been fixed for August 1888, closing on January 31st, 1889.

Scope and Plans. At a meeting of the Commission on January 25, it was resolved that the exhibition should be a live one, and that inventors and others should be invited to show the process of making as well as the finished articles.

Also that spaces be not charged for, and that power be reserved to the Commissioners to reduce the space allotted to any exhibitor.

That motive power be granted to exhibitors free, but that power be reserved to the Commissioners to reduce amoun asked for, or a charge for a certain amount if they consider the same necessary.

It is to be open at night, and close estimates of the expense by Hon. W. M. K. Vale show that the expense will be nearer £100,000 than the £25,000 alloted by Government.

F.C.S. Quite a little colony of Australians have been elected Fellows of the Chemical Society of London during the past month. Among them are Mr. C. R. Blackett, Mr. J. B. L. Mackay, Mr. Edward Lloyd Marks, all of Melbourne; Mr. Edwin Quayle, and Mr. H. A. Bruce Leipner, of Sydney.

Musk Scented Gnats. To the long list of sources of musk must be added a kind of gnat, order Hemiptera, class Reduvidæ, genus Amulius, *Stol* which is so common in the bush at times as to fill the air with a musky odour. The source of the odour has hitherto been an enigma, but has at last been traced by Mr. A. Alder, of Caloundra, Queensland, and the insects classed by Mr. Tryon of the Brisbane Museum.

The Botfly and Ox Warbles. A writer in *Nature* points out that positive proof has been given showing that the annual loss from warbles on cattle, from the botfly, largely exceeds two to three million pounds sterling, in the United Kingdom alone. As these swellings are called "health lumps" or "thriving bumps" by many stock owners, chemists may make themselves useful by pointing out *that each warble has a large maggot un der it*, feeding on the juices of the hide or flesh. Get stock owners to examine their beasts or the hides immediately after removal. They will be surprised at the number of warbles, and will readily estimate the injury they must cause. The Report of the Royal Agricultural Society on the subject, states that mercurial ointment or carbolised oil, applied by a careful man, are efficacious remedies. M'Dougall's preparation is safe in all hands, destroys the maggots and can be used later on as a wash, to prevent the attacks of the flies. A pamphlet issued by J. C. Jack, Grange publishing works, Edinburgh, gives full details of the history, life, prevention, and losses caused by this pest.

The Chemists and Druggists' Diary 1887. In consequence of the great number of new subscribers to our journals both at home and in the colonies, we shall be quite unable to supply the Diary for the current year. Had the increase in our subscription list assumed ordinary proportions our cablegram would have ensured a further supply Our home office sent us a hundred and fifty copies in addition to the number mentioned in the latest advices they had received, as to the number of our subscribers, but these have all been absorbed, and we are unable to supply copies of the Diary to new subscribers. The Treatise on The Art of Pharmacy has, however, been reprinted. A supply of these will reach us by an early mail, and a copy will be presented to all whose subscriptions commenced in January, who will also be entitled to "The Chemists and Druggists' Diary, 1888."

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.

By Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. & Ph.D., F.R.S.

(*Continued.*)

Templetonia Battii.

Glabrous; branchlets rigid, very spreading, cylindrical, spinescent; leaves none; flowers solitary or two together, very small, nearly sessile; bractlets much connate, very short, rounded-blunt; lower lobe of the calyx lanceolar-semiovate the four other lobes deltoid and shorter, the two uppermost the smallest but distinct, all slightly ciliated; upper petal about twice as long as the calyx, almost renate, somewhat exceeding the others; anthers roundish and ovate; style thick, very short; fruit almost elliptical, slightly pointed, not stipitate; valves rather convex; seeds ripening one or two, dark-greenish; strophiole pale, fringed.

Near Eucla; D. Batt.

This species differs from T. egena principally in its short pungent and divergent, also less furrowed branchlets, in not spicate and somewhat smaller flowers, in the upper petal being comparatively broader, in shorter less slender style, in rather smaller less oblique fruits and in seeds of much less size, the strophiole however being quite as large, with longer lobes. As regards carpologic characteristics our new species comes nearer to T. sulcata; but the ovary is often six-ovulate, and the strophiole deeply cleft into narrow lobes. Irrespective of this the branchlets are less elongated and not broadly compressed, by which means the aspect of the plant becomes very different.

T. egena was gathered during Mr. Lindsay's last survey-expedition by Lieutenant Dittrich on the Alberga; on the Upper Ashburton-river, by the Chevalier Ernest Giles; on the Finke River, by Rev. H. Kempe; on the Lachlan River, by F. v. Mueller. In habit it resembles Comesperma scoparium.

T. aculeata was found on the Flinders-Ranges by Professor Tate; between the Lachlan and Darling-rivers by Mr. G. Day.

T. Muelleri was collected between the Loddon and Campaspe by Mr. Nancarrow; at Kingdon-Ponds by Miss H. Carter; on the Macquarrie-River, by Mr. Betche; on the Loddon, by Mr. D'Alton; on the Logan-River, by the Rev. B. Scortechini.

T. sulcata occurs on the Irwin River, (F. von Mueller.)

T. retusa was brought from Yorke's Peninsula by Dr. Schmid, from Venus Bay by Mr. T. Clode. It occurs with very pale flowers (J. E. Brown) and with fruits fully 3 inches long.

Nematophyllum Hookeri cannot be included in the genus Templetonia on account of its compound often trifoliate leaves and the form of its calyx. It has been brought from Eva-Downs by Lieut. Dittrich.

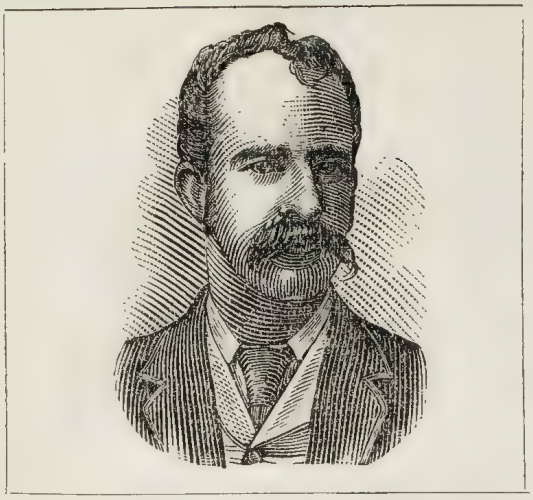
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A Hospital is to be erected at Roebourne, at a cost of £2,088.

Mr. G. Stone has been appointed dispenser at the Colonial Hospital, Perth.

Dr. J. C. Geo. Jurs, late of Goondiwindi, Queensland, has removed to Perth.

THE NEW PRESIDENTS.



Henry Sadler, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

C. H. Fletcher Yeo, President of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Examination of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales was held on January 20 and 21, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Seven candidates presented themselves and the following were the papers set:—

The following are the questions given at the examinations on January 20 and 21.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner .. .. .. James Mayne, F.R.M.S.

1. Alum.—State source and explain formation.
2. Give the formulæ of Red, Yellow, and Black oxides of Mercury. State the mode of formation of each, employing equations.
3. Iodine.—Whence obtained, by what process is it isolated, and state properties.
4. Nitric Acid.—Describe how the official acid is prepared, and state properties.
5. Citric Acid.—State how prepared, giving equations; state tests for citrates, and how tartrates are separated from citrates.
6. Gallic Acid.—How prepared. By what reaction is Gallic distinguished from Tannic Acid.
7. Describe the various pieces of apparatus used in volumetric determinations.
8. Describe the operations included in the estimation of the strength of Bleaching Powder.
9. Explain the volumetric method of estimating the strength of aqueous solutions of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Candidates will be required to pass a practical examination in Chemistry, and also possess an elementary knowledge of the properties of light, electricity, heat and magnetism.

In the practical examination the candidates were taken singly and after the practical testing, etc., were asked to explain the uses of various kinds of chemical apparatus, and were examined orally and at some length on a variety of subjects connected with chemist and chemical physics.

Twenty-four specimens of salts were also given for recognition.

BOTANY.

Examiner .. .. .. James Mayne, F.R.M.S.

1. Define the following:—Cell, Vessel, Stoma, Exogenous, Endogenous, Rhizome, Bulb, Corm.
2. Describe the characteristic venation of the leaves of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants.
3. Describe the different kinds of woody tissue, and mention the plants and parts of plants in which they are respectively found.
4. Of what does the food of plants consist, and how is it taken up?
5. What are the distinguishing characters of the following natural orders:—Rosaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ?

Candidates will be subject to a practical examination in Botany.

PHARMACY.

Examiner .. .. .. Bozon F. Bozon, M.P.S.

1. Write out fully in Latin, using words instead of signs for the quantities, the following:—

℞.—

Mercury, ℔ iv; Sulphuric Acid, fʒxxiss; Chloride of Sodium, ℔ iss. Boil 2 lbs of the Mercury with the Acid until the dry bisulphate of Mercury remains; rub this, when it has cooled, with 2 lbs. of the Mercury in an earthen mortar, so that they may be well mixed; then add the Chloride, and rub together until globules can no longer be seen; then sublime. Rub the sublimate into a very fine powder, and carefully wash with distilled water, and dry.

2 (*a*) Give the weight of an ounce of Spirit of which the specific gravity is ·838.

(*b*) The measure of 2½ lbs. of syrup, s.g. 1·335.

(*c*) Also of 1 lb. of Castor Oil, s.g. ·941.

(*d*) How much rectified Spirit must be added to 26 oz. 3 dm. 40 m, of Spirit 5 under proof to make it proof?

(*e*) In reducing measures to weights or weights to measures what must ever be remembered?

3. (*a*) What is an alkaloid?

(*b*) Which is the only one of the Opium Alkaloids commonly used in Medicines; give the simplest process for its preparation.

4. Give the doses of and antidotes to Argent Nitr. Strychnine, Phosphorus, Pilocarpinæ Nitras, Chloral Hydrate, Gelsemium.

5. With what are the following incompatible? Acid. Hydrocyan., Acid. Citric., Magnesiæ Sulphas, Potass. Iodidi, Argent. Nitr., Potass. Permang.

6. State the kind of Medicinal Substances with which it would be proper to use the following Pill Excipients, Water, Syrup, Glycerine, Soap, Castor Oil, Wax, Gum Tragacanth, Conf. Rosæ, Camphor, Kaolin.

7. (*a*) What preparations of Arsenic are officinal?

(*b*) Name the officinal liquids which contain Arsenic, and give the strength of each?

(*c*) What is the dose of Arsenious Acid?

(*d*) What is the Antidote for Arsenical poisoning?

8. (*a*) Give the officinal name with the ingredients and quantities to make half-a-pint Tinct. Sumbul, and Tinct. Cimicifugæ, also the ingredients and quantities which enter into the Composition of Pil. Scam. Co., Pil Conii Co., Pil. Scillæ. Co., Pil. Plumb. *cum.* Opio?

(*b*) What decomposition takes place in Pil Plumb. *c.* Opio?

9. Name the preparations containing Free Nitric Acid, Free Hydrochloric Acid, Free Phosphoric Acid.

10. What is meant by fractional distillation?

11. Of the following six liquids which are the best solvents for *Tannin*, viz.: Water, Absolute Alcohol, Chloroform, Glycerine, Absolute Ether, Boiling Water; place the solvents in the order of their solvent power, beginning with the best.

12. Write a Composition on the subject of percolation, treating the subject under the following heads:—

1. Definition. 2. History. 3. Principle of Action. 4. Advantages over Maceration.

The candidates were afterwards taken individually and examined orally in the B.P. doses, proportions of active ingredients, pharmaceutical processes, etc., and were also given a number of tinctures, compound powders, extracts, etc., for recognition.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner .. .. .. Bozon F. Bozon, M.P.S.

1. Read and criticise six prescriptions.
2. Dispense at counter:—

Mrs. Webb.

℞—

Liq. Ammon. Fort, ʒii
Ol. Amygd, ʒiv
Camphoræ, ʒj
Chlorofor, ʒij
Tinct. Opii, ʒiss.
Aquæ ad, ʒij
Misce. Ft. Linimentum.
Part. dolent. applicand.

3.

Mr. Johnson.

℞—

Ol. Morrhuæ, ʒiss
Syr. Tolut, ʒj
Æther Chlor., ʒij
Liq. Potass, ʒiij
Aq. Cinnam ad, ʒviii

Misce ft. mist. cujus sumat cochl. mag. j ter die post cibum.

4.

Miss. Jones.

Spread a Blister for left ear.

5.

Spread

Empl. Belladon. 5+6.

Candidates will be required to pass a practical examination in Pharmacy.

The candidates were examined orally as regards errors, overdoses, unusual quantities, methods of dispensing, etc., in the six prescriptions in Question I.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner .. .. .. T. B. Melhuish.

1. Recognise Specimens before you; give botanical name and natural order.
2. Name B.P. plants of Nat. order Atropaceæ.
   1. Belladona: what parts are used; give preparations and doses?
   2. What active principle does th drug contain?
   3. State its therapeutic uses.
   4. Name some narcotics of the B.P
3. Camphor. What is it? Bot. Name and natural order. What is its action and dose? Name preparations.
4. Lobelia. Give Bot. name and natural order. What part of the plant is used? What is the active principle? Name preparations and doses.
5. Spermaceti. What is it? Name of animal producing it. How is it procured and what preparations is it used in?
6. Cantharides. Give name and order. What part is used? Name preparations, doses, and uses.

Candidates will be required to pass a practical examination in Materia Medica.

The candidates had each an oral examination in Materia Medica, with recognition of specimens, botanical names, natural orders, characteristics of the true drug, adulterations and their characteristics, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner .. .. .. T. B. Melhuish.

1. Read and explain five autograph prescriptions.
2. Transcribe in full the following, and give directions in English.

℞—
Ac. Sulph. Arom., ʒijss
Syrup. Aurant., ʒj.
Dec. Cinchon., ad ʒvii
M. ft. Mist. Capt. part. sext. sec. q. q. hor ad suadat diminuen.
State quantity of Ac. Sulph. Arom. in each dose.

3. Transcribe in full—

℞—
Liq. Morph. Mur.
Sp. Chloroform.
Glycerin., aa ʒss
M. ft. gutt. Sign. ʒi ex. aq. p.r.n., tussi. vel. dolor. urgent. sum.
State quantity of Muriate of Morphia in each dose.

4. Transcribe in full—

℞—
Hydr. Chlor., gr. 1-12
P. Rhei. Co., gr. ½
Sacch. Lact., gr. ij
M. ft. pulv. D. t. d. no xij.
Sign. One powder three times a day in milk.
Write the directions in Latin.

5. Transcribe in full—

℞—
Ext. Coloc. Co., ʒi
Calomelan., gr. vj
Ext. Hyoscyam., gr. iv
M. ft. pil. vj Sign. Let the patient take two immediately, and repeat the dose every three hours until the bowels shall have acted sufficiently.
Write the directions in Latin.

6. Transcribe in full, using English weights—

℞—
Iodoform., 3, 0
Ungt. Cetac.
Vaselin. alb. aa 15, 0
Cumarin., 0, 3
M. ft. Ungt. Sign. nocte maneque utend.

One hundred marks were awarded for each paper, and fifty marks in each oral examination, it being compulsory for each candidate to obtain at least 50% in each paper and oral examination.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

John Walter Cook.
William Stephen Clifton.
Percival Evens.
William Schnockel.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board did not take place, but a special meeting was held on January 17th, the following members being present, viz:—Messrs. Sadler, Bozon, Thornton, Mayne, Abraham. Melhuish and M'Carthy. The President, Dr. M'Kay, and Dr. M'Laurin, were unable to be present, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Sadler.

Election of Examiner.

The Secretary and Registrar, Mr Pinhey, announced that the Board had been summoned specially in order to elect an Examiner in Materia Medica and Prescriptions, *vice* Mr. W. Larmer, resigned.

On the motion of Mr. Thornton, seconded by Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Melhuish was elected to fill the vacancy.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council was held on Jan. 4, the following gentlemen being present:—Mr Sadler, President, in the Chair, Messrs. Bozon, Mayne, M'Carthy, Melhuish, and the secretary, Mr. Pinhey.

New Councillor.

The President announced that he had appointed Mr. Edward Thornton to fill the vacany in the Council caused by the resignation of Mr. Larmer, such appointment to be until the next general meeting in June next. A discussion thereupon took place regarding the method of filling extraordinary vacancies in the Council, certain of the members expressing the opinion that all such vacancies should be filled by the vote of the Council generally, or at any rate that all the members should be consulted; it being at the same time explained that against Mr. Thornton personally no objection whatever was felt, but that it was desirable to place this matter on a better basis. On the other hand, it was contended that the bye-laws of the Society distinctly imposed the duty of filling extraordinary vacancies upon the President, and that he, and he alone, had the power to make such appointments. This view, however, was demurred to, and the discussion terminated without any definite or decisive settlement of the question at issue.

Upon taking his seat Mr. Thornton briefly returned his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

Concerning Appointment of Examiner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read, but before being confirmed Mr. Bozon announced that, with the consent of Mr. Mayne, he desired to withdraw the resolution moved by him, and seconded by Mr. Mayne, appointing Mr. Melhuish examiner in materia medica and prescriptions in the room of Mr. Larmer, resigned. Mr. Bozon went on to explain that on enquiry into the matter he had come to the conclusion that the Board of Pharmacy was the proper body to make the appointment, the examinations being strictly and in reality Board of Pharmacy examinations, and not the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations. This view of the matter was supported by Mr. Mayne, and a long discussion took place as to whether or not the Council had acted *ultra vires* in making the appointment. A considerable amount of doubt existing it was finally decided that the appointment had better be made jointly by the Pharmaceutical Society and the Board of Pharmacy, Mr. Melhuish thereupon tendering his resignation as the best way out of the difficulty.

The Official Organ.

The Secretary then read the new agreement with the proprietors of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, and *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, upon the latter journal becoming the official organ of the Society. The terms being considered very favourable to the Society, it was unanimously decided to ratify the agreement, which was accordingly done.

The application of the Editor of the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy to be furnished with reports of meetings of the Council, &c., was objected to, upon the ground that the Society having an official organ no necessity could be shown for supplying reports, &c., to another journal; the more especially as all the members of the Society received copies of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, whereas only three or four members were likely to see the Australian Journal of Pharmacy. A proposal to furnish the latter journal with reports on the first of each month was not agreed to, and ultimately the matter was postponed.

The School of Pharmacy.

The following report of Mr. Edwin Quayle, F.C.S., the Society's lecturer and director of the laboratory, of the work done during the term Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, 1886, was read by the Secretary:—

"To the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to report that during the past three months I have delivered a course of 13 lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, &c., upon the Chemistry of the Non-Metals, and that upon the whole I have reason to be satisfied with the number and progress of the students attending the course. Twenty-one students entered for the course, and the average attendance was fifteen at each lecture, exclusive of many not regularly enrolled. Fourteen students became entitled to certificates of attendance, having attended

75% and upwards of the lectures, and to such students certificates have been duly issued. The class examination on the above course was held by me on the 30th ultimo, and, although the attendance in the point of numbers was poor, the examination papers sent in are in a high degree satisfactory, no candidate having obtained less than 60% of the full marks. I beg to recommend that prizes to the value of one guinea and half-a-guinea be awarded to Messrs. Cook and Schwatz respectively, these gentlemen having been first and second in the examination. (Copy of examination paper appended).

"As regards the Practical Chemistry Classes I have to report that twenty-two students enrolled themselves for the course, the average attendance having been sixteen. Fourteen have been awarded certificates of attendance by reason of their having attended at least 75% of the practical classes, and also by reason of their having gone through the full course of practical chemistry. I have great pleasure in testifying to the large amount of genuine work which has been done by the students during the past term, and I take this opportunity of expressing my entire satisfaction with the progress made. The practical course has comprised Qualitative Analysis for both metallic and acid radicals, the full course for the 1st M.B. of London having been gone over. The practical examination was held by me on the 30th ult., five solutions being given for the detection of both metallic and acid radicals. I have great satisfaction in reporting that in all cases except one the results were very satisfactory, one candidate obtaining full marks. I would recommend that prizes to the value of one guinea and half-a-guinea be awarded to Messrs. Hobson and Cook respectively, these two candidates having obtained the highest places in the examination.

"As regards the Laboratory I have to report that I have endeavoured to maintain it in as efficient a condition as possible, having at the same time a due regard for economy. And although the apparatus is of the simplest kind, I venture to think that all the essentials for the illustration of lectures and the conduct of practical classes in both pharmacy and chemistry are now at the society's disposal. With the exception of the inevitable small breakage of glassware, all the apparatus is, practically, in as good a condition as when purchased, while good stocks of drugs and chemical re-agents are still available. Consequently classes of at least twenty students may in future be carried on at a very small cost, and I would earnestly recommend the Council to actively carry on the work thus begun, in order that the students may not fall back from the steadily improving standard of attainments.

"My appointment as Acting-Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University during Professor Liversidge's absence will, I regret to say, prevent my taking an active part in the lectures and practical classes till towards the end of the year; but I still hope to be able to superintend the work, should it be your desire to continue the lectures, &c. I therefore beg to submit the following suggestions for your consideration:—

"1st. That Mr. H. A. Bruce Leipner, F.C.S. (of the firm of Messrs. Smith and Leipner, Analytical Chemists), be appointed to deliver a course of 13 lectures on Botany, and a course of 13 lectures on the Chemistry of the Metals, and that the usual practical classes be held in conjunction therewith.

"2nd. That the course on Botany commence about the middle of March and terminate about the middle of June, and that after a short interval the course on the Chemistry of the Metals be delivered.

"3rd. That the work generally be under my own supervision, as heretofore, Mr. Leipner receiving the usual fees.

"Trusting that the above suggestions may receive your favourable consideration, and thanking you cordially for the kindness and courtesy which has always been extended to me, I am,

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,

"Faithfully yours,

"EDWIN QUAYLE, F.C.S.

"Sydney, Jan. 3rd, 1887."

Upon the motion of Mr. Bozon, seconded by Mr. Melhuish, it was unanimously resolved that the report be adopted, and that Mr. Quayle's recommendations *re* the conduct of the lectures and practical classes, and the appointment of Mr. Leipner in connection therewith, be approved of.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications for membership from members of the Kindred Societies in the colonies and Great Britain were dealt with:—

Charles Butcher, Sydney, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand.

J. C. J. Jurs, Goondiwindi, Queensland. M.P.S., Queensland.

C. B. Hunt, Fullarton, Adelaide, M.P.S., Great Britain.

Walter J. Cleaver, Hobart, passed the examination of the Tasmanian Court of Examiners.

John Lay, Launceston, registered in Tasmania.

Alfred Mead, Warwick, Queensland, registered in that colony.

T. B. Hill, junr., passed examination of Pharmacy Board.

It was decided that all the above-named applicants should be admitted as members of the Society, subject to their producing the necessary papers and evidence of identity.

The application of D. B. Lindsay, of Albury, for membership, upon the ground of his having been in business in India prior to 1876 was next considered, the matter being postponed, in order that the applicant might furnish further particulars, and make a statutory declaration in accordance with the Act.

The application of Dr. Milne, Bourke, in business prior to 1876, was postponed for a similar purpose.

Indentures Registered, &c.

The indentures of the following were ordered to be registered, viz.:—

William Short.

John William Cowpe.

J. B. Orr, of Goulbourn, subject to the production of a certificate of proficiency in Latin, etc.

The application of J. W. Jackson, Manly, to be admitted as a candidate at the next examination was declined, upon the grounds of the applicant not having completed his apprenticeship, and being under the age of twenty-one.

Applications from G. B. Sweet, Hamilton, and Mr. Ray, Parramatta, to be admitted as candidates at the next examination were considered, and declined, upon the ground that their having acted as dispensers to medical men did not fulfil the conditions required by the Act.

Preliminary Examination.

The subject of the Preliminary Examination next came on for consideration, Mr. Bozon, the examiner, submitting the following synopsis for the approval of the Council:—

The Examination is a written one, and comprises:—

Latin.—Grammar. Translation of simple sentences from English into Latin. Translation into English of a paragraph from *De Bello Gallico*, Book I., or *Virgil—Æneid*, Book I.

English.—Grammar and composition.

Arithmetic.—Including first four Rules, Simple and Compound, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Simple and Compound Proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and Metrical System of Weights and Measures.

Every person who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the preliminary examination, and who shall also have entered into articles of agreement as an apprentice, shall, on production of such certificate and of such articles of agreement, and upon payment of the fee of one guinea, be entitled upon application to the Registrar, within three months of the date of such articles, to have his name placed upon the Registrar of Apprentices.

If the candidate lodges a certificate that he has at a Matriculation Examination passed in the above or corresponding subjects, he shall not be required to pass this examination.

The synopsis was unanimously adopted and was ordered to be printed and supplied to all future candidates.

It being considered rather a hardship to compel apprentices living at a distance to present themselves in Sydney for the preliminary examination, it was decided, after some discussion, that any candidate living at a greater distance than 75 miles from Sydney might have his examination papers forwarded under seal to the local police magistrate.

The Examiners announced that January 20th and 21st, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., had been fixed for the next examination of the Board of Pharmacy.

A number of letters referring to matters of minor interest having been read, and the monthly accounts passed, the meeting terminated.

A special meeting of the Council was held on January 17th, the following members being present, viz:—The President, Messrs. M'Carthy, Melhuish, Mayne, Bozon, Abraham and Thornton, and the secretary, Mr. Pinhey.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

The business of the meeting was the election of an examiner in Materia Medica and Prescriptions in the room of Mr. W. Larmer, resigned.

This only occupied a very short time, and Mr. Melhuish, being the only gentleman nominated was declared duly elected.

There being no other business to be transacted, the Council adjourned.

(LETTER FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SYDNEY, January 27th.

THE PHARMACY BOARD EXAMINATION.

The chief topic of interest during the month has been the Board of Pharmacy examination, which took place on January 20 and 21, and the results of which were yesterday announced. Out of seven candidates four passed, and though this cannot be regarded as a high percentage of passes the examiners inform me that, on the whole, they have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the Examination. A perusal of the papers set shows that while the examiners have carefully avoided any objectionable "catch" questions they have made the examination a fairly searching one, and the successful candidates have every reason to feel satisfied with themselves, having in mind the difficulties under which pharmacy students labour in this colony. Mr. Cook is to be specially congratulated, he having attained the highest number of marks with each examiner. It is worthy of remark that this gentleman has also won two first prizes during the past year in the class examinations in Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Mr. Sadler, the President, has announced his intention of presenting a gold medal to the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks during the present year.

In connection with the examination I may mention that some six or seven would-be candidates made application to be admitted to the examination, but all were refused permission on the ground of non-qualification under the Act. About one-half of the applicants had not fully completed their indentures, whilst the remainder had acted as dispensers to medical men, and had not been duly indentured to chemists and druggists. As many such applications have made of late, and as a good deal of anger and annoyance has been expressed by the unsuccessful applicants, it may not be out of place to draw attention to the clause by which the Board of Pharmacy are guided in this matter. The clause is No. 11 in Act, 40th Victoria, No. 9, and stipulates that no person shall receive a certifice of qualification to sell poisons. . . . unless he shall make a declaration accompanied by a certificate in the form in Schedule E that he has served as an *apprentice or assistant to a chemist and druggist for not less than three years*, and been examined as hereinafter provided as to his skill and competency to conduct the business of chemist and druggist. The clause excepts pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain, members or Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Halls of London or Dublin, legally qualified medical practitioners, and persons resident in places in which no chemist is within a reasonable distance, who shall be duly certified as fit and proper persons to be "dealers in poisons" by a legally qualified medical practitioner and a police magistrate.

SCHEDULE E. referred to in the clause is as follows:—

"To the Secretary and Registrar of the Board of Pharmacy.

I, ..., hereby declare that the undersigned ....., residing at ....., in the colony of New South Wales has been for three years employed in dispensing and compounding prescriptions as an apprentice or assistant to Mr. ....., of ....., chemist and druggist, and has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Dated this..... day of....., 18..

(Signature) A.B.

Registered Chemist and Druggist."

DECLARATION to be signed by the applicant:—

I hereby declare that I was an apprentice (or assistant) to ..... of ....., in the colony of New South Wales in the years..... and ....., and was for three years actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 18..

(Signature) J.H.

While on the subject of examinations, I may draw attention to the fact that all apprentices indentured on and after July 1st, 1886, will have to pass the preliminary examination, the synopsis of which will be found in the report of the Council meeting, before their indentures can be registered. Hitherto it has been the custom to accept a certificate from the apprentice's last schoolmaster, but this has proved eminently unsatisfactory, and it will be an undoubted step in the right direction to compel all apprentices to pass a preliminary examination. In addition to the wholesome discipline of such an examination, it will tend to weed out a large proportion of those who are mentally unfitted to pass the ordeal of the qualifying examination. Under the old system a youth became apprenticed with little or no guarantee for his fitness, and very often came up for the final examination most absurdly unqualified to pass it, and then vented his anger and disappointment by abusing the examiners and all concerned. With a few exceptions, it seems almost a hopeless task to make students understand what will be expected of them, there being an almost universal idea that a few weeks preparation before the examination will thoroughly fit them to pass the ordeal. It cannot be too often urged that in order to make the passing of the final examination a probability, apprentices should work hard during the whole period of their apprenticeship. This is almost universally recognised in Great Britain, and should be so in the Colonies, but is not.

RECIPROCITY.

Members of the Pharmaceutical Societies in the other Colonies are exhibiting a laudable desire to take advantage of the practical reciprocity now existing between all the Colonies except Victoria, and at the last meeting of the Council seven such applications were dealt with, and during the month several others have been received.

THE NEW COUNCILLORS.

Mr Edward Thornton, of Petersham, the gentleman appointed to fill the extraordinary vacancy in the Council, is universally approved of, and was cordially welcomed by the members of the Council. I regret, however, to say that Mr Thornton's health has not been at all robust during the past few months, and as a consequence he has decided, I am informed, to try whether a brief change to Tasmania and New Zealand will have the effect of reinvigorating him. Mr Thornton was one of the auditors of the Society, but in consequence of his appointment to the Council has resigned the position. It is not likely, however, that any steps will be taken to fill the vacancy before the General Meeting in June next.

THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

Mr. William Mogford Hamlet, who for some time past has been Assistant Government Analyst, has now been appointed Government Analyst, *vice* Mr. Charles Watt resigned. Hitherto all the work of the Mines Department has been done at the Government Analyst's laboratory, but this arrangement having been found in many respects objectionable, arrangements are being made by which the assaying of ores and similar work will be conducted by the Mines Department, the Government Analyst being enabled in this way to devote his attention chiefly to the police and Customs' work. Unlike the late Government Analyst, Mr. Hamlet will not engage in private practice, and he is now re-arranging the Government laboratory with a view to make it more fitted for the class of work which will in future be carried on there.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES, &c.

The vacation will terminate towards the end of March, when work will re-commence under the direction Mr. H. A. Bruce Leipner, the gentleman lately appointed by the Council to assist Mr. Quayle during the current year.

Full particulars of the lectures and practical classes will be announced in your issue of next month.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—A return presented at a meeting of the Board on January 12, showed that fifty-eight chemists and nine dentists attended the classes during 1886.

Medical Legislation.—The Legislative Council on Jan. 20, appointed a select committee to inquire into the state and operation of the laws now existing for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in New South Wales, with power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to sit during any adjournment of the House. The committee is to consist of Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Jacob, Mr. King, Mr. Mackellar, Mr. Norton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Watt, and Mr. Creed. The dissolution, we presume, will necessitate the reappointment of the committee in the new Parliament.

Bratby and Hinchcliffe's S. W. Bottles.—An action has been brought by Mr. A. T. Edwards, of Sydney, agent for Bratby and Hinchcliffe, against Wm. G. and Catherine Kirchner, trading as Newcastle Ice, and Ærated Water Works, for £236 18s., damages for breach of agreement to purchase 100 gross of 10 oz. export bottles, and 100 gross of 5 oz. export bottles, ordered from plaintiff. The bottles were delivered in January last year; defendants accepted delivery, but asked for credit as there had been some delay. Credit was therefore given till June, but the account was not then paid, and after some correspondence, the defendants, in August, repudiated the transaction. Defendants argued that the bottles did not arrive in accordance with the order given, and they were of inferior quality. A verdict by majority was given for the plaintiff, one juryman disagreeing.

Poisoned by Acid.—On January 5 the City Coroner (Mr. H. Shiel, J.P.) held an inquest concerning the death of a girl named Ellen Mary Neely, 14 years of age. On Jan. 3 the girl's mother gave her some poisonous liquid acid, intended for cleaning electroplate with, in mistake for fluid magnesia. The acid, it appears, was purchased from a hawker two months previously, and was then poured into a bottle labelled "Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia," this vessel being handed to the vendor for the purpose. The bottle was placed with others on the mantelpiece in a bedroom by the unfortunate girl herself, and it seems to have been very soon forgotten. Immediately upon the sufferer drinking the fluid she complained that it burned her a great deal, and she very shortly afterwards foamed at the mouth. She died about six hours later. After a brief deliberation the jury found,—"That Ellen Mary Neely died from the effects of a certain poisonous acid administered to her by her mother, who, at the time she handed it over, believed it to be fluid magnesia." They added,—"The jury are of opinion that hawkers should not be allowed to sell poisonous compounds, no matter for what purpose intended, without having been labelled 'Poison.'"

The Australian Drug Company inform as that Mr. Hood, of Leichhardt, has sold out to Mr. Graham, and has purchased the business of Mr. McGowan, of North Shore.

NEW ZEALAND.

(from our own correspondent.)
Dunedin, January 12, 1887.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Now that the Pharmaceutical Conference is over, I suppose almost every Chemist and Druggist in Australasia has asked himself what practical benefit he is to derive from the resolutions agreed upon. It must be apparent to everyone that the various measures adopted are in reality only the first step towards what all hope will result in a better state of pharmacy throughout the colonies, but it yet remains for the different Governments to sanction and make law what we as chemists and druggists require. As far as my judgment goes, I think it will be a very difficult task to get each of the several Parliaments to agree to what Mr. Blackett would have. We must all admire the zeal which this gentleman has thrown into the cause, but I think, so far as most of the colonies are concerned, it is too early in the day to pass such stringent measures. In Victoria, we all know, and admit them to be ahead in pharmaceutical affairs, and little difficulty may be experienced in getting the Victorian Legislature to confirm the resolutions as adopted, but here in New Zealand I think, when the matters are brought before Parliament, the members will not lose sight of the obstacles which exist to giving the Pharmacy Board so much control or authority over the public.

There is even now a feeling that the examinations are too strict, taking into consideration the facilities which exist for apprentices preparing themselves. The geographical formation of New Zealand alone will be a stumbling block in the way of forming one college of pharmacy, for supposing that such a college was established at any one of the four principal cities, would it not be necessary for a young man, after serving his apprenticeship in another part of the colony, to remove, to enable him to pass through the college examination. If instead of this we are to have lecturers appointed at each town, where are the funds to come from to maintain such? Interchange of certificates seems to be the only sore point on which there is any difference, and it may be rightly said how can we recognise one or the other unless each colony has a uniform curriculum or standard of examination. Amongst a moving population such as we Australasians are, I think that apart from any such argument, so long as there is a respectable standard at all, we should recognise our neighbours, and accept this certificate as sufficient passport for registration. Victoria stands alone in this matter, and if our friends in Melbourne will only rescind their iron law, I think there will be no difficulty with any of the other Pharmacy Boards.

I have not heard many expressions of opinion from the Dunedin chemists, but no doubt many have read the report as published in the November number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, and I feel certain that one and all of us unite in thanking the delegates who assembled to forward the interests of our profession. Although it may yet be early in the day, so far as most of the colonies are concerned, we all look forward to the time when the measures resolved upon receive this confirmation.

(from our own correspondent.)
Christchurch, Jan. 15, 1887.

Continuing our comments on the Intercolonial Conference, The subjects for examination. The resolution makes the qualifying examination analogous to the examination as conducting a Great Britain. It might be inferred that the method of conducting the "Practical Pharmacy" portion of the examination in Victoria differed from that of Great Britain. It may be stated that the method for which Victoria apparently claims the invention, was adopted in London from the commencement of compulsory examinations.

The uniformity of legislation in Pharmacy and the sale of poisons—Even in the Conference there was a confusion as to what was meant by Pharmaceutical Society and Pharmacy Board—and their respective functions; doubtless the confusion arises from the fact that in Great Britain the Pharmaceutical Society is the examining body, whereas in these colonies the same powers are vested in Pharmacy Boards. It is scarcely credible that New Zealand should have been in possession of a Pharmacy Act with power to examine as to competency and yet credited by our Victorian friends with not examining candidates in Practical Pharmacy. A reference to past examination papers will show that such is not the case.

There was some satisfaction in getting an acknowledgement that our Amended Act contained even one clause worthy of insertion into "The Acts of the various colonies," *i.e.* "That every open shop must be under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist." Mr. Huntsman's remarks upon this were truly practical.

The penalty for violating clause 25 N. Z. Pharmacy Act, 1880, reads "five pounds." Mr. Pond interprets five pounds for each offence, *i.e.* every day—is it not a matter of regret that such interpretation is not stated in the Act? Such might not be the view of some "Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace" to whom the 26th Clause gives power to hear offences and adjudicate upon.

Pharmacy Boards.—Medical men unless they be pharmaceutical chemists as well, are not to be members of Pharmacy Boards. Such is the intention conveyed in Mr Blackett's resolution, but was not pressed, and the matter dropped.

Pharmacy Acts must, like other legislative measures, have a commencement, and extreme measures cannot be hastily taken, hence persons who were so disposed had opportunities afforded of "taking to the trade," as it was termed, and became registered with little inconvenience, and yet in conformity with the Act—this may account for a Victorian Chemist cited by Mr. Potts—as not knowing calomel from sugar.

The New Zealand Act required a person to keep an open shop for the dispensing of prescriptions of legally qualified

practititioners, for two months before the commencement of the Act (in January 1881) also to have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Claim for the Loss of a Tooth.—At the Supreme Court, Dunedin, on Jan. 12, in the case of John Kelso v. Peters and M'Briarty, claim for £2,000 damages, the statement of claim set forth that the plaintiff employed the defendant Peters (a chemist, and a medical practitioner), to extract from him a decayed tooth that the defendants so negligently and unskilfully went to work that they extracted a sound tooth and broke the defendant's jaw, whereby he had suffered, and will suffor, great pain, and incurred medieal and other expenses, was unable to work for a long time to his serious loss and damage. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £55.

A justice of the peace of Auckland, who is a chemist, has been struck off the roll for writing fictitious letters to the Benevolent Society attacking the character of a woman.

A cricket match was played on Christmas Day between the employés of Messrs. Sharland and Co. and the retail chemists in the city, and resulted in a win for the latter. L. Meldrum scored 40 for Sharland and Co.

Mr. Wm. Syms, well-known in South Island as a chemist and also as editor of the *Marlborough Press*, has removed from Marlborough to open a business at Woodville.

We learn from Messrs. Sharland & Co., Auckland, that Mr. H. H. Pointon, formerly of Wellington, has commenced business as a chemist in Nelson—in the shop previously occupied by Mr. D. B. Chisholm.

Mr. R. G. Burn, of Wanganui, has removed into new and more commodious premises, two doors from his old shop.

Mr. John Edson, the well-known chemist, who left here about a year ago to visit the old country, returned last month by the s.s. "Aorangi," earlier than he intended, through the illness of his eldest son, Mr. Joseph Leonard Edson.

On the morning of Saturday, Dec. 18, Napier was the scene of one of the largest conflagrations which have ever occurred in the colony—totally destroying twenty buildings, and damaging many more. Amongst those destroyed was that of Messrs. Eakins & Co., veterinary surgeons, &c. The shop of Mr. A. Remington, chemist, and residence of Dr. Caro, narrowly escaped the same fate.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of 11th, what appeared to be smoke was observed rising from the premises of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Auckland. It was, however, found to be only the fumes from some acid.

On December 29 the shop of Mr. Ralph Robinson, Hobson-street, Auckland, was burnt to the ground.

Mr. M. Marshall, of Cura Clava renown, has just returned from his annual holiday which he has spent as usual on the goldfields. Mr. Marshall wisely combines business with pleasure by taking with him a few packages, composed chiefly of his proprietary medicines, which he disposes of among the gold mines, thus paying the expenses of a glorious trip, besides advertising his name and remedies as a means to future business.

Mr. B. Isaacs has followed the example set by other firms here by opening a branch business at Mornington, a growing suburb, where he should do a nice trade.

Messrs. B. Bagley and Sons have closed their wholesale store in George-street, Dunedin, having removed to premises at the rear of their retail shop in the same street.

Business, which has been quiet during the year just closed, shows signs of improvement, and we are all looking forward to a better state of trade dnring the one we are entering on.

J. Kitchen and Sons, Limited.—The registered address of this Company and the Apollo Company, Limited, in New Zealand is 24 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

The Abortion Case.—In the case of Dr. Russell, charged with procuring abortion, the poison he took before leaving his home was Fleming's tincture of aconite. He was taken to the hospital after violent resistance, and a dose of apomorphia administered hypodeomically. This had the desired effect, and the doctor has been brought up for trial.

Mr John Douglas, of Leeston, whose name appeared in our list of deaths last month, is not dead, but has called a meeting of his creditors. We regret that the error occurred.

QUEENSLAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

ELECTION.

The counting of the votes for the election of the Pharmacy Board took place at Mr. Robert Berkley's (the returning officer) on the 31st December, in the presence of Mr. Frank Taylor (Registrar) and several chemists. There were fourteen candidates for the seven seats; the following are the numbers polled by each:—Ed. Taylor (Berkley, Taylor & Co.), 78; C. H. F. Yeo, 76; D. J. Clarke, 72; J. H. Fitzgibbon, 64; A. W. Field, 59; T. W. Thomason, 52; Dr. Hill, 32; H. Comack, 28; L. C. Dunne, 27; Dr. Ellison, 25; Dr. Kesteven, 13; W. G. Clapperton, 12; Dr. Gibson, 11; W. J. Costin, 11; therefore, with the exception of Dr. Ellison, all the old members were returned. This is the first election of a Pharmacy Board in Queensland. The first Board was nominated by the Government. It consisted of four chemists and three medical men, but Dr. Benson died soon after his appointment, and his seat was not filled.

The newly elected Board retain office for three years.

MEETING.

The first meeting of the new Pharmacy Board was held on the Jan. 11, when all the members were present except Dr. Hill. The Registrar, Mr. F. Taylor, having taken the chair, Mr Ed. Taylor proposed and Mr. Field seconded the motion that Mr. Yeo be President for the ensuing three years. Carried.

Mr. Yeo then took the chair, and, after thanking the members for the honor they had done him, assured the meeting that he would use his best endeavours to promote the interests of the chemists of Queensland.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Dr. Hill, tendering his resignation. After some discussion, the President and Mr. Ed. Taylor were deputed to wait upon Dr. Hill and ask him to re-consider his decision.

Mr. Ed. Taylor was appointed honorary Treasurer, and after some minor business had been completed, it was resolved to hold a special meeting on January 25, for the purpose of appointing examiners, &c.

(By Telegraph.)

Brisbane, Jan. 26.

At the meeting on January 25, for the election of examiners, Mr. A. W. Field was appointed examiner in Botany and Materia Medica, Mr. D. J. Clarke in Pharmacy and Dispensing and Mr. T. W. Thomason in Chemistry.

[Mr. Thomason is teacher of Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy at the Brisbane School of Pharmacy, and it will be noted that he is rightly precluded from examining in either of those subjects.]

(By Telegraph.)

Brisbane, Jan. 27.

The floods have not caused very much damage among chemists. Messrs. Berkley, Taylor and Co., however, are sufferers to the extent of about £100.

(from our own correspondent.)

Brisbane, Jan. 20.

I believe you gave, in January last, a short account of each of the members of the first Board; I therefore give you a short account of the two new members.

Mr. D. J Clarke arrived in Queensland some twelve years ago, and served his apprenticeship to his uncle. Mr. D. Clarke, then of Warwick, but now of Maryborough; he was afterwards assistant to Mr. Moses Ward, and also to Mr. C. H. F. Yeo. He commenced business in Queen-street, in partnership with Mr. F. L. Hardgrave, as Clarke and Hardgrave; the partnership was afterwards dissolved, Mr. Clarke continuing the business as D. J. Clarke & Co.

Mr. T. W. Thomason is a native of Shropshire, England, he served his apprenticeship in Birmingham, and afterwards for two years managed a business for Mr. Coraforth. Having passed the Minor in 1878, he commenced business for himself early the same year. After three years in business, delicate health caused him to leave his Birmingham business in the hands of a manager, while he took a country place for two years; but, wishing for more extended fields, he booked for Queensland, and arrived in Brisbane in March, 1884. He purchased the business of Mr. Hains, in Stanley-street, South Brisbane, and has since opened four branches. He has lately taken into partnership A. E. and H. W. Thomason.

The only business brought forward at the last meeeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was the consideration of prices. Much annoyance is felt by the chemists at the claim made by the post office of a surcharge of 2s. 6d. each on the Diaries.

I notice that the Government have been honoring the medical profession by making J.P.'s of Drs. Marks, Little, Kebbell, Tilson, and also Mr. Robert Berkley, Chemist, Queen-street.

A petition has been filed for the liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors of the estate of William John Costin, trading as J. Costin & Co., druggist. The liabilities are stated at £23,736 made up as follows:—E. A. Bulmore, of Ipswich, £5000; Hodson & Archer, £3100; Bank of New South Wales, £1600; S. P. Costin, £1880; Davis & Co., £85 10s.; G. T. C. Lang, £950; B. D. Morehead, £7500; Co-Operative Butchering Company, £20 10s.; total, £23,736. General meeting, February 2. We understand that this in no way concerns the Queensland Drug Company, of which Mr Costin is manager, but refers to private transactions.

The second annual meeting of the Brisbane Associated Friendly Societies' Dispensary was held an Jan. 17. At the commencement of 1886 there were nineteen lodges, numbering 1,500 members, on the roll; now there are twenty-two lodges, numbering 1,675 members, an increase of three lodges and 175 members. The balance-sheet shows the sum of £647 5s. 8d. as having been received from the lodges, and £567 4s. 7d. as expenses, including a re-fund of £63 8s., leaving a credit balance on the year's transactions of £80 1s. 1d., or a total balance to credit of institution, including stock, &c., of £249 6s. 9d. After the election of officers the meeting took into consideration the advisableness of giving more assistance to the dispenser, whereby the dispensary could be kept open longer, also on Sundays and holidays, thus giving greater benefits to the members, and after a long discussion it was decided that the committee of management be instructed to procure an assistant.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Society was held at the Industrial Buildings, on Dec. 20, 1886.

Present—The President, Vice-President, and Messrs. Main (hon. secretary), Poole (hon. treasurer), Grummett, and G. A. Parker.

The examination papers, and results of the recent "preliminary examination," were presented; and it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Poole, "That the three first candidates, viz., Messrs. J. E. Condrey, W. Fisk, and F. W. Snook, be accepted, as recommended by the Rev. W. Hopkins."

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Grummett, seconded by Mr. G. A. Parker, "That 'Mason's English Grammar' and 'Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic' be adopted for students, as recommended by the Rev. W. Hopkins."

Resolved also, "That post-cards be printed, to be used as notices of meetings, arrangements for same to be left to the Secretary and Treasurer."

(from our own correspondent.)

Adelaide, Jan. 21, 1887.

The past month has been almost devoid of business as far as the Pharmaceutical Society is concerned; owing to the Christmas holidays, and the intense heat prevailing at the date of the usual monthly general meeting, it was found on the evening of Jan. 4th, that a sufficient number of members did not put in an appearance to form a quorum, so it was resolved by the Committee to postpone the meeting until the following month, which will take place on Tuesday, February 1st.

Proposed International Conference.—As regards this proposal, nothing further has been done since my last letter; owing to the postponement of the last general meeting, the Society has not yet had an opportunity of expressing its views on the question, but I understand the Council (though this has not been decided upon officially) are of opinion that it is not altogether advisable for the Society to attempt it, mainly, I believe, from the fact of the Society's recent formation and inexperience in work of this kind, also the difficulty in finding members willing to devote time necessary for the successful carrying out of the details; however, I anticipate that at the next general meeting something definite will be decided upon, either for or against the scheme.

Reciprocity with New South Wales.—As reported in the last number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, by your New South Wales correspondent, an official intimation of the resolution bearing on the interchange of certificates with that colony, has been received by the hon. secretary (Mr. W. J. Main) of our Society, and will be laid before the Society next month, when, doubtless, a mutual arrangement will be arrived at between ourselves and New South Wales. The latter colony is, I think, to be congratulated on the liberal and friendly spirit which is evidently felt there towards the colonies generally.

Pharmacy Act.—Doubtless the obtaining of an Act for South Australia will form, at no very distant date, a portion of the Society's programme for the ensuing year; chemists generally are feeling more and more the urgent need there is for action in this direction, and the Council very clearly hint at this matter (as a portion of the Society's work in the near future) in the circular which they are issuing to all members during this month. I append a copy of the circular referred to, which, in addition to other facts, gives a short review of the chief items in last year's work:—

"Pharmaceutical Society of S.A.,
King William-street,
Adelaide, January 1, 1887.

"Dear Sir,—

"This being the commencement of our second year, we have much pleasure in informing you that the interest taken in the Society's work done during the past year assures us of similar support this year. By this post we hand you copy of the rules and list of members of the Society, which are presented free to all members once only.

"You will see by the list of members that nearly all the chemists in South Australia have joined the Society. As reports of the Society's meetings having come under your notice in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, we need hardly recapitulate the work done in full. Your Society was represented at the Intercolonial Conference held in Melbourne in October last, shewing that we are now a recognised Society. During the year a committee was formed to enquire into the working of Pharmacy Acts in the other colonies, etc., and the desirability or otherwise of obtaining a Pharmacy Act for South Australia. The committee appointed, after making the strictest enquiry, and receiving a large amount of correspondenee on the subject, have unanimously recommended that a Pharmacy Act be obtained here, and advise that steps be taken by the Society to obtain the most improved Act for the benefit of the chemists of this colony. The Society has during the year held two "preliminary examinations" for apprentices, and those who passed (viz. 6) have been registered as students of the Society. Your Council hope that assistants will come forward to pass the "minor examination," which will now be the only means of their being registered as members. The Society numbers 117 (one hundred and seventeen) members, all of which we hope to enrol this year. Within the last few days your Council has received information from New South Wales that the certificates of the South Australian Society will be recognised by the Society of that colony. Whilst thanking you for your support during last year, we take this opportunity of reminding you that your subscription for the current year is now due, and would ask you to remit one guinea as early as possible, so that your name may be forwarded to secure the journals and diary for the year.

We are,
Yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. Harrison, President.
F. E. Grundy, Vice-president.
H. J. Poole, Treasurer.
J. White.
G. A. Parker.
B. Grummett.
W. J. Main, Hon. Secretary."

Death from Snakebite.—A young girl, a daughter of a farmer at Willochra, was, on January 6, bitten by a snake while in bed. She threw the reptile out of bed and died about an hour after being bitten.

While alluding to snakebites it may not be out of place to draw attention to the following extract from the *Western Star*:—"An old bushman, who used to catch snakes for pastime, says that a raw onion bruised and applied as soon as possible to the wound is a certain cure for the bite of all venemous serpents of Australia, except the death-adder, which he admits is so poisonous and its poison so quick in acting that there is no known remedy for it. That the onion is a specific for the sting of poisonous insects of all kinds has long been known. It was found that the application of onion-juice would instantly allay the pain caused by the stings of all venomous insects."

Intense Heat.—It may interest persons residing outside of South Australia to know what we experience occasionally as regards the readings of our thermometers during the summer months. On Friday, January 7, the maximum temperature recorded was 162° in the sun, and 106° in the shade; Saurtday, January 8th, it stood at 157·3° in the sun, and 110·1° in the shade; while on Sunday, January 9th, we reached the highest record for the season, viz., 164° in the sun, and 111·2° in the shade. These records are taken from the Observatory register, and similar high readings were general throughout the colony.

The Agricultural College.—Professor Custance, owing to some friction with the Crown Lands Department, has tendered his resignation as principal of this college. Mr. Molesworth has been appointed acting-principal, pending the arrival from the old country of a professor of agriculture to take Professor Custance's place. Efforts are being made to retain the services of Professor Custance in the colony, by establishing an institution somewhat similar to the above, in another portion of South Australia.

Manufacturing District.—The township of Wingfield, on the Dry Creek loop-line, about two miles from Port Adelaide, has been proclaimed by the Governor a manufacturing district. This district provides sites for at least eighteen trades which are regarded as obnoxious, such as boiling-down establishments, soap works, chemical works, &c.

The Codlin Moth.—This pest has recently made its appearance in several orchards and gardens in and around the city. It appears almost a certainty that it was introduced in imported fruit or pulp, as it has made itself first visible in gardens adjoining several jam factories. Steps are being taken to prevent a further spread of this plague.

Art and Pharmacy.—The following is from a recent edition of the *S.A. Advertiser*. The gentleman referred to is, it is almost needless to say, a chemist in the suburb named, and is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council:—"We have seen at Moncton's rooms two pictures in oil painted by a local artist, Mr. J. White, of Kent Town, in which there is evidence of artistic skill that will bring the painter into public notice about the time of the Exhibition, for which, we understand, he has a work now on the easel. One of the pictures to which we allude is entitled, 'A May Morning in Devon,' and depicts a follower of Izaak Walton seated in a shady nook over a stream in which silvery trout would disport themselves. A glint of the morning sun is breaking in through a gap in the foliage on the left, and the whole picture faithfully embodies the subject. On the second canvas is a view of sunrise on the summit of Mount Blanc, whose snow-tipped crown stands conspicuously out from the mists and clouds that surround it, and in the foreground are seen two spectators who have just reached the rocky eminence which defines the line where vegetation ceases. Both pictures have been purchased by a local art connoisseur."

Adelaide Hospital.—From statistics recently published I gather that, during 1886, there were admitted into this institution 1878 patients; average daily number of patients treated was 174; deaths, 164; number of out-patients who attended was 10,320. Fees received for the maintenance of patients was £565 19s. 10d., and the amount of contributions £1277. The expenditure for the year was £9,679 8s. 6d. The Government have decided to expend £3000 on improvements and alterations to the Hospital, which will make the building as near perfection as it is possible to make one of its peculiar construction.

Poisoning Cases.—A married woman residing at Glanville, a few days ago attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of acetic acid. Medical aid was sought and after some hours the woman recovered. Previous to the occurrence some words are said to have passed between the husband and wife.

A man, James Keinan, was recently poisoned at Rum Jungle, Northern Territory, by the accidental drinking of some carbolic acid out of a sauce bottle, in mistake for rum. The unfortunate fellow died from the effects, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by drinking carbolic acid in mistake for rum.

The University of Adelaide.—The twelfth common oration of this University took place on Wednesday, December 22nd. The Chancellor (His Honour the Chief Justice) presided, and His Excellency the Governor was also present. The Chancellor delivered an interesting address, referring to the very great importance of the institution. Professor Tate gave the annual oration, the subject being "Technology." The whole proceedings passed off with great *éclat*.

Patent Case.—A Patent Court was held before the Commissioner of Patents on Thursday, January 18th, to decide the application of Mr. F. W. Wittwer for a patent for a process of obtaining tannin from the dry stalks, branches and leaves of the wattle, mimosa and other tannin-producing trees and shrubs. Mr. J. H. Symon, Q.C., M.P., with Mr. Von Doussa, instructed by Messrs. Conigrave and Collison, appeared for the applicant, and the Hon. C. Mann, Q.C., Crown Solicitor, with Mr. Beyer, instructed by Mr. F. H. Snow, for Messrs. J. M. Borrow and J. H. Haycroft, who objected to the granting of the patent on the ground that the process was similar to that for which they had previously been granted a patent. The case was decided on January 25th, when Mr De Mole, the commissioner of Patents found the only difference in the two processes was the production of a dry material by Mr Wittwer in lieu of a semi-liquid, but the result proposed to be obtained was the same. It had been decided that when a patent was granted for a new result, and the process was described, it was protected by the patent, and no person without infringing the patent could adopt simply a different process for arriving at the same result. He therefore upheld the objection lodged by Messrs Borrow and Haycraft, and ordered the applicant (Mr Wittwer) to pay to the objectors £34 13s., costs attending the objection.

The Horse Epidemic.—The epidemic among horses, said to be influenza and pneumonia, has broken out at Silverton. The treatment recommended is as follows:—First day—30 grains chlorate of potass or nitrate of potass in 3 quarts of water three times a day; no hard food, but warm bran mash. For swelling in the head and legs, warm fomentations. The second day the horse may be given a little chaff, but no oats. The drinking water should be mixed with oatmeal—two double handfuls to a bucket of water—and the saline draught may be given twice instead of three times. Subsequently the treatment may be varied according to the progress made by the animal towards recovery.

ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

At the civil sittings of the Supreme Court on January 25, before His Honor Mr. Justice Bundey and a special jury, Mr F. E. Grundy sued Mrs. Josephine Geyer for damages for wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff has been acting as manager for the defendant of Geyer & Co.'s business as chemists and druggists, at Hindley-street, Adelaide. He claimed £500 damages for wrongful dismissal, £500 damages for alleged libel, and £19 for wages said to be due. Defendant is the widow of the late Mr. F. W. Geyer, and Mr. Alfred Bonnin, solicitor, who is her brother-in-law, had acted as her agent in the proceedings with the plaintiff. A counter-claim was entered for £18 10s., in respect of the plaintiff having wrongfully appropriated to his own use moneys belonging to her, and for £1000 in respect of losses and damage which defendant was alleged to have sustained owing to plaintiff's mismanagement of the business. Defendant further denied the allegations contained in Grundy's claim.

Mr. W. V. Smith, with Mr. R. G. Moore, appeared for the plaintiff; the Crown Solicitor (Hon. C. Mann, Q.C.), with Mr. Harold F. Downer and Mr. M. S. Rowe, for the defendant.

The facts are set out in the evidence as follows:—

Francis Edgar Grundy, the plaintiff, said that he had been a chemist and druggist for thirty-seven years. For the last thirty-one years he had been in the employ of the present and past members of the defendant's firm, twenty-four years with Main and Geyer, and since the dissolution of that firm in September, 1882, with the defendant. On July 26, 1882,

wrote to Mr. Alfred Bonnin in reference to the approaching dissolution between Main and Geyer, and proposed terms whereby he (witness) might be taken into partnership. Mr. Bonnin, of behalf of Mrs. Geyer, declined the offer made by Grundy, but expressed unqualified confidence in him as manager, and indicated readiness to retain his services at the same rate as before—£9 per week. Saw Mr. Bonnin in October, and accepted the managership of the business on terms which were embodied in writing. The engagement was to begin from Nov. 1, and was to cover at least twelve months. To terminate his engegament three months' notice was to be given from August 1 in any year. Witness had been a member of the Glenelg Corporation and a director of the Glenelg railway, but when the appointments ran out he did not renew his candidature for either of them, a term of the agreement with Mrs. Geyer being that he should devote the whole of his time to the business. Had always conducted the business to the best of his ability. Three days after he was put in charge an arrangement was come to by which he could have an overdraft on the Union Bank to the extent of £500. On November 27, 1882, he received a letter from Mr. Bonnin in regard to financial matters, and in January following witness called Mrs. Geyer's attention to the loan she had made of £800 from the Permanent Equitable Building Society on the lease of the premises in Hindley-street, and expressed the opinion that it would be a drag on the business, and would lessen his power to import stock from England. From November, 1882, to October, 1883, about £400 was expender on goods from England, and in the following year £138 only was spent. Eight per cent. was paid, he believed, on the mortgage of £800. In June, 1884, saw Mrs Geyer, and at hed request handed her £50 in addition to the sum of £24 usually paid her. He at that time again called attention to the financial arrangements of the firm. Was in the habit of paying Mrs Geyer £24 every four weeks, her receipts being at the rate of £6 per week. When she wanted more he paid the money to her. As the mortgage had to be paid off to the Building Society, and the Union Bank pressed for a reduction of the overdraft, witness offered to forego £1 per week of his salary in July last. Mr Bonnin desired that stock should be taken. Witness agreed, and Mr Harry Bickford, who examined the stock, reported in August last that the stock-sheets showed the value at £1,368 7s. 3d. Witness made a statement of capital and profit to Mr Bonnin on August 27. The result of an interview was that Mr Bonnin asked witness to make him an offer for the business. On September 2 last witness wrote to Mr Bonnin, asking that a price should be put on the business, and pointing out that the lease of the premises would expire in two and a half years. Communicated with Sir Henry Ayers's agent (Mr Harry Ayers) in regard to a renewal of the lease, and had a reply to the effect that a reasonable offer for a new lease would be accepted. Saw Mr Bonnin on the matter, but he appeared annoyed, and said he could not "boss" Mrs Geyer, and the business was hers. A day or two afterwards (September 10) he received a letter from Mr Bonnin, stating that Mrs Geyer had decided after consulting friends not to sell the business, and affirming that he (Mr Bonnin) could not understand witness's balance sheet, which appeared to show a considerable loss in profits on the business since 1882, and that he had resolved to have the accounts examined by a professional accountant. Had been in the habit of rendering an annual balance-sheet similar in character to that submitted to Mr. Bonnin in 1886. About ten minutes after the receipt of the letter on September 10, Mr. V. Lawrence, accountant, arrived on the premises, and went through the accounts. Plaintiff rendered him all the assistance he could, and Mr. Lawrence carried away all the books and documents he considered necessary for his purpose. The books and papers were brought back a few weeks subsequently, and before plaintiff's dismissal. Asked Mr. Lawrence why he did not give him a report of what he had done, but Mr. Lawrence told him that he had received strict instructions not to allow him to see the report. This was the first time Mr. Lawrence had gone into the accounts; previously Mr. E. S. Price had done so, and his report had always been submitted to witness. On December 22, witness received a letter from the defendant stating that as the result of the report supplied by Mr. Lawrence she had lost all confidence in witness, who must consider his engagement at an end, instructing him to hand over the business to Mr. Neville, and declining, on account of the damage said to have been done by him to her business, to hold a personal interview with witness. On receiving the letter, witness called in Mr. Neville, and in Mr. M. S. Rowe's presence, remarked to him that it was the result of thirty-one years' service. Told Mr. Rowe he thought his discharge was a most cruel and abominable action, and that if Mr. Bonnin did not understand the business management, he ought to have called in experts or arbitrators. He also said, "There's money due to me," but Mr. Rowe replied, "We don't pay you one farthing." The sum of £19 was then due.

On the second day of hearing Mr. Grundy said that in September last, on the day after his dismissal, he observed advertisements in the *Register* and *Advertiser* giving notice by Mrs Geyer that he was no longer in her employ. Thereupon he instructed his solicitor to take proceedings. A letter was sent to Mr. Alfred Bonnin demanding that plaintiff should be paid £530 for wages and as compensation for wrongful dismissal, on the ground that the engagement could only be terminated by a three month's notice given on August 1, and stating that proceedings would be taken against Mrs. Geyer for libel unless she inserted in the newspapers an apology, dictated by plaintiff, for the notice which she had advertised as to his dismissal, and which he regarded as a malicious libel. Mr. Bonnin replied that Mrs. Geyer was ready to defend the action. Plaintiff had never expended money extravagantly in the business, and did not engage too many subordinates. His hours were from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on various occasions he had been on the premises on alternate nights until 11 o'clock. When the new firm started, he had between 40,000 and 50,000 counter-bills for wrapping purposes, printed at a cost of about £12 10s. Had also advertised in small weekly papers in the town. In 1871, the old unsaleable stock on the premises amounted to about £500 or £600 in value. Since 1871, he had been in the habit of giving a Christmas box to each of the assistants, and getting one himself. In October, 1882, he called Mr. Bonnin's attention to the fact that Christmas boxes had been given, and Mr. Bonnin told him to do in future as he had done in the past. The weekly balances were invariably made up on Friday night. Always paid the cheques for salaries into his own banking account, and then drew his own cheques for the assistants, as he took no receipts. This accounted for his taking the money for salaries out of the firm two or three days before the wages were actually due. Salaries were always paid on the Friday. Only Mr. Bonnin exercised supervision over the business. Defendant frequently said when he went to interview her about the firm, "I don't understand it; you must go to Mr. Bonnin." Copies of the balance-sheets and business correspondence forwarded to witness to Mrs Geyer, from November, 1882, until his dismissal, were handed in, and witness also produced a statement for the whole time. Since his dismissal plaintiff had sought for employment, but unsuccessfully.

Cross-examined by the Crown Solicitor—Mrs. Geyer received £50 in June every year additional to the £6 per week, but it was not as a bonus. Agreed to devote his whole time to Geyer & Co.'s business, but served as a director of the Glenelg Railway Company a year after November, 1882. Offered himself for re-election, but was not appointed. Geyer & Co.'s business had received great advantage through his being a director of the Company, but he did not feel justified in troubling himself to get re-elected. Gave up his post as councillor at Glenelg, but had since been appointed a Justice of the Peace. The note-heads of the letter-paper and the handbills, &c., used by the firm were inscribed "Geyer & Co., Mr. F. E. Grundy, Manager." Mrs. Main and Mrs. Geyer, widow ladies, were in partnership, having two shops, from 1871 to 1882, and each received as income from the business about £500 per annum. Witness, as manager of the two shops, received £9 per week. When the dissolution was mooted he strongly advised Mrs. Geyer to retain the shop in Hindley-street. She did so, and engaged him at the same salary as he had received when managing both the Hindley-street and King William-street shops. The Hindley-street shop contained the larger amount of stock. Had learned that Mr. Price valued the leases of both premises at £2000 each at the time of the dissolution. In November, 1882, the Hindley-street lease had about 6½ years to run. Mrs. Geyer paid £750 premium for the stock, fixtures, &c., according to Mr. Price's award, to Mrs. Main, who took the King William-street property. From documents put in witness

stated that Mr. Price assessed the value of the goodwill of the Hindley-street shop at £950, and the other shop at nothing. The stock in the former shop was valued at £2,188 11s. in November, 1882. The balance in the bank at the time was £130 8s. 5d., and book debts were valued at £549 17s. 11d., so that a total of £2890 might be considered as the capital with which he started the business. He might put down £5 as the probable estimated rental of the shop, but he insured the rent at £7 per week. Repairs, rates, &c., involved an annual outlay of about £75. When the dissolution of the firm of Main and Geyer took place four of the assistants opened business in opposition He offered, if admitted as a partner in 1882, to guarantee Mrs. Geyer £6 per week for ten years, and to become responsible for all debts, &c. When stock was taken the unsaleable goods were valued at between £500 and £600. The stock was valued according to English price-lists, and the word "unsaleable" referred to goods that could not be got rid of at the counter at the old prices; but quantities of the stuff were disposed of at low prices afterwards, and Messrs. Bickford had taken some of it. Witness remained neutral during the stock-taking, because of the possibility of his becoming a buyer as partner with Mrs. Geyer. Did not take stock after 1882 until asked by Mr. Bonnin last year. At no given time except by stock-taking could witness have told what he was making or losing on the business. The capital of £2,890 which Geyer Co. had at starting had been reduced to £1,126 6s. 10d. on August 1 last, which showed a falling-off of £1,764. Necessarily the value of the lease had depreciated also in the four years, during which time Mrs. Geyer had received out of the business £1,900 12s. 5d., including the £800 obtained on motgage from the Permanent Equitable Building Society. Did not know that the business was a losing concern until stock was taken last year, but knew that the business was going downhill when he felt that he could not buy goods in London. In December, 1882, the fire insurances on the stock amounted to £2,300, and in March, 1884, the insurances were £3,000, as he continued an old policy for £700. Through being forced by lack of capital to buy in the Adelaide market, he had to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more for stock than if he had continued purchasing in London. From November, 1882, to November, 1883, spent £400 in purchases from London, or one-third of the total expenditure for stock; in the following year he spent only £139 in London, or about one-seventh of the total; and subsequently he made no more purchases in England. As a rule witness attended the shop on Saturday nights, and never during Saturday afternoons. Reckoned that during the 3¾ years he acted as manager the turnover on the business amounted to £8,231 19s. 6d.

On the following day the judge ruled that the advertisement of dismissal was not libellous, but sent to the jury the question of damages for wrongful dismissal. The case was then adjourned till February 1.

Death from Taking Laudanum.—On January 25 the Acting City Coroner (Mr J. Williams, J.P.) held an inquest on the body of Mr William Henry Scadden, Marion-street, Adelaide, who died that morning. Deceased had been out of work some time, and took what he said was a sleeping draught the night before. James Henry Young, chemist, of Hutt-street, stated that he was qualified as a chemist and druggist. Deceased had been to him for sleeping draughts during the last six months. Deceased was suffering from insomnia. A fortnight ago witness made him a chloral draught. On Monday deceased called to purchase some laudanum. On January 22 gave him a morphia draught (1½ drachms), the solution containing three-quarters of a grain of morphia. That had very little effect, and on Monday night (January 24), about eight o'clock, deceased asked for a shilling's worth of laudanum. Gave it to him in a two-oz. bottle (produced) half-full. In about an hour and a half deceased returned and questioned the strength of the laudanum. He said that he had taken the laudanum, but it failed to put him to sleep. Witness declined to supply him with any more, but upon being pressed by disceased he gave him some more, advising him to take ten drops every ten minutes, and three doses would send him to sleep. He promised to comply with witness's instructions, and witness gave him another ounce. The Coroner—Were you not afraid of giving him more laudanum after you were informed he had taken an ounce? Witness—No; because deceased told me he had taken an ounce, and that he was accustomed to swallow great quantities at a draught. Altogether I gave him two bottles half-full. The Coroner—Do you habitually supply people with such large quantities at a time? Witness—Yes; persons often ask for a shilling's worth (an ounce). The Coroner—Is there no check on selling laudanum in such large quantities? Witness—I think not. It is left to the seller's discretion. If Mr. Scadden had been a man whom I did not know I should not have supplied him. We only sell to those people who we think will take care of themselves. By Police-constable O'Connor—Is it not necessary to have a witness in the shop when you sell laudanum? Witness—No; laudanum, which is poison, is in the Act included in those poisons which are not required to be witnessed when sold to the public. I have frequently supplied deceased with laudanum in large quantities. Dr Niesche stated that on his arrival at deceased's residence the man was dead; concluded that he had died from an overdose of laudanum. If a man were addicted to taking laudanum he might take an ounce without it causing his death. The sale of any narcotic ought to be restricted more than it is. The Coroner considered that deceased must have taken the two doses about the same time. He must have reserved the first ounce till after he obtained the second ounce; consequently he misled the chemist when he told him he had taken the first ounce. This was borne out by the fact that Mrs Scadden was ignorant of her husband having had two bottles of laudanum before he went to bed. Mr Young was somewhat careless in supplying] deceased with a second ounce, especially within such a short period after giving him the first ounce, and being told by the man that he had already taken an ounce. It was also absolutely necessary that further check should be placed on the sale of poisons. There were certain poisons which were allowed to be sold without being entered and witnessed in a book. Unfortunately laudanum was included in the list. It seemed from the evidence that deceased's mind was troubled somewhat. The doctor considered that Mr Young was not to blame, for he was reluctant in supplying the man, but he (the Coroner) was of opinion that Mr Young should have exercised more discretion than he did exercise. The jury returned the following verdict:—We are of opinion that deceased took an overdose of laudanum to produce sleep without any intention of committing suicide, and therefore consider it a case of accidental death."

Mr. Woods, chemist and druggist, has established himself opposite the Town Hall, in Port Darwin. He has started the manufacture of hop beer and a quinine tonic beer.

Insolvencies.

A meeting of the creditors of Maximilian L. T. Birnbaum, late of Woodville, chemist, was held on Jan 7.

TASMANIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hobart, Jan,. 1887.

A meeting of the Hobart Chemists Association was convened for the 14th instant but lapsed through insufficient attendance of members. Messrs. Hinshy, Drake, Weaver, Toplis, and Ash "rolled up to the fore," but Mr. Toplis was immediately called away, when it was decided to adjourn for a week, or until an answer should be received from the Court of Medical Examiners *re* "Antidote Labels," who have been solicited by Mr. Ash, hon. sec. to the Association, to frame a series of standard labels to be used by each chemist, as required by the "Poisons Act." I hardly know whether the Medical Board will agree to this, but the matter will be duly laid before them next meeting. There will be a chance of some enterprising firm of printers to issue a specimen series of labels with a probability of their acceptance by the Hobart chemists to save themselves the bother. As a body they won't take too much trouble about it.

I must also inform you that Mr. Ash has given notice of his intention to resign the secretaryship, and I am sure that the other chemists will receive such intimation with regret. I hope that he may be persuaded to retain office. It will be a very great pity for the Association to come to the ground entirely, and just at present it requires a good deal of management to keep it together. If once dissolved it would be a difficult matter to restore it, as it is quite certain there is not sufficient interest displayed by the other members to give one the hope of its being successfully carried on afterwards.

Mr. J. V. Morgan paid us a flying visit on the 6th instant, and had a brief opportunity of interviewing the leading chemists.

Dr. W. G. Weaver, son of Mr. W. G. Weaver, chemist, Elizabeth-street, Hobart, is on his way from London. He came by s.s. "Ellerslie" to Albany, and stayed there for a day or two.

The list of legally qualified medical practitioners in Tasmania, published at the end of the year, contains 128 names. The estimated population in December, 1886, was 137,201, giving one practitioner to 1072 people, or 215 families. The death rate is 14·8 per 1000, or 15·8 per doctor.

VICTORIA.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 12th January, at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

Present: Messrs. Blackett, Brind, Francis, Owen, Strutt, and Tompsitt.

Mr. C. R. Blackett, the President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Applications for Registration.

The following gentlemen having furnished the necessary statutory declarations, were duly registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Hill, John Joseph, St. Kilda, passed major examination, Victoria.

Ewing, Samuel Arthur, Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, passed major examination, Victoria.

Francis, George, Melbourne, certificate P.S. of Great Britain, minor examination.

Apprentices Indentures Registered.

The indentures of the following were registered:—

Grimwade, Edward Norton, Balaclava, apprenticed to Mr. James Brinsmead, St. Kilda.

Southby, Robert, Sandhurst, apprenticed to Mr. W. J. Marshall, Sandhurst.

Vernon, J. E., Flemington, apprenticed to Mr. Alfred Reeve, Flemington.

"Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876."

The following certificates have been renewed under the "Sale and Use of Poison's Act, 1876," (No. 559), for the year ending 31st December, 1887, to persons distant four miles from a registered Pharmaceutical chemist.

Alger, H. C., Kangaroo Flat
Andrews, Charles, Boort
Band, Charles, Whroo
Bergin, Thomas, Griffiths' Point
Blake, Edward, Ballan
Brown, Thomas, Drysdale
Brown, Thomas, Baldwinsvile
Brooke, Shirley W., Moe, Gippsland
Chalmers, Thomas, Bungaree
Clowes, Joseph E., Fern Hill Railway Station
Clarkson, H. C., Carisbrook
Coffey, John, Kewell
Currie, W. R., Kyabram
Cuzens, James, Balmoral
Dungey, Thomas B., Kaniva.
Dyring, Waldemar, Tallangatta
Edwards, M. U., Lubeck
Ettelson, John, Kaniva
Flack, George, Ballan
Fletcher, Robert, Heywood
Ford, Robert, Wickliffe
Glenny, George, Glenlyon
Glowrey, Edward J., Birregurra
Hall, William, Goorambat
Howe, Stephen, Tallarook
Hodgson, J. C., Pakenham
Hudson, John G., Cranbourne
Josephs, Jacob, North Lillimur
Kitchen, Henry H., Mansfield
Lowe, Mrs. Mary Ann, Panmure
Laurence, Samuel J., Gordons
Montgomery, Thomas, Mortlake
Moore, Charles, Katamatite
Mooney, Edwin, Mansfield
Murrell, Findon, Winchelsea
M'Kay, John, Pyramid Hill
Neal, J. H., Romsey
Ogilvie, C. H. M'Kenzie, Cobden
Olle, Harry J., Penshurst
Palmer, Mary Ann, Majorca
Paternoster, Simon, Berwick
Paul, J. T., Grantville
Phillips, Andrew, Minyip
Rosenthal, Michael, Harrow
Rosenbloom, Harris, Heywood
Ruddock, Nelson, Dromana
Serpell, Alfred, Box Hill
Simmons, Mrs. Catherine. Myrniong
Smart, Robert, Allansford
Smith, Thomas W., Branxholme
Smith, John Riddel, Whittlesea
Stewart, Archibald, Mortlake
Tanner, R. W., Mount Egerton
Tonkin, Samuel, Avenel
Tulloh, C. R., Harrow
Veal, Wm. Edward, Lake Bolac
Walters, David, Rupanyup
White, William, Romsey
Williams, John, Rosedale
Wilkins, Frank, Newlyn
Wright, W. P., Trentham

Permission to Executrices to Carry on Business.

Permission has been granted, under section 23 of the "Pharmacy Act," to the following persons (widows and executrixes of Pharmaceutical chemists), to carry on business under the management of a registered Pharmaceutical chemist for a period of twelve months, ending 31st December, 1887:—

Davies, Mrs. L., St. Kilda.
Dunn, Mrs. F. A., Hawthorne.
Jones, Mrs. L., South Melbourne.
Obbinson, Mrs. S. J., Toorak.
Simonds, Mrs. K. M., Echuca.

Postponed Applications for Registration.

Butler, Michael W., Sandhurst, passed.
Llewellyn, E. E., Ballarat.

Mr. T. P. Palmer, of Ballarat, attended before the Board to give evidence on oath in reference to this application, which, after careful deliberation, was passed.

Hodgkiss, Wm., Carrighan, George, Morley, Chas., and Palmer, W. W. These applications were all again postponed for further evidence.

Appointment of Examiners.

The following examiners were appointed for 1887:—

Chemistry—Blackett, C. R. (acting).
Materia Medica—Francis, H.
Botany—McAlpin, D.

It was resolved that it was undesirable that the teaching staff should be appointed as examiners, therefore no reappointments from the staff have been made.

Annual Balance-sheet.

The annual Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1886, duly audited, was submitted.

The register for 1887 was also submitted, and certified to.

Reprocity with with New South Wales.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, to the effect that the certificates of kindred bodies who recognise the certificates of the New South Wales Society, will be accepted by that Society. Nothing was done in this matter.

THE PHARMACY BOARD AND THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Special Report.

The case of Shillinglaw *v.* The Equitable Co-operative Society was heard in the District Court, Melbourne, on Jan. 6, 1887, before Mr. Panton, P.M., and a bench of Magistrates.

This was a summons which had been taken out by Mr. Shillinglaw, Registrar to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, against the Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, for carrying on the business of a Pharmaceutical Chemist without being duly registered. The matter was dealt with by the same court some months ago, and was decided in favor of the Company, but the Pharmacy Board took the case to the Full Court, by which it was remitted to the District Court for rehearing.

Mr. Emmerson, who appeared for the Pharmacy Board said that the matter had been dealt with by the Bench on a former occasion. The opinion of the Bench then was that the Board had sued wrongly, and the case was dismissed with £2 2s. costs. Upon that there was an Appeal, and the Full Court ordered as follows:—

"Upon hearing Dr. Madden and Mr. Isaacs of Counsel on behalf of the Apellant, and Mr. Hodges and Dr. McInerney of Counsel on behalf of the Respondent, and upon reading the case stated and signed by Joseph Anderson Panton, John McDonald, and Bear Rappiport, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the Central Bailiwick, of the Colony of Victoria, this Court doth order that the Appeal herein be and the same is hereby allowed, and that the case be remitted to the Justices for re-hearing with the opinion of the Court thereon, that the determination of the said Justices was erroneous, and that upon the evidence set forth in the said case the said Justices should have convicted the said respondent. And it is further ordered that it be referred to the proper officer of this Honorable Court to tax the costs of the said H. W. Shillinglaw, of and occasioned by the said Appeal, and this order and such costs, when so taxed, shall be paid by the said Respondent to the said H. W. Shillinglaw, or to Charles James Barrow, his Solicitor."

Mr. Emmerson said it had been agreed by the Solicitors on both sides to accept the evidence taken at the previous hearing. The point now before their Worships was this:—They had been put to enormous expense over the case, and had gained it. It was a very intricate point of law, and the case had been carried to the Full Court. He did not seek for a heavy penalty against the Store, but for one sufficient to preven others doing the same thing, and also for the costs of thi

Court. The two guineas allowed before against them had been paid back, but that had nothing to do with the present case. There had been a correspondence between the Solicitors on both sides, by which it was agreed that if the Store had done certain things specified therein the case would not have come into Court again. They had not done what was specified. They should have published an advertisement to the satisfaction of the Board. They had put in an advertisement, but it was not what was necessary, it merely stated that they had stopped dispensing. They also said that if the costs of the Board were furnished as between attorney and client, they would pay them; there was also a disagreement about that, they now came into Court again and asked for satisfactory costs. As he said before, the case was a very difficult one, and had cost the Board a good deal of money; they had engaged two Counsel. He presumed Dr. McInerney would admit the order of the Court. The document in his hand was a consent by the Solicitors to the evidence given on the last occasion, being considered on the re-hearing without the necessity of going into it again. It only remained with the Bench as to what they could find.

Mr. Panton: It was for the Bench to determine and not for the Solicitors to agree as to what should be done. The document did not influence them in any way, it was of no consequence to them, the Bench settled those matters.

Mr. Emmerson: My friend hinted at one time that he was going to call evidence, but I was about to say that I was not prepared to call evidence.

Mr. Panton: We impose a fine of 20s., and £2 2s. costs.

Dr. McInerney: Will your Worships hear me before you inflict a penalty.

Mr. Panton: I thought the whole matter was settled between you.

Dr. McInerney said it was not so. He then applied for the infliction of only a nominal penalty. He could produce no new facts, but on argument the matter might be looked at in a different light. It should be considered that a new point of law had been established, and that there was no criminality on the part of the defendant. A light fine only should be inflicted on that account. The defendants and nearly every person in the community had been under the impression that what the defendant had done was perfectly legal. In regard to costs, although the Plaintiff's attorney had stated that the case had cost a good deal, and that the case was intricate, yet the Full Court had ordered the costs to be taxed, and they had been paid, the only costs the Plaintiff would be entitled to were the costs of that day's attendance.

Dr. Emmerson: They have not been paid. We can only get £20.

Mr. McInerney: The section of the Justices of the Peace Statute said that the costs were not to exceed £20 and they they had the full limit. If they did not think they had enough they must get the Statute altered or a new one passed.

Mr. Panton: We have considered this case and see no necessity for altering our decision. We think the penalty inflicted is very moderate. There will be a fine of 20s. with £2 2s. costs—taking into consideration the double attendance.

The following is a copy of the correspondence referred to by Mr. Emerson in is remarks to the Bench:—

(The Society's Solicitors to the Compainants' Solicitors.)

7th December, 1886.

"We need hardly inform you that the decision of to-day being adverse to the Society the vending of drugs by the Society will be at once stopped. As the object of your client has been gained we do not see the necessity of bringing the summons before Mr. Panton again and if you will send us your costs we have no doubt we shall be enabled to agree to them.

"Yours truly,
"LYNCH, McDONALD & STILLMAN."

(The Complainants' Solicitors to the Society's Solicitors.)

9th December, 1886.

"Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of yours of the 7th inst., and understanding therefrom that the Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, will at once discontinue carrying on the business of Chemist aud Druggist, we are willing to fall in with your views as to not further proceeding against the Society for any breaches of the Pharmacy Act that may have hitherto been committed, and we are also willing to save unnecessary expense by allowing the summons (which must be placed on the list again) to be struck out subject to the two following conditions:—1. That the Society publicly announce to a reasonable extent by advertisement, circular, &c., that the business of chemist and druggist, heretofore carred on by it, has been discontinued. 2. That the Society pay us all our costs as between solicitor and client from the initiation of the Police court proceedings, and return the £2 2s. paid to you. We will be glad of your early reply.

"Yours faithfully,
"EMERSON & BARROW"

On this case the *Australian Medical Journal* remarks:—"The case has been finally decided. . . The actual expenses must have been heavy and time will show whether the Pharmaceutical Society will try to have the verdict thus obtained applied to other companies or stores trading in medicines along with other articles."

A CHEMIST'S DEFENCE FUND.

The following circular has been distributed to chemists in Victoria during the last days of the month. Although prepared, and submitted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, it was sent out in franked envelopes, as if on Government business, thus costing nothing for postage:—

"[CONFIDENTIAL.]

"THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

"The Chemist's and Druggist's Defence Fund.

Melbourne, January, 1887.

"Dear Sir,—Frequent complaints have been made to the Pharmacy Board that the provisions of the "Sale and Use of Poisons Act" have not been carried out, and that unauthorised persons are able to defy the law by selling prohibited articles with impunity. It will be in your recollection that during the past ten years the Board have instituted a large number of prosecutions under the Poisons Act, amounting in the aggregate to over three hundred cases; but owing to the expense of obtaining evidence in remote country districts, and the fact that magistrates have not awarded reasonable costs when convictions were obtained, the result has almost invariably resulted in pecuniary loss to the Board. At the conclusion of the prosecutions in the year 1885 this subject was brought under the notice of the Government, and the small amount at the disposal of the Board for the administration of the "Sale and Use of Poisons Act" pointed out. The Government, however, considered that the Act was passed as much for the protection of Pharmaceutical Chemists as for the public, and did not see their way to increase the annual vote to the Board, and, under these circumstances, the Board have had under consideration the best means of coping with the difficulty, and a suggestion has been made that many Pharmaceutical Chemists might be willing to contribute a small annual sum to a fund for the purpose of indemnifying the Board against loss in the carrying out of prosecutions in different parts of the colony. One of the principal difficulties the Board have to contend with is obtaining reliable reports as to infringements of the Act, and it will be obvious to you that to collect this information costs both time and money. A systematic effort to administer the Act can only be made by Confidential and Privileged information supplied by Pharmaceutical Chemists, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that the appended report, which will be treated as strictly Confidential, may be filled in and returned to me at once. It is desirable to obtain evidence in a large number of cases in all parts of the colony, as, when once prosecutions are commenced, the difficulty of obtaining evidence is greatly increased.—Trusting or your co-operation and support,

I am, yours truly,
Harry Shillinglaw, Registrar.

The second page reads as follows:—

"[CONFIDENTIAL ANR PRIVILEGED.]

"The Chemist's and Druggist's Defence Fund.

"Name of town or district.

"Name of person or firm, and the prohibited article sold.

"Any other suggestions you consider desirable in reference to your district that will be of service to the officer collecting the evidence.

"Are you willing to contribute the sum of 10s. annually to the above fund ?

"Signature.....

"Address.....

"If sufficient support is given to the Board to warrant their going on with the cases an officer will be sent to your district to obtain the necessary evidence, and, so soon as a sufficient number of cases are obtained, the prosecutions will be commenced.

"All information supplied will be considered as strictly Confidential."

Prosecution of an Unregistered Chemist.—At the Collingwood Police Court this morning, Jeremiah John Wilson, of 113 Victoria Parade, Collingwood, was charged at the instance of Mr. H. W. Shillinglaw, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, with two offences under the Act.—1st, for carrying on business as a chemist and druggist, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist; and 2nd, with pretending to be a pharmacist not being registered. Mr. C. J. Barrow (Emerson and Barrow) appeared for the prosecution. The defendant appeared and admitted the offence, and said he had sent in applications for registration by the Board four times, but could get no information from Mr. Shillinglaw. Since being cautioned by the latter he had closed his shop. Mr. Shillinglaw said all the defendant's applications were informal, and the certificates not sufficient. He doubted if the defendant would ever be registered on the qualifications he said he possessed. The cheque forwarded for his registration fee had been dishonoured. The defendant claimed that he was a B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and a fully qualified chemist. The chairman of the Bench (Mr. Walker) told the defendant there had evidently been a mistake and he would not be fined heavily under the circumstances, but he had no excuse for carrying on business until he was registered. Defendant was then fined 40s., and 26s. costs on the first charge, and Mr. Barrow withdrew the second charge on the defendant promising to discontinue his business until he was properly registered.

The Pharmaceutical Register for 1886, Victoria, has been published, giving the list of chemists registered in Victoria. We have carefully checked about an eighth of the names here given, and find that the addresses given are accurate in about 81 per cent., the remaining 19 per cent. being obsolete.

Medical Society of Victoria.—The annual meeting of this society was held on January 12, when the retiring president, Dr. Jamieson, delivered an address on the Causation of Typhoid. Dr. J. Williams was elected president for the year 1887. In the course of the report, the committee remarked, "a friendly correspondence has been conducted with the Pharmacy Board, which resulted in the society receiving satisfactory assurance from the board of its intention to suppress irregular practice by registered chemists. Practical examples of this intention have not been wanting, unfortunately the penalties inflicted upon offenders have been too lenient."

In response to invitations from the Department of Agriculture for the position of pupil to the agricultural chemist, Mr. A. N. Pearson, two applications were received, but no one has yet been appointed. Applicants were required to be not less than 16 or more than 20 years of age, to produce a certificate of health, and also testimony as to character, industry and trustworthiness; also to have some knowledge of tools and ordinary constructive works; also the leading principles of organic chemistry and natural sciences. The position will be for four years, the salary at the commencement being £40, and advancing by annual increments of £10. The successful applicant is required to furnish two securities of £100 each.

Early Closing at Ballarat.—A letter on this subject has appeared in both the Ballarat papers, and we make some extracts from it. After dealing with the question generally, the writer, who is evidently a chemist, adds:—"The chemists agreed among the rest to close on the Friday afternoon, and at half-past nine p.m., surely late hour enough for any reasonable person. But, ridiculous as it may appear, this concession was obtained with great difficulty. For some little time it was pretty generally observed by some of the chemists most loyally. But with one or two there has always been a difficulty, a continual shuffling and evasion, an evident desire to steal a march upon their more honorable neighbors. First a door ajar, then a door shutter down, then both, and now the doors are wide open on the Friday afternoon, and the lights behind the bottles blazing away till half-past ten. The old slavery as bad as ever. I notice one or two other business places open on Friday afternoon. Small places, it is true, but the thin edge of the wedge is being introduced, and there are plenty of paltry souls ready to shelter themselves behind the callous meanness of bolder spirits, and, some day, the whole system will, if not watched, be found to be at an end."

Fire Caused by Collodion.—At the Mercantile Bond, 148 Flinders-street West, Melbourne, on Jan. 4, a case of collodion deposited by the importers, Messrs. Dickson and Co., was found to be leaking almost as soon as it reached the cellar floor, and while the attendant went to get some sawdust to soak up the leakage, the case burst into flames. An inquest was held before the city coroner on Jan. 18, when the evidence was most emphatic on the one side that there was no artificial light in the cellar, no one smoking, and no flame of any kind, and on the other side, Mr. Baker, manufacturing chemist, and Mr. Cosmo Newbery, were equally positive that it could not ignite or explode without contact with flame. Nothing but the one case was destroyed. The coroner tried to reconcile the contradiction by suggesting that when the ether and spirit of wine had leaked away from the collodion, leaving the gun cotton dry, there was more danger of it getting alight. We fear this explanation will seem too ingenious to our readers.

A fire occurred soon after 6 o'clock on January 27, on the premises of Robert Anderson, manufacturing chemist, 375 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames which had caught some shelves and a quantity of labels. The occupant of the building is insured for £1000.

A public banquet, tickets one guinea each, will be tendered to Mr. Bosisto as a welcome.

Mr. Edward Lloyd Marks, formerly lecturer on chemistry botany, &c., at the Sandhurst School of Mines, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

Mr. Wm. Edward Le Fanu Hearn, M.B., has been appointed analyst for the borough of Hamilton, *vice* Mr. Wm. Miller Dickinson, resigned.

Mr. William Charles Bohn, of Dunolly, chemist, has been declared insolvent. He attributes his failure to falling off in business and pressure of creditors. Liabilities, £477 16s. 3d.; assets, £260; deficiency, £217 16s. 3d. Mr. P. Virtue assignee.

Mr. J. B. L. Mackay, prælector of chemistry at Trinity College, has been elected Fellow of the Chemical Society and has also been appointed lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the college for the present year.

Mr. C. R. Blackett, of Gertrude-stret, Fitzroy, is about to dispose of his business to Mr. T. B. Jones, his former manager.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents
Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish, but can pay no attention to anonymous communications.
Write on one side of the paper only, and write early.
If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read.
"Speak freely what you think."—Shakespeare.

FIGHTING THE STORES AND STOREKEEPERS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I approach you again with a request for a little space to attack the store question.

Since writing to you last month it has afforded me unbounded satisfaction to read in the columns of *The Chemist and Druggist* of Nov. 27, 1886, that the plan I advocate for securing the monopoly of the sale of proprietary articles, to the exclusion of stores, grocers, &c., has been in a measure anticipated. We are told that a firm of manufacturing ironmongers, with the object of suppressing "cutting," notified their customers as follows:—"We request you to sell our manufactures to the public at list prices. Any departure from this rule will close the account," and we are further told that it worked well, and that "*a very satisfactory and increasing business is the outcome.*" If a firm will voluntarily take up this attitude, can it be doubted that if even a small number of chemists requested proprietors to follow the same course, the

great majority of them would eagerly agree to the proposal, more especially if the additional inducement of a slight increase in the wholesale prices, with the other considerations mentioned in my last, were placed before them.

The plan seems to me to be so simple and so certain to be effective that I entertain the most sanguine hopes of its being taken up in all the colonies. With regard to Victoria I have not much faith in the prospects of a Trade Protection Society being formed under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, as stated in your last issue, but the South Suburban chemists might easily carry the idea to a successful issue.

Trusting that chemists as a body will put their shoulders to the wheel and shove their chariot out of the *cutting*,

I am, yours, &c.,

"YTTRIUM."

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

SIR,—I wish to make a few remarks on the problem now engaging the attention of the chemists of Australia, viz.:—Can the encroachments of storekeepers, grocers, &c., be successfully resisted, to which I hope to be able to reply in the affirmative?

In the first place, individual freetrade must always prevail. Storekeepers cannot be restrained from selling certain common druggist's sundries. No law will ever be passed. None would ever receive public sanction that was likely to interfere with the rights of the public to buy where they chose, or to create a monopoly of common requirements of every day consumption, especially if the public suspected, as they would probably, that the price was likely to be affected in the slightest degree. As reasonably might the grocer demand the sole privilege of selling tea; the chandler, soap; the hairdresser, hair oil; as the chemist, glycerine, vaseline or painkiller. Almost every tradesman will assert that some other encroaches on his legitimate line. It is a common grievance. Yet, who will pretend to say that each and everyone is to be proteeted from the other. As well establish at once the caste system of the Hindoo, which is absurd. National protection is totally dissimilar, for, while allowing individual freetrade amongst the retailers of a community, it aims at protecting the industrial pursuits from the excessive competition of foreigners, and even this is a moot question in the world. Chemists base their claims to special protection, on the ground that they receeive special education to enable them to discharge the duties of their calling. They serve four years apprenticeship, they learn their business; but so does the engineer, the blacksmith, and the carpenter. Chemists pass an examination it is true, but so do the telegraph boys, the civil servants, and all ranks of Government officials at home, eventually no one can doubt the same rule will obtain in the colonies, the days of interest and favouritism will pass away. All men must learn their duties efficiently in order to succeed in the vocation they have chosen. The more competent they are the more likely they are to get on. If people employ untrustworthy engineers, carpenters or chemists, that is their look-out. The public seem quite satisfied to take their chance, please themselves, and buy where they like. They do not call for any protection for themselves. It is the chemist who calls for it for himself. Let him look to himself to protect himself; he will get no assistance from either the State or the public.

It has been proposed by some that the wholesale chemists should be coerced into supplying chemists only. Even if it were possible to succeed in such an object, there are hundreds of storekeepers, importers and merchants quite equal to the occasion, and would jump at the chance. Every merchant in Australia would import, if necessary. Numbers do so now, which is one reason patents and heavy common goods are to be bought so much cheaper proportionately than fine chemicals

It is, therefore, absurd to think of coercion or boycotting in this manner. Every wholesale house that I know does its best to sell as much as possible, no matter to whom. Their travellers call at every "Pub" to sell hop bitters, cordials, quinine wine, &c., and are not such fools as to reject a line in anything else. Every store, large and small, "good enough," is visited, and importuned for a line in soda, acid, pills, or anything else.

Whenever you see an advertisement pushing the proprietary articles of a wholesale house, such as eye water, fever cure, &c., be sure that it is not among chemists they expect to sell these, but among storekeepers. If one house pushes its business in this manner, others are in a measure compelled to do likewise. The result is that almost all do it, some of course to a greater degree than others.

Co-operation amongst chemists is impossible. They voluntarily keep their shops open from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., and almost all day Sunday, and with the inconsistency of human nature, grumble that they are slaves. Their neighbour, the grocer, shuts at 6 or 7 p.m., and goes home with a contented mind. For him the labours of the day are over. How can you expect chemists, since they cannot agree even in this small matter to conjointly taboo a wholesale house for the practices I have mentioned? I am certain such an impracticable, and as I have shown, useless plan will never be attempted. In my town there are say seven hotels and seven stores, all of these buy, the former, patents, bitters, cordials, &c., the latter all sorts of things such as salts, senna, culinary essences, cream of tartar, soda, acid, patent pills, oils, hair restorers, Fellow's syrup, homœopathic medicines, children's food, disinfectants, &c., &c.

How am I, since I cannot prevent their being sold to benefit by the sale of these articles? Simply by making a friend of the grocer instead of an enemy. If I can sell him these goods at a fair price in competition with the wholesale chemists, and put him up his culinary essences, glycerine, and carbolic acid, eye water, fever cure, &c., he will in almost every case give me the preference. It will be advantageous to him because he will not be compelled to keep such a heavy stock; he will have no carriage or risk from breakages, &c., and finally, get just as good stuff. Can chemists successfully compete with the wholesale houses for this trade? I emphaticallly answer yes. The grocers' sundries can be put up, sold at the same price, and sold at a profit by almost every chemist. To extend my trade in this line I must be prepared to import direct from the manufacturers and do away to a great extent with colonial go-betweens that eat the profit up. It is well known that every day manufacturers are coming more and more to regard it as conducive to their interest to deal with first parties, even though the orders of these are necessarily smaller. Experience will soon teach the beginner the lines most suitable for operating on in this manner. There is also considerable advantage to a retailer in so much as he buys more largely and therefore cheaper. Of course the wholesale would make a bid for business by cutting. Even this would be a boon to our smaller brethren, who would be unable through lack of means to import direct, and could scarcely effect the ultimate result. They must sell at a profit. Here, then, is the problem solved as satisfactorily as it is ever likely to be with reference to storekeepers.

In this way the chemist can at all events make a virtue of a necessity, and instead of growling at what he is powerless to prevent, endeavour to secure at least a portion of the harvest so plentifully reaped by others.

I am, Sir,

ŒDIPUS.

[We shall be very glad if Œdipus would favour us with a paper giving quantities, cost, selling price and methods for conducting this competition. We are sure our readers would welcome it as valuable assistance, and by the scheme itself it would not injure his interests.—ED.]

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

DEAR SIR,—Let me give a hint to chemists how to deal with storekeepers who persist in selling patent medicines. Let each chemsst go largely into haberdashery and fancy goods, oil stores and groceries, especially good teas. Sell at low prices. I have found this plan not only profitable, but one that brings storekeepers to their bearings more quickly than any other. First make a careful inquiry into their most profitable lines, then go in for them and sell low. It is a pity that chemists will not amalgamate and open cheap stores in their line so as to bring about an understanding.—Yours, &c.,

W.F.

TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

SIR,—Having occasion to make Tr. Nuc. Vom. according to the B.P. '85, I found that after a few hours it had deposited

very much, and was of a dirty dark brown colour, differing from the "straw colour" still mentioned by Squire in his new companion.

I would like to know if it is possible to turn out a decent tincture free from a deposit by following the B.P. '85.—Yours truly,

SOLUS.

Sydney, January 13th, 1886.

CHRISTMAS EXPERIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I am sure that nearly every subscriber to your valuable journal will have felt interested in the competition, the results of which are now appearing in the parent *Chemist and Druggist*, and the receipts will doubtless be treasured up by all as a unique and valuable collection; but though they are very comprehensive it is more than likely that many Australian chemists can add to the list from their own private stores of knowledge, and I trust that any such will come forward with their quota of informntion for the general good.

I am, &c.,

NOVELTY.

P.S.—That I may not be accused of neglecting to practise what I preach I append the following experiment, which I have frequently performed with marked success. It has not appeared in the English list up to date:—

Rub biniodide of mercury over a sheet of white paper, and shortly before exhibition hold it, painted side uppermost, over a flame until it turns from red to pale yellow, when it will appear to be a sheet of common white paper. Show the spectators that you have nothing under the paper. Call for a toothpick, penknife, or other pointed article, and ask some one to name a word or a sentence, which you will write at once on the paper in red ink with the article handed you.

Every chemist knows that the biniodide, when turned yellow by heat, only requires to be touched to return to its original colour, but it is a great puzzle to the uninitiated. Of course the experiment is susceptible of many modifications, but these will readily suggest themselves to snyone who gives the matter a thought.

Koromiki. Cement for Bicycle Tires.—We quote several formulæ from "The Chemist and Druggist," June, 1886:—

1. Melt together one part each of gutta percha and shellac, and gradually stir into the mixture 1-10th part each of melted sulphur and red lead. Use hot.

2. One part of powdered shellac treated with 10 parts of liquor ammoniæ (·880) for three or four weeks in a wide mouthed bottle. The mixture gelatinises at first, but ultimately becomes syrupy and is said to answer very well.

3. Two parts of asphalte and one part of gutta percha melted together by a gentle heat. This resembles bicycle cement, sold as such by the dealers, and is to be used hot. If possible the wheels should be warmed.

67 | 19. *Ac. Sulph Dil.* asks for a formula for a good and fairly cheap perfume; but as he does not say whether it is for pomade or for the handkerchief, or what class of perfume he desires, it is difficult to respond. Eau de Cologne and Lavender water can be made both good and cheap, and numerous formulæ have been given in The Chemist and Druggist and The Chemists' and Druggists' Diaries.

Mosquitoes.—It is said that nitre paper burned in a room will drive out mosquitoes. We have not tried this, but a mixture of equal parts of essential oils of eucalyptus and lavender applied freely to the skin will repel their attacks. And we can assert from experience that essential oil of lavender applied to a bite without delay will at once relieve all irritation and prevent swelling.

Fermented Ginger Beer.—This, which after all, is a pleasant cooling beverage, is always turbid. Is there any plan by which it can be obtained quite clear and bright?

The turbidity may be due to more than one cause. If the ginger, which is one of the necessary ingredients, is bruised too much, the finer particles are apt to make the last few bottles in the brew very muddy. But even when this is avoided there is always a milkiness, due to the presence of yeast cells, which, we think, cannot be removed in any ordinary case. If yeast is not added there will be no fermentation; if it does not multiply so that the cells are present throughout the liquid some bottles will not have their share of effervesence. In the case of sparkling wines, the bottling is done while the yeast cells—in this case a different species—are still in full activity. The bottles are stacked neck downwards, and the peculiar slope or absence of shoulder is designed so that all solid matter should settle on the cork. When fermentation has proceeded to a certain point the liquid becomes too alcoholic for the yeast cells to maintain their activity, and they sink to the bottom. The next operation is to remove the cork while the bottle is still reversed, with such dexterity that the deposit of yeast cells and other solid matter is expelled with the smallest possible loss of liquid and gas. This process, however, cannot be applied to ginger beer without changing its character altogether, and the turbidity must be accepted as part of its character.

61 | 25. Volatility writes:—Can you or any of your readers give me a receipt for a cheap Capping for Bottles which will be tenacious without being "stickey," one without gelatine?

We can easily supply a good formula for a gelatine capping but must ask our readers for a formula if it is essential to exclude gelatine.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

(By William Sutherland, M.A., B.Sc.

(Continued from page 23.)

Varieties of Eucalyptus Oil.

The following account of the varieties of Eucalyptus oil is taken chiefly from the careful report of the jurors who reported on the Victorian vegetable products exhibited at the Victorian Exhibition, 1861.

E. Amygdalina:—This constitutes the bulk of the oil known to the pharmacists as eucalyptus oil, it is a thin, pale yellow liquid, with a pungent odour like that of oil of lemons but stronger and coarser; its taste is mild and cooling, with an after sensation like that from camphor and slightly bitter. At 16 deg. C. its specific gravity is ·881; it begins to boil at 166 deg. C., but with the escape of the more volatile constituents the boiling point rises to 188 deg. C. Cooled to 18 deg. C. it deposits a white flocculent substance which melts at 3 deg. C. The oil is less volatile than oil of turpentine, it dissolves in all proportions in turpentine, ether, chloroform, absolute alcohol, and also pretty freely in spirits of wine, while in water only about 1 per cent. dissolves. Its solvent powers are important, thus one pint dissolves 23ozs. of camphor, 20ozs. of resin, and ¾oz. of caoutchouc.

E. Oleosa.—The mixed mallee oil passes under the name of its constituent obtained from the *oleosa* species. In general appearance and properties it does not differ much from the preceding, its taste is milder than that of most of the other varieties, while its odour is more turpentine-like with a decided suggestion of mint. Its specific gravity is ·911. It begins to boil at 161 deg. C., but the boiling point rises to 177 deg. C.

E. Globulus.—This is the oil that is kjbest nown outside Australia, and the one whose properties have been most completely investigated. Its importance in Australia is chiefly due to the fact that there is a considerable demand for the *globulus* timber, and so there is an abundance of leaves to be had. It colour is a very pale yellow, and its taste is cooling and mint-like. Its specific gravity is ·917, and its boiling point rises from 149deg. C to 177deg. C. When cooled to 18deg. C it remains clear. This last fact, and the lowness of the point at which it begins to boil, show that the volatile constituent is more plentiful in globulus oil than in amygdalina. It is inferior on the whole in solvent powers, but globulus oil can be distinguished from amygdalina oil by its power to dissolve Grass tree resin completely, while the latter always leaves a residue.

E. Leucoxylon (sometimes sideroxylon) yields an oil very similar to the mallee oil; its specific gravity is ·923, and its boiling point rises from 154deg. C. to 178deg. C.

E. Macrohyza furnishes a bitter reddish-yellow oil, of specific gravity ·899, and boiling from 171deg. C. to 194deg. C., which, when cooled to 18deg. C. becomes, like the *amygdalina* oil, turbid, and this fact, along with the high boiling points, is to be taken as indicating the replacement of volatile matters by more complex compounds.

particulars as to his name, address, and the purposes for which he requires the drug, which are to be entered by the vendor in a book to be kept for the purpose; and it provides, in section eight, that no person shall sell any poison enumerated in this part to any individual under the age of eighteen who is unknown to the vendor unless in the presence of a witness who is acquainted with both parties. These are very proper provisions, but why they should apply to cyanide of potassium and the poisons in part one of the schedule, and not to laudanum, opium, phosphorus, and the other equally deadly drugs which are included in part two, is, we must acknowledge, past our comprehension. In fact, part two is not mentioned in the Act, and apparently the drugs included in it are only dealt with by clause six, which relates to the sale of all poisons without distinction. As an interesting conundrum we republish the schedule, that our readers may make the attempt to elucidate the mystery which surrounds the object of the Tasmanian Legislature in making such distinction between the poisons included in the two parts.

"List of poisons.—*First Part:* Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides, arsenic and its preparations, prussic acid and its preparations, strychnine and its preparations, savin and its oil, ergot of rye and its preparations, chloral hydrate, all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, aconite and its preparations, tartar emetic, corrosive sublimate, cantharides. *Second Part:* Oxalic acid, chloroform, belladonna and its preparations, laudanum, opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies, arsenical preparations except green and other coloured paints and pigments, essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid, aquafortis, oil of vitriol, phosphorus, carbolic acid.

"The value of the Act depends entirely on its administration, and this, if not better than in the other colonies, will be wretchedly bad and of but little practical use for the prevention of accident or crime. We think no law of this kind will properly fulfil its supposed object until it so regulates the sale of proprietary medicines as to necessitate the publication of the formula from which each is prepared with every package of the preparation."

HOSPITAL DRUG SUPPLIES.

Our attention has been called to the method by which the Hospital authorities in the different Australasian colonies obtained their supplies of drugs and medicines. We have therefore obtained information from the majority of these bodies, which we now present to our readers in the belief that it will be interesting and valuable. The figures in brackets are the amounts spent for drugs and medicines during the last financial year.

New South Wales.

Total number of hospitals about 63.

The Sydney Hospital obtain the medicines and drugs by purchase from the two leading houses in Sydney, no contracts being made (£1097).

Prince Alfred Hospital. The principal articles are imported direct from England; for articles not imported requisitions are drawn on the two leading importing houses every alternate six months (£722; surgical instruments, &c., £369; average number of patients 138).

St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, purchases from the various druggists at ruling prices (£428).

Some hospitals purchase drugs and medicines as required, from wholesale Sydney firms (Bathurst £206), from Messrs. Elliott Bros. (Queanbeyan £26), or from the local chemists (Glen Innes £9 10s.; Muswellbrook £30; Bombala £10), in the last case the chemist allows 25 per cent. off retail prices. In several others the medical officer supplies all the medicines either at a monthly rate (Cobar, £74) or a monthly account (Hill Lane, £38), or on account (Warialda, £41; at this hospital articles likely to be required in quantities are obtained direct from Sydney); or at a fixed salary (Wellington, Condobolin, Coonamble, Narrabri, and Scone). At these hospitals the medical officer does the dispensing. At Woolongong drugs are obtained "on medical order," probably on the local chemist.

Of the hospitals obtaining drugs by tender most do so on January 1 for the whole year (Young, £29 10s. for medicines; sundries are charged at ten per cent. above Sydney wholesale prices, Grenfell, £27; Kempsey, £130; Braidwood, January 6, £20).

Others are called in February for the year (Temora, £28; Inverell, £38; Newcastle, £105), or in February and July (Parkes, £6 7s.). At the Wilcannia Hospital (£45) tenders are called two or three times a year, but at no specified times. At Wagga Wagga (£65) tenders have recently been called for the first time. Mr. E. Rand obtained the contract, but it is not yet decided for how long. At Forbes (£30) the drugs are ordered in the usual way from Elliott Bros. in January and July. At Albury (£64) a stock is purchased once a year, and added to as required.

In New Zealand, hospitals have been brought by the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act of 1885 under the control of District Boards composed of representatives appointed by county and borough councils, road boards, and the like. These boards are incorporated bodies, having power to sue and be sued, &c., and to appoint sums to be contributed towards the expenses of the board by the various contributory bodies. The board also receives subsidies from Government, which till 1890 will be ten shillings for every pound sterling bequeathed, and one pound for every pound contributed by individuals or boards. No contract is to be entered into by any district board, the amount of which exceeds £10 except after public tender.

There are 32 charitable institutions and 37 hospitals subject to the operations of the Act. Of the latter we have received returns from thirteen.

The Riverton Hospital (£50) imports part of its drugs, and obtains the rest locally; Greymouth (£148) orders from England, or from the New Zealand Drug Co., as required; Dunstan (£20) from N.Z. Drug Co., Dunedin, as required, Reefton (£82) orders from wholesale houses, as required. but tinctures and other preparations are made by the dispenser, David O. Preshaw; Napier (£200) obtains them from local chemists in small quantities; for Naseby (£42) the medical officer orders them as required; at Patea the medical officer finds the drugs.

Tenders are about to be called for the first time by the Thames Hospital (£225, much above the average); they are called for Christchurch Hospital (£354) on January 1st; for Southland (Thames, South Island, £128) in May; for Auckland (£625) and Ashburton (£90) Hospitals in July; for Lawrene (£239) in December; for Ross (£50) as required.

Queensland.

In Queensland there seem to be about 30 hospitals.

At Ingham (£54) the drugs are obtained not by tender; at the Children's Hospital, Brisbane (£122) also, they are purchased in the ordinary manner; at Charleville, opened only on December 1, 1885, they are ordered from Brisbane; at Maytown (£21) from Berkley, Taylor and Co., Brisbane, without contract; at Aramac (£35) from Elliott Bros. Lim., Brisbane; at Maryborough they were formerly obtained by tender, but during the last two years they have been supplied by a Brisbane wholesale house; at Kennedy District Hospital, Bowen (£19) they are obtained from a local chemist, at a discount of 25 per cent. off retail prices.

Tenders are called in December for January for the Warwick Hospital (£71); from March 1 at Peak Downs Hospital, Clermont (£189); in April at Rockhampton (£200); from August, at Roma (£220); on September 1 at Bundaberg (£109).

At the Brisbane Hospital they are contracted for in November or December, at a percentage on London prices, quoted in a given list (£1068); at Charters Towers in January and July, at 10 per cent. above wholesale prices (£298); at Mount Perry, at Cooktown, and Port Douglas, the acting surgeon finds medicines and dispenses them. At Springsure stock is replenished as required (£41); at Stanthorpe the local chemist supplies all requisites at 10 per cent. below his usual charges; at Toowoomba the medicines are purchased in the usual way (£136).

South Australia.

At the Adelaide Hospital tenders are called for January 1 each year (£1195), in Adelaide, and also through the Agent-General, London; at Port Lincoln and Port Wallaroo they are called at the same times; at Port Adelaide medicines are purchased from the local chemist.

Victoria.

Tenders are called for the twelvemonth from January 1 to December 31, at the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne (£554); St. Arnaud Hospital (£148); Amherst (£118); and Portland

(£13). At Ovens District Hospital, Beechworth (£82), tenders are called from February 1 in each year; from March 1 at Dunolly (£120); from April 1 at Bendigo Gold District Hospital, Sandhurst (£386); from June 1 at Horsham (£110); from June 28, 1886, at Mansfield (£25); from July at Kyneton (£87); from November 1 at Geelong Infirmary (£212) and at Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne (£122).

The tenders are called every six months at the Ballarat Hospital (£559) from January and July; at Castlemaine (£169), Clunes (£158), and Daylesford (£121); from April and October at Pleasant Creek (£121); May and December at Echuca (£63).

At the Austin Hospital for Incurables, Heidelberg (£41), drugs are purchased in the ordinary way; at Nhill (£59), they are obtained from Melbourne; from Melbourne wholesale houses at the Upper Goulburn District Hospital, Woodspoint (£12), at Heathcote Hospital, and at the Carlton Hospital for Sick Children (£199); the Swan Hill Hospital obtains drugs of the best quality from Wm. Ford and Co. (£67); at Maryborough (£80), medicine and drugs are obtained from Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., price list, best quality, five per cent. off (by agreement.

At Maldon tenders were formerly called, but drugs are now supplied by the two local chemists alternate quarters (£34), at former contract prices; at Colac a similar arrangement is in force, the charge being 1/6 for each prescription (£68).

The Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne, obtains its medicines in accordance with Gould and Martin's price lists.

Students' Corner.

"Competition is the best training."

REPORT AND COMMENTS ON THE TENTH COMPETITION.

On the question of the last competition we have had four series of answers, which is an improvement on the previous occasion, when there was only one set sent in. Those tendered on this occasion are about on a par with their predecessors, as regards average display of ability on the part of the competitors. There is still clear evidence of a general lack of systematic reading on the topics to which the attention of students is invited, indeed, the replies in some are exceedingly meagre, notably in respect to the botanical question.

The results of the competition are as follows:—

	Full Marks—100
"Eucalene"	80
"Secundum Artem"	78
"Dum Spiro Spero"	61
"Ferrum"	55

The first question on the paper seems to have secured more attention than the others, consequently it happens to be the one best answered, and that given by the two prize-winners are exceedingly good. Some salient points are omitted, however, so we will briefly point out the analogies and distinctive characters of the three substances named in the chemical question, adding by way of preface that "Epsom Salts" is synonymous with sulphate of magnesia.

COMPARISON OF ZINC AND MAGNESIUM SULPHATES.

1. Both are mineral salts similarly constituted, having the same acid radical in each case.

2. They have both the same number of molecules of water of crystallisations (7 H_2O).

3. They both lose six of these molecules of water at a heat of 212 deg. Fah., and the remaining molecule at a higher temperature, thereby becoming amorphous and opaque.

4. Normally, they both assume the same crystalline form, viz., nearly rectangular prisms, and are therefore said to be isomorphous.

5. Both are freely soluable in water.

6. Both are unacted on by sulphuric acid, and do not affect carbonates.

7. Both cause precipitation with the following re-agents:—Chloride of barium, phosphate of soda, carbonate of ammonia.

8. Reduced on charcoal, they each give a black sulphur stain to a silver coin.

9. Both form double salts with potassium sulphate.

In nearly all these respects, oxalic acid differs from both the above, for it is not a salt, has only two molecules of water of crystallisation, has a different crystalline form, is not nearly so soluble in water (1 in 9), is decomposed by sulphuric acid, re-acts on carbonates, but does not precipitate ammonium salts, nor soluble phosphates. Yet it is poisonous like sulphate of zinc; and in large doses causes emesis. Then again in former days the crystals of Epsom salts were coarse and large, and very much resembled commercial oxalic acid as now found in pharmacies. Charles Dickens in describing the Pickwick trial relates how Thos. Groffin, the chemist, made a plea for exemption from attendance as a special juryman on the ground that his errand-boy was not acquainted with drugs, and that the prevailing impression on his mind was that Epsom salts meant oxalic acid. Many accidents have really occurred from the perpetration of such mistake. According to Christison, half-an-ounce of the acid will destroy life in one hour. Other special features of oxalic acid may be noted:—

1. It has a sour taste, and other characters of acids.
2. Causes effervescence with all carbonates.
3. Crystallings in the form of oblique rhombic prisms.
4. Is volatile at high temperatures.
5. Destroys the colour of ordinary black ink.
6. Heated with oil of vitrol it evolves gaseous products, which will burn with a blue flame, and precipitate lime water.

We will now contrast the isomorphous salts so liable to be confounded:—

Magnesium Sulphate.	Zinc Sulphate.
1. Possesses a disagreeable taste.	1. Has a styptic or astringent metallic taste.
2. Heated on charcoal before the blowpipe, yields no incrustation.	2. Similarly treated gives a yellow incrustation (of oxide) when hot, becoming white in the cold.
3. The residue moistened with cobalts nitrate, and ignited, leaves a pink mass.	3. Under the same circumstances this salt assumes a green hue.
4. Ammonia hydrate gives a permanent white precipitate with a solution of Mg. SO_4.	4. Am HO. at first produces a white precipitate, which is soluble in excess of the re-agent.
5. Ammonium sulphide causes no precipitate.	5. Ammonium sulphide throws down white sulphide of zinc.
6. Potassium Ferrocyanide does not affect.	6. The same reagent ($K_4Fe Cy_6$) gives a white ppt.
7. Medicinally acts as a cathartic.	7. Its therapeutic effects are astringent, also emetic.

The second question has been very badly answered by all. In one case three lines constitutes the answer; in another, five lines. This is the gist of one af these:—"Plants get their food two ways, (1) from the earth; (2) from the leaves which absorb moisture." We are constrained to admonish candidates who content themselves with such replies, by quoting the familiar lines of Burns:—

> Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
> To see oursels as others see us;
> It wad frae monie a blunder free us.
> And foolish notion.

We have not space to do justice to this question, but for the student's benefit we may state that all plants are composed chiefly of carbon, hydrygen, oxygen, nitrogen, and a few mineral ingredients or saline constituents. These latter are entirely derived from the soil, being taken in by the root fibrils by the process of osmosis. One candidate gives the exploded notion of *spongioles* being the medium of absorption. But all the minerals must be in solution. The crude sap ascends to the leaves where it has to be elaborated in a very complex manner. The process is called assimilation. Air passes into the tissue of the leaf through the stemata; the carbon dioxide is abstracted from the air, and under the joint influence of chlorophyll and sunlight it is decomposed, the carbon is made to unite with the elements of water from the sap to form nutrient materials for the elaborated sap which eventually deposits where necessary, various products, such as starch, gum, sugar, resin, oils, fruit acids, &c. For formation of nitrogenous products such as gluten, legumin, &c., nitrogen is essential, and is derived from ammonia. Whence comes the ammonia? It is evolved from putrifying animal and vegetable matter, and is washed out of the air by rain, either in the free state or in union with nitric acid, which in turn is

produced during electric storms. Thus carried into the soil, it becomes absorbed by the roots of the plant.

A good point mentioned by "Eucalene," is that parasites partake of nourishment which has been elaborated by another plant. We might add that carnivorous plants derive their nitrogen, not from ammonia, but from ready-formed albuminoids.

The question on rhubarb was fairly answered, but there was no need to describe the root of the *Rheum Rhaponticum.* or English rhubarb, since the latter is not official. As regards composition, the chief ingredients are chrysophanic acid, rheotannic acid, oxalate of calcium (40 per cent.), and three resins named *Aporetin, Erythroretin,* and *Phæoretin.* It is difficult to say which of these several substances should be regarded as the active constituent. Evidently the variety of tannin present confers the astringent property, while probably all the other ingredients contribute to its activity as a purgative and stamachic. One student says that *cathartin* is the active principle of rhubarb! We advise him to refer again to his books.

The replies to the prescriptions are good, but the criticisms in some instances amount to cheese-paring; for instance, the statemeut that *Liquor Morph. Acet.* is incompatible with *Ammon. Carb.* But four minims of dilute acetic acid can have little effect on 25 grs. of carbonate of ammonium, and even were the morphia precipitated, it would be dissolved in the excess of water. "*Dum spiro spero*" does not note the neutralization of acid and precipitation of quinine by the ammonia in *Tr. Valerian Co.* The translations are generally accurate, and the manner of dispensing passable.

PRIZE AWARDS.

The First Prize we award to Mr Chas. A. Finch, 204 George-street west, Sydney; and the Second to Mr W. J. Mervyn Molloy, c/o Mr Tipping, Bairnsdale, Gippsland.

Report upon the Eleventh Competition.
(Questions set in December).

In this competition there were but three competitors, two of whom, however, have tendered answers of sufficient merit to claim a prize. The results are tabulated below :—

	Full marks—50
Diafoirus	42
No Name	38
Kalium	31

Mr Valeris Brunetti, care of Mr. Thos. Huntsman, Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, gains the first prize, and a gentleman who neglects to send name or *nom de plume* according to the regulations gains the second prize.

In regard to the chemical question, the evolution of carbonic anhydride by the action of a mineral acid on marble is clearly understood, and the necessary apparatus is also described, but the knowledge of the *modus operandi* is rather vague in two instances. It is necessary that the lump of marble be broken into small fragments, first, that it may be placed inside the Woulff's bottle, and secondly, that the evolution of the required gas be facilitated.

Further, it is equally necessary to dilute the commercial hydrochloric acid in order to remove the byeproduct (calcium chloride) from the surface of the marble.

The proportion of dilution that answers best is 4 of water to one of acid. No note is made of removing the air from the generating bottle before commencing to collect the gas. The gas may be collected over cold water in the pneumatic trough, notwithstanding the solubility of carbon dioxide in water (volume for volume under ordinary conditions). It may likewise be collected by downward displacement of air, since the gas has a sp. gr. of 1·529 (air—1). In such cases the gas may be dried over calcium chloride but when the latter is used as a dessicating agent it must first be fused so as to render it anhydrous.

That CO2 is displaced by Cl is not a correct idea of the decomposition that goes on. A better view is that the metal replaces the hydrogen of the acid, forming calcium chloride, while the liberated *carbonic* acid being a very unstable compound immediately resolves itself into carbonic anhydride which escapes, and water, thus :—

(*a*) $Ca\,CO_3 + 2\,H\,Cl = Ca\,Cl_2 + H_2\,CO_3$

(*b*) $H_2\,CO_3 = CO_2 + H_2\,O$.

The question on Venation though exceedingly simple, is not nearly so well treated as might be expected. One omits *furcate* venation, another calls it "furcid." This kind is well seen in the fronds of ferns. Only two candidates allude to the practical utility of regarding venation as a means of classification (*vide* question). It should be remembered that the seed, the stem, the leaf and the symmetry of the flower have certain correspondence in the two great divisions of flowering plants. "No name" properly notes the exception to the rule to be found in a number of plants, which, although possessing reticulated venation, are in reality monocotyleoons. These comprise no less than five botanical orders, mostly climbers, viz. :—*Philesiasceæ, Roxburghiaceæ, Trilliaceæ, Smilaceæ* (including the sarsaparilla aud a New Zealand plant *Ripogonum pariflorum*), and *Dioscoreaceæ* exemplified by the black bryony, the yam, and the remarkable tortoise plant or elephant's foot tree, used as food by the Hottentots. Dr. Lindsey classified all these orders under one group, which he termed *Dictyogenæ* in allusion to the exceptional character of the leaves of these otherwise endogenous plants.

The last question has evidently proved a rather puzzling one, and we confess it involves some difficulty in knowing where to draw the line. We append a list of plants, mentioned in the pharmacopœia, that are used in their entire state for yielding official products. They are arranged under three heads.

Of all these only two (chiretta and cetraria) are named by "Kalium"; lobelia is added by "No Name," while "Diafoirus" enumerates nearly all the above, but has not thought of the sources of indigo, litmus and iodine.

Direct Exmtples
- *Cetraria Icelandica* (whole lichen)
- *Claviceps purpurea* (immature fungus)
- *Lactuca virosa* (fresh flowering herb)
- *Lobelia inflata* (dried flowering herb)
- *Ophelia chirata* (entire plant)
- *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* (whole fungus)

Indirectly Named
- *Carum A jowan*.. } Yielding essential oils. or
- *Mentha arvensis*.. } stearoptens from oils—
- ,, *piperita*.. } the oils being distilled
- ,, *viridis* .. } from the fresh herb.
- *Monarda punctata* }
- *Ruta graveolens* (oil from fresh herb)
- *Thymus vulgaris* yielding steareopten.

Incidental Examples
- Seaweeds (unnamed) yielding Iodine.
- Lichens. *Rocella sp.* yielding Litmus.
- Lichens. *Indigofera sp.* yielding Indigo.

COMPETITION No. 13.

Answers to the following questions have to be returned not later than March 15th.

The rules and conditions to be observed will be found in our January number.

The report will appear in the March issue of this journal.

QUESTIONS.

1. How could you prove the composition of water—(*a*) by analysis; (*b*) by synthesis.
2. Describe fully the use and structure of pollen, and state any particular varieties it may assume.
3. Enumerate the rhizomes contained in the *Materia Medica* of the B. P., and state the leading characters of those you name.

Note.

The replies to questions in competition No. 12—erroneously marked No. 11 in last issue—must be remitted by the 15th inst.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Such notices, if properly authenticated, are inserted free of charge.

BIRTH.

Rutter.—On June 18, at her residence, Kangaroo Point, Queensland, the wife of Thos. D. Rutter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Kahlbaum—Siebert.—On December 25th, at the residence of Gustav Kindermann, Esq., S.A., by the Rev. J. Woods, Harry Kahlbaum, of Hanover, Germany, to Elsie Siebert of Nienburg, Wiser, Germany.

Wastell—Bennett.—On the 5th January, at St. Andrew's Church, Walkerville, S.A., by the Ven. Archdeacon Dove, M.A., William, eldest son of S. D. Wastell, Walkerville, to Rosa Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Bennett, North Adelaide.

Rees—Paddison.—On December 8, at St. Mary's Church, Caulfield, Melbourne, by Revd. Jas. Macartney, Mr. R. Bloomfield Rees, of Eaglehawk, to Rose Paddison, of Brighton, England.

DEATHS.

Birks.—On the 30th December, at Woodville, S.A., Sophia wife of John Napier Birks, aged 41 years.

Edson.—On December 26, at Devonport, Joseph Leonard Edson, eldest son of Mr. John Edson, chemist, Auckland. He was 23 years of age. New Zealand has lost by his death one who bade fair to take a leading position in her Pharmaceutical transactions. Mr. Edson was educated at the Auckland Grammar School, and in due time entered the establishment of his father, (Mr. John Edson of Queen-street). Being naturally studious he devoted his whole time to a sound training in Pharmacy, passing the Board's examinations with great credit. He left Auckland about 18 months ago in order to study at the College of Pharmacy, London. The severity of the English winter of 1885, tried his constitution and consequently interfered with his studies, but rest and the warm summer weather apparently restored him to health and he was declared by his physician to be ready to resume his studies. However, he suffered a relapse and returned to New Zealand by the 'Aorangi' in company with his father who was then visiting England. He only lived a fortnight after reaching Auckland, for serious symptoms manifested themselves which proved to be those of meningitis to which he succumbed after several days of unconsciousness. He was to have shortly entered into the management of his father's busines, who, together with other members of his family will feel his loss keenly.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Arthur I. Joseph, 12 Bridge-street, Sydney, has been appointed agent for Messrs. Meggeson and Co., medicated lozenge makers, London, and has on view a complete line of samples of their manufactures.

Mr. T. B. Melhuish, 134 William-street, Sydney, is making a speciality of new chemicals, and has just received a supply of salol, urethane, and others.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. are distributing to the medical profession copies of the Medical Annual; a work dealing with new remedies, somewhat on the lines of the Year book of Pharmacy, but giving much prominence to other matters concerning the social relations of the profession. A full description of the specialties of the firm is of course included.

Mr. T. Lakeman, sole agent for Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax, & Farries., removed from 178 Phillip-street to 34 Pitt-street, on Janury 27.

MARKET NOTES.

English Market.

Private advices to December 3 inform us that the general tone of the market is firm. Opium has advanced fifteen per cent.; glycerine is 33 per cent. dearer, and there is much excitement in these articles.

Kauri Gum.

The exports of Kauri gum during 1886 were 4880 tons, 2823 tons to New York, 12 tons to San Francisco, 2045 tons to London. The total is smaller than any year since 1880, when it was 4698; the supplies received at Auckland were also smaller than in any year since 1879, namely, 4573 tons, against 3339 in the latter year. Mr. H. P. Barber, of Auckland, reportson January 12, ordinary quality, which forms the bulk of all produced, £44 to £48 a ton; East Coast, £54 to £56. Market very firm, and indications of a further advance. During the last four months the price has advanced £8.

AMERICAN TRADE NOTES.

New York, 11th December, 1886.

During the last two or three weeks the demand for export has been very good compared with the preceding dulness, and shows that trade in Europe shows signs of a revival. Our home market has not been so brisk for a number of years, and there is every prospect of a continuance. There is little talk of lower prices, while advances are of daily occurrence.

The prices given below are net f.o.b. quotations for original packages, exchange on London at 30 days $4.82.

Curacoa Aloes continue to arrive in large quantity, and are now practically unsaleable; 3½c. (15/ cwt.) would purchase ordinary quality from importers.

Ashes.—The total stock is about 500 casks. First are quoted 4¼c. (19/9); seconds, 4c. (18/8); pearls, 6c. (23/3).

Balsams.—The advance in the market for *Copaiba* has stimulated shipments from Brazil, but all arrivals are bought up promptly, and as stocks are still small the market continues firm. Maranham, 38c. (1/7); Para, 40c. (1/8), Tolu is steady, and in good consumption, demand at 36c. (1/6). Peru owing to a large direct arrival is lower $1.10 (4/7) Canada, stocks are nearly exhausted, and higher prices are demanded, parcels 33c. (1/4½).

Barks.—Bayberry in good demand for England at 3½c. (15/-). *Cascara Sagrada* dearer, 7c. (3½d).

Camphor.—Manufacturers of refined are very anxious to place contracts for next year, and slightly lower rates would be accepted, say for 4oz. blocks 23c. (11½d).

Cubebs.—Our market is 100 dol. per lb. (£23 5/-), much higher than London. We have lately been drawing our supplies from that place. Much higher figures are spoken of.

Cocaine Muriate.—The consumption keeps increasing, and lately the American manufacturers bought all the best Huanuco leaves in London and Hamburg, as the price ruling there was cheaper than in Peru. When direct imports have to be made an advance in price of muriate may take place. Price 6dol. (25/-).

Glucose.—Prime white for lager beer brewing is quoted 2¼c. (10/6); this is a new article of export from the States. The Germans hitherto had the trade.

Essential Oils.—Aniseed has rapidly advanced to 1-75 dol. (7/3). Cassea remains neglected at 60c. (2/6). Bay distilled here 4-50 dol. (18/8).

Sassafras is getting scarce and dearer, 38c. (1/7); Wintergreen very firm at 2.10 dol. (8/9) in bottles.

Bromine Salts.—A large demand has set in for Europe, but prices are unchanged; potass bromide 32c. (1/3¾d); sodium, 40c. (1/7¾d); ammonium, 42c. (1/8¾) in 100lb. cases.

Roots.—Golden Seal is again higher, 24c (1/-). Blood-root scarce, 12c. (6d). Jalap, the stock is in the hands of two houses, and is firmly held at 12c. (6d). Senega much neglected; price for prime western 42c. (1/9). Manitoba as now met with on the London market 38c. (1/7). Serpentaria lower at 30c. (1/3).

Sarsaparilla.—For Honduras there has been larger orders, taking over 700 bales; the stock is now about 800 bales, and is very cheap indeed, good quality 24c. (1/-); very best grades, 32c. (1/4). Mexican: The stock is about 500 bales, but price having reached bottom, 8c. (4d.), importers are holding for spring demand.

Spermaceti is tending downwards. To-day 42c. (1/9) would buy.

Quinine.—A few days ago there were sellers of German brands in bulk at 51c. (2/1½), but a report being current that large speculators did this, in order to secure supplies from the makers, a firmer feeling now rules, and generally 55c. (2/3½) is asked. The very low prices of a few months ago are not expected to be seen again.

Oil Peppermint.—A general advance has taken place, and after the turn of the year even higher rates are expected to prevail. H. G. Hotchkiss is quoted 3-60 dol. (15/-), and bulk oil in tins 3-25 dol. (13/6).

Cotton Seed Oil.—The market is firm, the new oil arriving in fair quantities finds purchasers at late rates, viz., prime summer refined, 38c, (£24); ordinary, 34c. (£20 10/-). The quality and character of the oil is said to be much superior to that of any previous year.

Turpentine is a little easier, being quoted 41c. (1/8½) per American gallon in export cases.

Resin.—There is absolutely nothing doing with Australia in this article; the market is unaltered.

Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.,

NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists,

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DISPENSING SCREENS, COUNTERS, &c.

On latest and most improved London style. Shops and Dispensary's Fitted for any part of colonies.
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THE PERFECT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATORS,

In Polished Cedar, Rosewood, and Pine.

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ATKIN'S QUININE WINE.

A Large Sale is now Established for this Wine.

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Show Cards and Counter Bills on application.

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All Wholesale Houses Agents.

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SHOW CASE MAKER,

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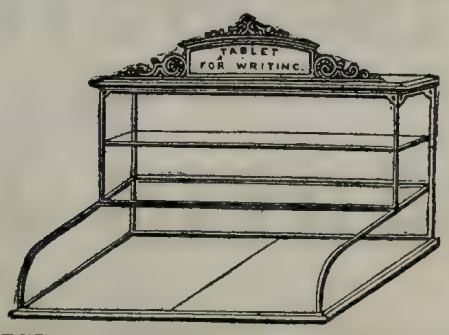

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS A SPECIALITY.

The Chemists' & Druggists' Diary, 1887.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to intimate to those of our friends who have written us asking for copies of our Diary, that owing to the recent large additions to our subscription list, both in the colonies and at Home, the whole of the issue has been exhausted, so that we are unable to supply any copies.

Our London office inform us, however, that *THE TREATISE ON THE ART OF PHARMACY*, which was one of the chief features of the Diary, is being reprinted, and a supply will be forwarded to us.

New Subscribers, commencing January 1, 1887, will receive a copy of this Treatise gratis on application to the Publisher, *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

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DR. HOPE'S Gout & Rheumatic Specific—Retail, 3/6.

1 Doz.	3 Doz.	12 Doz.
less than 3 doz., 31/- per doz.	less than 12 doz. 30/- per doz.	29/- per doz.

DR. HOPE'S LIVER PILLS— .. Retail, 1/6.

1 Doz.	3 Doz.	12 Doz.
less than 3 doz., 14/- per doz.	less than 12 doz. 13/6 per doz.	13/- per doz.

SAPHEDERMA (A Skin Powder)— .. Retail, 2/6.

1 Doz.	3 Doz.	12 Doz.
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THE BEST AND PUREST.

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DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S

Oro Nasal Steam Inhaler

(Patented). Fig. 317.

Fig. 317.

The advantages of this Inhaler are:—

1. Simplicity and Cleanliness.

2. The application of the vapour, simple or medicated, to the membranes not only of the mouth and throat, but also of the nostrils and air passages generally.

3. Perfect ease of inhalation, contrasting with the efforts required in the use of Oral Inhalers in general.

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It is an improvement on the old kinds.—*Chemist and Druggist*, November 15, 1884.

This Inhaler has much to commend it to popular use.—*Knowledge*, November, 28, 1884.

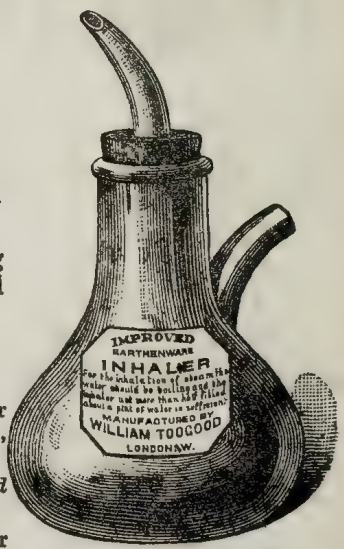

Fig. 315.

Dr. SPENCER THOMSON'S

ORO NASAL STEAM INHALER

White Earthenware	...	...	33/- per doz.
Terra Cotta	...	...	48/- ,,

IMPROVED ORAL INHALERS.

Marbled, as Fig. 315	...	...	32/- per doz.
White, as Fig. 316	...	...	21/- ,,

Specialities:

COVERED POTS for Cold Cream and Tooth Paste, with Customer's name and address burnt in Sketches and Designs given by our Agent, free of charge.

DISPENSING BOTTLES, Lettered with Customer's name and address. The superiority of our manufacture over all other makers is now well known. Absolute Accuracy of Measure guaranteed.

PANELLED BOTTLES, in White Flint, Amber, Blue, or Actinic Green, for Hair Washes, Hop Bitters, Cough Mixture, Cod Liver Oil, Sauces, and Perfumery.
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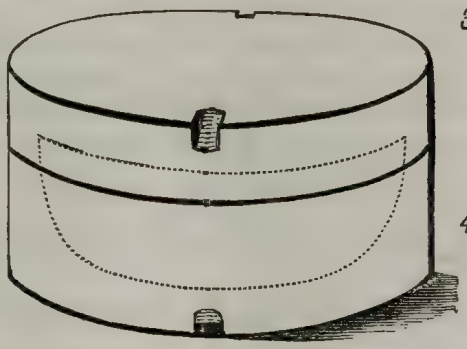
NEW REGISTERED
EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS,

ARE CLAIMED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT & CONVENIENT YET OFFERED TO THE TRADE, & POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1st.—An India-rubber Band passed vertically over the pot is kept in its place by the notches, and effectually secures the lid; for travelling this supplies a want greatly needed.

2nd.—The Covers being made quite flat, labels can be affixed with ease, and without creasing.



3rd.—The inside of the Pots being rounded or egg-shape, the contents can be entirely removed without waste.

4th.—Great attention has been paid to insure accuracy of contents.

PRICES.	⅛	¼	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
	18/-	18/-	18/-	20/-	22/-	24/-	27/-	34/-	42/-	54/-	66/- per Gross.

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THE 1s. WHITE GLASS—
WHITE FITTINGS 7/6; BLACK FITTINGS, 8/6 DOZ.

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Qualities.—Laroche's Quinine possesses in the highest degree the restoring and invigorating qualities of Quinine, which is the best known medicine for giving tone to the digestive organs; it succeeds completely in removing langour, weakness, wasting diseases, excessive thinness, retarded convalescence, want of appetite, and disgust at the sight of food; in fever and ague it is the best specific.

Numerous successful trials in the hospitals have proved that it is especially suitable for elderly persons and delicate children, and that it is most effective in cases of **gastralgia, dypsepsia, neuralgia, emaciation, lowness of spirits, slow convalescence, illness after confinement, chlorosis and scrofula.** It is a specific IN ALL CASES OF FEVER.

The most celebrated Doctors in Paris, Messrs. de Beauvais, Clinical Surgeon at the *Hôtel-Dieu*, Broca, Professor at the Faculté de Médécine of Paris, Anselmier, Reinvilliers, Veillard, authors of clever scientific works, and others, as well as all the Medical Journals, have in many instances borne witness to the superiority of this production. Experiments crowned with success at the *Hôspital des Enfants* and at the *Hôspital de la Vieillesse* of Paris, have shown that it is equally valuable for childhood and old age.

1000 grammes of Quina-Laroche contain 13½ grammes of Quinine.

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The **Codeine-Tolu** Paste and Syrup often calms the convulsive cough of the consumptives as also the fever that wastes them away.

The **Codeine** and the **Tolu-Balsam** are associated with other substances of analagous action, and gum Arabic in a proportion that modifies its energy. It can be given to children as well as the most delicate persons. The dose of Zed's Paste is from 10 to 15 pieces in 24 hours; the dose of the Syrup is 6 to 8 teaspoonsful a day.

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Offord's Green Oils
For CURING HORSES of Sore Shoulders, Backs, or Broken Knees, or Wounds of any kind.
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Cure all Swellings, Bruises, or Stiff Joints.

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FORTIFYING EACH WEAK POINT IN THE SYSTEM,

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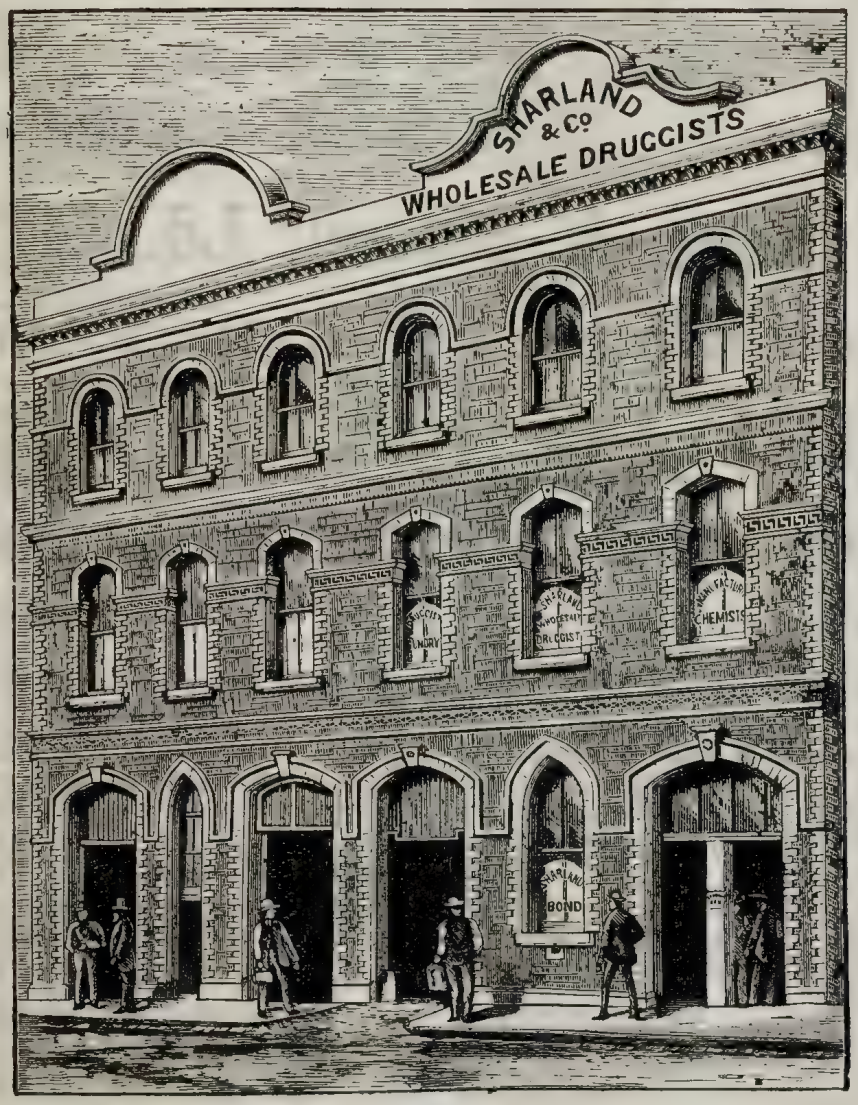

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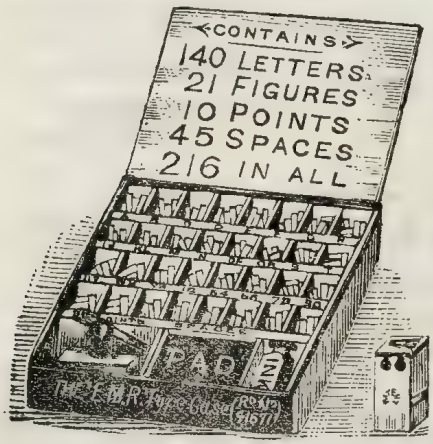

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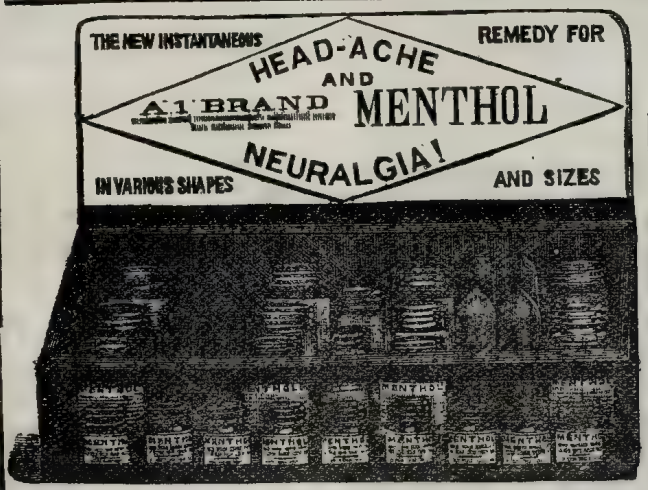

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Of BLISTERING AGENTS there are four:—RED OINTMENT, or the modern Firer. 1/6 per ounce. BLACK OINTMENT for Splints, curbs, glandular swellings, and is a certain cure for ringworm in horses or cattle. 1/3 per ounce. FLY BLISTER. 1/- per ounce. BLISTERING LINIMENT. 1/- per ounce. They are all simple of application and efficacious, but the BLISTERING LINIMENT is well known over all parts of the country; it is the most convenient and is easily applied, but, unlike ointments, it does not require the hair to be shaved off, or the horse's head tied up.

CONDITION OR WORM POWDERS.—They are a pure vegetable tonic, stomachic and blood purifier. In Packages, 5/-; tins, 2/6.

HEALING LOTION POWDERS.—Are simple of application. 1/- per package, which will make a pint and a-half of lotion for wounds, sore back, shoulders, girth, galls, &c.

OINTMENTS.—Healing Ointment, Greasy Heel Ointment, Mange Ointment, Hoof Ointment. In pots or tins as may be required.

COLIC DRENCHES.—Spasmodic Colic or Dry Gripes and Flatulent Colic or Windy Gripes.—They are a sure and certain cure, if taken in time. Each drench is labelled with symptons, and mode of treatment. The Flatulent Colic Drench give immediate relief to cattle and sheep suffering from hoven. 4/- each.

STIMULATING LINIMENT.—For sprains, bruises, stiff joints, sore throat, and for rheumatism in young stock, also for garget or cold in the udder of milk cattle. 3/- per bottle.

EYE LOTION.—For taking specks or scum off the eye of the horse, cattle sheep and dog, and for allaying inflammation in the eye, for which it is a specific. 2/6 per bottle.

DRENCH FOR MILK FEVER, PUERPERAL APPOPLEXY, OR DROPPING AFTER CALVING.—This has proved to be the best remedy for that dreadful scourge of milk cattle. 3/6 each.

LOTION FOR CANKER AND THRUSH.

SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

J. S. will gladly treat with druggists in places not already supplied. Profits moderate, but a good sound business.

H. GUTHEIL,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

31 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

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"ESSENCE OF LIFE."

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General Wholesale Depot:

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	RETAIL.
DR. HOPE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC SPECIFIC	3/6
,, LIVER PILLS	1/6
SAPHEDERMA—A SKIN POWDER	2/6

A good supply of Pamphlets on Gout and Rheumatism supplied with each order upon request.

SAMPLE 1s. PACKET.

CLEAVER'S ANTISEPTIC,

SAMPLE 1s. PACKET.

Acknowledged to be the best for POTTED BUTTER. The Best and Cheapest.

THE WORLD-FAMED

Milk and Food Preservative,

IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Supplied in all parts of the Globe to Shippers, Butchers, Provision Merchants and Dairymen.

For Milk, Eggs, Butter and Provisions IS UNSURPASSED Largely used by the Aristocracy.

Agent—H. HUNT, 92 Flinders-lane West, Melbourne, and from all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS.

The Great Remedy for LIVER and KIDNEYS.

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Abraham's Pills

Are now constantly enquired for, and Mr. Abraham would kindly ask Chemists to stock them. They yield a fair profit, and give every satisfaction to the Customers, at the same time educating them to prefer Colonial Productions.

The Proprietor, who occupies one of the best positions in the City, has for many years taken pleasure in pushing Proprietaries of Colonial Origin.

To be had of all Wholesale Houses and from the Proprietor, at the Laboratory,

434 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA

A strictly Intercolonial Journal.

Published on the 1st of each Month in direct association with

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

(Established in London, 1859,)

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Subscription to the whole of our publications, 10s. a year payable in advance; commencing from any date, including "The Chemist and Druggist" (52 Issues), "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" (12 Issues), and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" (1 Issue); all Post Free.

Supplied only to persons connected with the trade.

Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office, Melbourne, to the order of Edward Halse.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL, SITUATIONS VACANT OR WANTED.—Advertisements of either of these classes will be inserted at the Special Rate of 2s. 6d. for five lines or under; 6d. per line beyond, payable in advance. The twopenny postage stamps of any colony will be received in payment of these charges.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES.

All members of

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales,
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland,
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia,
The Hobart Chemists' Association,
The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association,

in addition to this journal are entitled to its parent journal, "The Chemist and Druggist" (London). In the event of any irregularity or failure in the arrival of either journal, we shall be obliged if notice is sent to the Publisher, "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Those of our subscribers who have been in the habit of remitting *direct* to our London office, will find it a convenience in many ways to pay their subscriptions to this office.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS. We have decided to treat advertisements of assistants wanted or wanting situations, and also businesses for disposal, as information and to publish them in our advertisement pages without charge till further notice. Announcements must be sent to this office not later than four days before the end of each month.

THE ART OF PHARMACY. We have now received a supply of copies of this treatise, reprinted from *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1887.* Full particulars as to price, &c., will be found on page xvi. of our advertisement sheets.

Editorial Notes.

UNIFORMITY OF STANDARD IN PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The aim of the resolution adopted at the Intercolonial Conference is to make the standards of the pharmaceutical education, in the Australasian colonies, uniform with each other, and with that of Great Britain. A few lines devoted to considering to what extent this aim is practicable will not be wasted.

According to the Conference it is necessary that there should be uniformity of

Preliminary education.
Duration of apprenticeship.
Course of study.
Method of examination.
Standard of examination.

This is all logical and useful; but two other things, perhaps more important than all the rest, are needful before uniformity in standard can be really obtained. They are

Uniformity in students.
Uniformity in examiners.

The same teacher, and the same examiner, pursuing exactly the same course, with different men, will educe totally different results. The same man, with different teachers, or different examiners, would become a very different chemist.

With these essential, inevitable weaknesses, in any scheme to secure uniformity of standard, what is the best course to pursue? what will yield the best practical results? The course of pharmaceutical education in the different colonies varies to a certain extent; but not, probably, to a greater extent than individual students and examiners. In all cases, however, we have practical men deciding on the qualification of other men to hold a position of considerable responsibility. The article on the examination papers of the different colonies which is printed on a later page, is strong testimony that the standard is already practically the same in all colonies. The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has initiated a movement on the grounds of this practical uniformity; and for the rea sons stated its action seems to be justifiable. We have virtually a regiment of students, who have been found to possess about the same practical knowledge and skill; but they are not dressed in the same uniform of apprenticeship, books studied, method of examination. Must they be dressed in that uniform before they can be admitted into the eminently respectable society of Registered Chemists in other colonies? or will they be received on equal footing as good fellows all?

THE INTERCOLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Information is gradually reaching us as to the cost of the Intercolonial Conference. In New South Wales and Victoria, the whole expense was borne by the Pharmaceutical Societies; in New Zealand it was shared by the Pharmacy Board and dormant Pharmaceutical Society; Queensland incurred virtually no expense, as a resident in Melbourne was appointed its delegate. The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association

paid for a return ticket for its delegate. In South Australia, as was right with such a young society, the delegates seem to have borne most of their own expenses. Victoria, as host, bore the chief expense. New South Wales sent three delegates, and so increased its outlay. The following are the expenses :—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, ...	75	0	0
New Zealand Board	30	8	6
,, ,, Society	30	8	6
Queensland, ...			
South Australia, ...	10	10	0
Tasmania, Hobart, Launceston, (return ticket) ..	3	5	0
Victoria, ...	191	0	0
Total	£340	12	0

These are the public expenses; what the cost was to the delegates will probably never be known.

Certain executive proceedings were imposed by the Conference, but it does not appear that these have been carried out, or if so, the delegates have not been informed. The resolutions passed by the Conference were to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretaries or other proper authorities in the respective colonies. It is not shown that this has been done. We indeed sent copies of our report to all thus indicated, but there should have been something more than this.

It was also resolved that a regular interchange of examination papers snould be established. This has been done in part, though apparently not throughout the colonies.

The expenditure on the Conference was at the least, £350 What results have been obtained? There has been a stirring of the pharmaceutical waters. Who has been benefited?

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has gone beyond the resolution of the Conference, and has established reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates with all bodies which undertake to recognise its own. It is said that this is a stultification of the Conference. Such it is, indeed, but only as regards the letter, not the spirit of the resolutions. Its action would probably have been futile, but for the attention called to the matter by the Conference. It is based on substantial equality of standard, to the disregard of external uniformity. A curious and totally unexpected argument in support of its action is found in the article on page 107, in which the examination papers of the different colonies are compared by an independent critic and are pronounced to be virtually identical in standard. That critic is a Victorian, a scientific man connected with the university, and probably as ignorant as it is possible to be of the particular circumstances surrounding the present controversy. It is generally considered that the only obstacle to Australasian Pharmaceutical Reciprocity is the unwillingness of Victoria to abandon the strict letter of the law laid down first in her own regulations and then in the Conference resolutions. We appeal to all fair minded Victorians to consider if anything beyond practical identity of qualification is needed to form a fair basis for reciprocity.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

On page 101 we print the thirtieth annual report and balance-sheet of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. They are documents which will be read with gratification by all Victorian members. We are pleased to notice an allusion to the action of the Society in requesting the Medical Societies of the colony to recognise the British Pharmacopœia in a formal manner, as this course was first suggested in our columns. The gratulatory remarks on the success of the Intercolonial Conference are fully warranted. Whether the good that will result will take the form that was at first expected is by no means certain, but there can be no doubt about the ultimate advantage to the colonies.

The balance-sheet calls for some remark, as in its present form it is rather confusing.

It has been generally understood that the grant of £1000 from the Government was for the maintenance of the College of Pharmacy. If this is the case, it would be more satisfactory if the accounts for the institution were separately kept.

On analysis, we find the receipts—

Government grant				£1000	0	0
College Fees—						
Pharmaceutical students	£126	0	0			
Medical	40	0	0			
Practical Chemistry ..	13	13	0			
Examination fees ..	43	1	0	222	14	0
				£1222	14	0

We presume the salaries of director and assistant, messenger and caretaker, are all to be debited to the College. Also the bulk of printing, &c., gas and water, postage and exchange.

These are as follows :—

Salaries, director and assistant	£581	3	6			
Messenger and caretaker ..	70	12	0			
				651	15	6
College and Museum maintenance				100	11	0
Examiners' fees				46	4	0
Printing, advertising, &c. ..				67	0	1
Postage, exchange, &c. ..				17	6	5
				882	17	0
Balance				339	17	0
				£1222	14	0

To this might possibly be added the expense of photographs of the College for the London Exhibition £36 7s. If these items are treated separately, the balance-sheet of the Society shows a small balance on the wrong side; but when the expenses of the Conference £191 7s. 6d, and photographs of the College for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition £36 7s. are deducted, the balance is much to the good. The expenses referred to will probably not be grudged by any member of the Society.

The statement of assets over liabilities though open to criticism is matter for congratulation to the Society. The item "Balance on current accounts *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* £661 11s. 8d." is clearly in the wrong place. If it means book debts it should be in the balance-sheet as a receipt; if it means unexecuted orders it is as much a liability as an asset. The valuation of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* at £2000 would demand criticism if the statement formed part of a prospectus inviting the subscription of shares by the public; but as it is to some extent a private document we need not refer to it further.

A word of explanation of the hieroglyphics, E. and O.E., at the bottom of the balance-sheet, may be welcome to some of our readers. They mean "Errors and Omissions Excepted," though some irreverent beings say they are 'expected.' These letters are very proper at the foot of an invoice, but are out of place on a balance-sheet.

A statement was read at the annual meeting of the society showing the increase in the membership and income since 1876, the period when the Pharmacy Act became law, and Mr. Harry Shillinglaw became honorary secretary. We repeat the figures, as they should be a stimulus to all other societies. Secretaries like Mr. Shillinglaw, however, are not common.

Year.	Members.	Income.			Year.	Members.	Income.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1877	146	181	3	0	1882	262	589	10	6
1878	198	239	2	0	1883	274	620	8	0
1879	223	456	11	5	1884	298*	958	7	0
1878	244	459	13	7	1885	327*	1428	3	6
1881	250	491	13	0	1886	392*	1683	15	0

THE MEDICINES MOST USED IN AUSTRALIA.

Some months ago we invited our readers to give us their aid in ascertaining on the lines of the English and American inquiries what medicines were most used in these colonies. The response was feebler than we expected, and no efforts could galvanise it into activity. The materials sent in, however, have sufficed for a fair comparison, and the results have now been carefully compiled. We must reserve for our next issue the full details of our analysis, giving here only the gross results and the award of the prize offered in our August issue.

The following table shows the

ORDER OF FREQUENCY OF THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE MEDICINES IN TEN THOUSAND PRESCRIPTIONS :—

Name.	No. of times in Australia.	No. of times in England.	Position in English list.
1. Glycerine	938	545	9th place
2. Quiniæ Salphas	848	563	5th place
3. Spt. Ammon. Aromat.	793	566	4th place
4. Spt. Chloroformi	780	853	1st place
5. Hydrarg. Subchlor.	780	252	..
6. Syrup. Simplex	663	365	..
7. Spt. Æther. Nit.	642	413	12th place
8. Syrup. Aurantii	631	536	10th „
9. Potass. Bromid.	610	717	2nd „
10. Tr. Camph. Co.	610	307	..
11. Liq. Ammon. Acet.	587	548	8th place
12. Vinum Ipecac.	578	696	3rd „
13. Potass. Chloras.	563	388	..
14. Aqua Camph.	553	225	..
15. Sodæ Bicarb.	550	555	6th place
16. Potass. Bicarb.	517	447	11th „
17. Syrup Tolu.	507	316	..
18. Ammon. Carb.	488	551	7th place
19. Tr. Opii.	472	142	..
20. Bismuth Nitras.	443	266	..
21. Tr. Card. Co.	438	246	..
22. Acid. Nit-hydrochlor. Dil.	423	299	..
23. Magnes. Sulph.	418	156	..
24. Potass. Iodid.	415	334	..
25. Tr. Nucis. Vom.	402	468	..

THE GUESSING COMPETITION.

Ten guesses have been tendered predicting the first six medicines likely to be found at the top of our list. No one has come up to the standard of the English competitors. The following are the successful names of preparations in each guess that are contained in the first dozen :—

	Correct Guess.	Approximate Guess.
No. 1	Calomel	Bromide of Potassium
No. 2	Sulphate of Quinine	Syrup of Orange Sweet Spirit of Nitre
No. 3	Sulphate of Quinine Spt. of Chloroform	Bromide of Potassium
No. 4	Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia Sulphate of Quinine	Bromide of Potassium Compound Tinct. of Camphor
No. 5	Sulphate of Quinine Calomel	
No. 6	Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia Spirit of Chloroform Glycerine	Bromide of Potassium
No. 7	Sulphate of Quinine Spirit of Chloroform	
No. 8	Simple Syrup	Bromide of Potassium
No. 9	Not any of first six	Bromide of Potassium Ipecacuhana Wine Tincture of Henbane
No. 10	Calomel	Bromide of Potassium Solution of Acetate of Ammonium

The last guess is interesting as coming from a medical practitioner in Melbourne—the other three remedies he specified being Laudaunum, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, and Sulphate of Magnesium ; indeed the last-named was wrongly guessed by five other competitors for the prize. A nearer approach occurs in Potassium Bromide, which, while occupying the ninth place, was prophesied to appear among the first six medicines by half-a-dozen gentlemen.

FIVE guesses mention	Quiniæ Sulph.
THREE „ „ „	Spt. Chloroformi
THREE „ „ „	Hydrarg. Subchlor
TWO „ „ „	Spt. Ammon. Ar.
ONE only mentions	Glycerinum
ONE „ „	Syrupus

Guesses Nos. 6, 7, 8, embody the whole first six medicines.

THE PRIZE AWARD.

It will be obvious that the author of No. 6 guess, who enumerates correctly one-half of the six preparations that occupy the foremost places, has been the most successful competitor. Singularly, he hails from New Zealand, whence we have received no details of prescriptions. Still, this but confirms our belief that the compilation may be considered a fairly representative one for the Australasian colonies. We award the prize to Mr. E. Hoyle, c/o H. Owen, Esq., Napier, N.Z., and we congratulate him on his prediction. The next best guess is indicated in No. 4, and has been made by Mr. Niemann, chemist, Brighton, and he fully deserves this recognition of his name being declared in our pages.

*There seems, however, to be some confusion in the figures for the last three years. From the annual reports of the society for 1884-5 and 6 we find the membership to have been as follows :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Victoria	208	210	224
Life Members	5	6	7
Honorary Members	20	20	20
United States	0	0	1
London	1	1	1
New South Wales	21	23	26
New Zealand	3	3	2
Queensland	13	13	11
South Australia	16	18	16
Tasmania	10	11	16
Western Australia	1	0	1
Fiji	2	2	2
	300	307	327

The British Standard of Pharmaceutical Examinations.

It is not generally known that a peculiar system of marking adopted by the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain makes the standard of the minor or qualifying examination much higher than is implied by a plain statement of the method employed. The official announcement is that full marks in all subjects make up a total of 1200; and the candidate must get fifty per cent. of this number or 600; and must not get less than forty per cent. in any one subject. The examination is oral, therefore the questions put to different candidates should be adapted by the examiner to the character and idiosyncracies of the examinee, always maintaining a fair average standard. This is the justification and advantage of oral examinations. The British Board however have adopted this theory :—A candidate may answer all the questions put to him, but if the examination were continued long enough he would fail sooner or later [except of course on the derogatory supposition that he knew as much as or more than the examiner] ; so no candidate is entitled to full marks. And if he answers every question put to him he will secure 130 marks out of 200, or sixty-five per cent. The result of this will be at once evident. The candidate will be plucked if he does not get sixty per cent. of the marks, and can at the very best get only sixty-five per cent. We

have it on excellent authority that this system is, or was till a few months ago, adopted by the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It puts the colonial examinations on a very different comparative footing, and will have to be considered in all discussions of reciprocity with Great Britain.

Pharmaceutical Registrations.

The difficulties involved in keeping Pharmaceutical Registers accurate, are well illustrated by a return of the Registrar-General of New Zealand. During 1886, the deaths of only two chemists were reported to him. This is about one in 120, or 8·5 per thousand, which must be little more than half the death rate on a class of males ranging in age from 25 upwards. The Pharmaceutical Register of New Zealand for 1887 contains 321 names. As a matter of fact, eight of the chemists mentioned in the New Zealand list are dead, 34 have removed, leaving no trace of their whereabouts, and 14 have migrated to other colonies.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

By Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. & Ph.D., F.R.S.

(*Continued.*)

Swainsona Beasleyana.

Robust; leaves soft-hairy; stipules broad, acutely lobed; leaflets many, ovate or elliptical; peduncles longer than the leaves, glabrous; flowers in each raceme several, rather large, not very crowded; pedicels considerably shorter than the calyx, somewhat exceeding the lanceolar bracts, short, hairy; bracteoles minute; calyx appressed-hairy, the semi-lanceolar pointed lobes about as long as the tube; petals glabrous, the upper bearing two membranous truncate short plates above the narrow base; lower petals nearly as long as the upper or somewhat shorter, blunt, not twisted; lateral petals only about half as long as the upper, broadish, straight; anthers almost linear; style softly cilate-bearded along the inner side; fruit almost straight, narrowly oblique-ellipsoid, hardly stipitate, scantily soft-hairy, glabrescent.

In the vicinity of Lake Austin, Henry King and Thomas Beasley. Vestiture greyish; leaflets one-third to two-third inch long; stipules large, much jagged. Peduncles attaining nearly a foot in length. Calyces from hardly quarter to rather more than one-third inch in length; upper petal from scarcely half to about two-third inch long, blueish when dry; lower petals rather variable in length. Style dilated towards the base, slightly jointed below the summit. Fruit only seen in a young state, then already several times longer than the calyx. Ovules numerous.

Differs from S. Greyana in long and less close indument, in generally smaller leaflets, in larger and indented stipules, in shorter racemes with smaller flowers, in the comparatively longer lodes of the calyces, in broader lateral petals, in the not exserted stipes of the fruit; the latter also likely will prove very different in a ripe state. From S. colutoides it is distinguished in well developed vestiture, incised stipules, longer peduncles, narrower calyx-lobes, much narrower, hardly curved and not conspicuously stipitate fruits. From S. phacifolia it is chiefly separated by laxer indument, broader leaflets, longer racemes with larger flowers, callous upper petal, proportionate shortness of lateral petals and thinner style.

Pharmacists in various parts of Australia, with the appliances readily at their command, should avail themselves of the many opportunities afforded them, to study the properties of any Swainsonas near them, several of the species being known to possess toxic properties.

Swainsona Burkittü occurs on the Murrumbidgee (K. H. Bennett); S. Burkei, on the Gascoyne-River (Hon. John Forrest), near Ouldabinna (Tietkens); Soligophylla, on the Lachlan-River (Tucker), on the Mulligan-River (Cornish), near the Leopold-Range (A. Forrest); S. luteola, on the Dawson and Mackenzie-River (Thozet); S. campylantha, on the Peake-River (Chandler), between the Lachlan and Darling-River (Tucker); S. phacifolia, at Euola (Batt); at Mount Kingston (J. M. Stuart); S. miorophylla, at Alice-Springs (Rev. H. Kempe); at Macdonnell-Range (Rev. J. Schwarz); at the Mulligan-River (Cornish): S. laxa, on the Upper Barcoo (Dr. Poulton), on Spencer's Gulf (Tepper); S. colutoides, near Fraser's Range (Dempster). S. procumbens and S. Murrayana are illustrated in Dr. Wawra's botanic volume of the travels of their R. H. the Princes of Saxe-Coburg (1883).

THE INTERCOLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

We have received from the National College of Pharmacy, Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A., the following interesting correspondence which explains itself.

The Conference resolved that Boards of Pharmacy in Australasia should exchange examination papers. We suggest that this proposition should be extended to all English speaking bodies granting certificates of qualification to practise pharmacy. We shall be glad to find that some or all of the Boards take this question up, and will give all the help we can in supplying addresses and other information:—

National College of Pharmacy,
Washington, D.C., January 21, 1887.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Your communication of November 3, 1886, and copy of journal came duly to hand, and was submitted by me to Board of Trustees of this College at their December meeting, being received, was referred by them to the committee on Pharmaceutical Education for their action. At the January meeting of the Board the enclosed reply was submitted by above committee, a copy of which I am instructed to forward to you.—Truly yours,

R. L. ELIOT,
Sec. N.C.P.

"Washington, D.C., January 12, 1887.

"To the Board of Trustees National College of Pharmacy.

"On the communication from *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, your committee beg leave to submit the following remarks:—It is not our intention, nor is it practicable at this time to do more than give expression in a general way, to our views on the subject. We acknowledge our pleasure at learning of the very successful meeting, the first of the Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference at Melbourne. The action of the Conference in unanimously adopting resolutions seeking the mutual recognition by the Boards of Pharmacy of Australasia of the certificates of registration of each of them, exhibits a spirit which pharmaceutical bodies here and elsewhere may with profit imitate. We gather from the discussions of the Conference the information that our brothers of Australasia are much nearer a uniform standard of examination by their Pharmacy Boards than we of the United States are. It is this condition of uniformity in connection with a spirit of liberality that has made the main object of the Conference possible. As yet more than half of our States are without pharmacy laws, and pharmacists of those States are struggling for that legal recognition, and statutes that must precede other important benefits. In some of the States that have pharmacy laws there is a provision in the statute recognising the certificates of other States. In none of the laws is such recognition prohibited, and we may, therefore, assume it to be a matter within the discretion of the Boards.

"Some effort has already been made here to secure the mutual recognition by the State Boards of Pharmacy of each others certificates by meetings held at the time of the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association of such members of Pharmacy Boards as happen to be present. The making a uniform standard of examination has been very fully discussed, and its desirability conceded, but no satisfactory method has yet been proposed for executing it. So that this act of comity just adopted by the Conference at Melbourne appears to be in the distant future for us. We commend the action of the Australasian Boards of Pharmacy in admitting as qualified pharmacists all graduates of reputable Colleges of Pharmacy. We believe that if this course should be adopted by the Pharmacy Boards generally of all the English speaking people it would have great weight at the proper time in procuring the like general acceptance of the Board certificates. Certainly this would be the case if the Board examinations is made equal to that of the College, as it should be. 'Let each pound sterling contain the proper proportion of gold,' and it will pass current whether stamped by College or Board.—Respectfully submitted."

(Signed),

W. G. THOMPSON,
G. G. C. SIMMS.

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constituted under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40 Vic., No. 9 (1876).

President—C. McKAY, M.D., and L.R.C.S., Edin. (President of the New South Wales Medical Board); H. H. MACLAURIN, M.D. (Medical Adviser to the Government); H. W. SADLER, JAS. MAYNE, BOZON F. BOZON, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, T. B. MELHUISH, EDWARD THORNTON, and JOHN S. ABRAHAMS (members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales) Secretary and Registrar—WILLIAM TOWNLEY PINHEY, J.P.

THE BOARD meets on the first Tuesday of each month, at twelve o'clock, a.m.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established—June, 1876.

President—H. W. SADLER. Council: BOZON F. BOZON, JAMES MAYNE, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, JOHN S. ABRAHAMS, and EDWARD THORNTON T. B. MELHUISH. Secretary, W. T. PINHEY, J.P.

THE COUNCIL meets on the first Tuesday in each month, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

Board of Examiners—BOZON F. BOZON, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; JAMES MAYNE, Botany and Chemistry; T. B. MELHUISH, Materia Medica and Prescriptions.

Preliminary Examination—Examiner, BOZON F. BOZON.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Official Report.)

The usual monthly meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, March 1, the following members being present, viz.:—Dr. M'Kay (the President) in the chair, Messrs. Abraham, Sadler, Melhuish, Mayne, and M'Carthy.

The Secretary and Registrar (Mr. Pinhey) was also in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The following applications for certificates under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40, Victoria, No. 9, were dealt with :—

Richard England Young. On re-consideration granted for twelve months.

D. B. Lindsay, of Albury. Postponed for a month.

E. E. Whitycombe, storekeeper, Kangaroo Valley. Granted for twelve months.

E. Vauzetti, Forbes. Granted subject to production of diploma.

W. Blunden, Sydney. Refused.

Edward S. Gain, Silverton. Applicant to pass the usual examination.

Caleb Soul and Washington Soul, Sydney. The applicants to be required to produce a statutory declaration that they were carrying on the business of chemists and druggists before the passing of the Poisons Act.

A STOREKEEPER'S CERTIFICATE.

The matter of the certificate granted to David Turner Pearson, storekeeper, of Uralla, was also considered; a statement having been forwarded to the Board that a legally qualified chemist and druggist had lately opened a shop in the township of Uralla. The Board decided to allow the certificate in question to expire, such certificate not to be renewed if a licensed chemist and druggist should be in business in the township of Uralla.

DEPUTATION TO THE TREASURER.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had written to the Colonial Treasurer, requesting him to appoint a day and time to receive a deputation from the Board with reference to the disposal of the fees received under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, and also to ask that an annual sum of £200 might be granted to the Board of Pharmacy, in order to enable them to assist the Pharmaceutical Society in carrying on their educational work. Mr. Pinhey also read a *précis* of the grounds upon which it is intended to approach the Colonial Treasurer, these being substantially the same as appeared in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* last month. The Board approved of the Secretary's minutes.

This concluded the business.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Official Report.)

The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, March 1, the President (Mr. H. W. Sadler) in the chair. There were also present—Messrs. McCarthy, Melhuish, Mayne, Abraham, and the Secretary, Mr. W. T. Pinhey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

BYE-LAWS.

The following motion, of which notice was given at the last meeting by Mr. Mayne, came on for discussion :—"That the bye-laws passed and confirmed at a special meeting of the Council of this Society, held on February 26, 1885, be now adopted and printed, and with them a complete list of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales up to date." The matter was adjourned one month.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The application of J. Laybourne Smith, Broken Hill, N.S.W., for membership, on the ground of his being an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, was granted subject to the production of the necessary certificates.

The application of J. C. Gillott, Deniliquin, to be examined under the old synopsis, on the ground of his having been indentured and registered before the new synopsis came into force, was refused.

DEPUTATION TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary informed the members that he had communicated with the hon. the Minister for Public Instruction requesting that he would receive a deputation from the Society on such a day as might be most convenient, and had been informed in reply that the Minister would receive the deputation on Friday, March 4, at 11 o'clock a.m. The objects of such deputation were to ask the Minister to facilitate, as far as lay in his power, the passing of the Society's Act of Incorporation; and also to make application for the £1 subsidy for every £2 subscribed by members, on the ground that the Society's funds were in a very large measure devoted to educational purposes, and that, therefore, it was only fitting that the Society should receive such assistance from the Government out of the large sum annually voted for similar purposes.

It was decided that a deputation should wait upon the Minister at the time appointed.

[The deputation waited on the Minister on March 4, as reported on page 86, on a subsequent date the following reply was received from the Department :—

"Department of Public Instruction,

Sydney, 15th March, 1887.

SIR,—Referring to the deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society, which waited on the Minister of Public Instruction on the 4th inst., I am directed to acquaint you that, in accordance with his promise, Mr. Inglis took the earliest opportunity of submitting to the Cabinet the subject brought under notice by the deputation.

After careful consideration of the matter, it was the opinion of the Cabinet that, as the Estimates-in-Chief have been closed, and having regard to the imperative necessity for the

utmost possible retrenchment, the request for a subsidy to the Pharmaceutical Society could not, at the present juncture of public affairs, be favorably entertained.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. Miller,
Acting Under Secretary.]

W. T. Pinhey, Esq., J.P.,
Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society."]

The Incorporation Bill.

A letter was read from the Society's solicitors, informing the Council that in consequence of the recent dissolution of Parliament, it would be necessary to commence the proceedings *re* the Act of Incorporation *de novo*, and that the usual advertisements had been inserted in the newspapers.

Leave of Absence.

A letter was received from Mr. Edward Thornton, applying for two months' leave of absence, as he was about to leave the colony for the benefit of his health. The leave of absence was granted.

Reciprocity with Queensland.

The following letter from the Registrar of the Queensland Pharmacy Board was read :—

"Pharmacy Board, Queensland,
Brisbane, 9th February, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of December last, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales to the effect that your Society would reciprocate with any kindred Society or Board to an equal degree in the matter of registration.

In reply, I am to inform you that the restriction enforced in the case of chemists registered in New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, to the effect that they will be recognised provisionally only until the 1st of May, 1887, will in the case of New South Wales be withdrawn by a fresh regulation made before that date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Frank Taylor,
Registrar.

W. T. Pinhey, Esq.,
Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Sydney.

Reciprocity with South Australia.

The following extract from a letter received from Mr. W. J. Main, honorary secretary Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, will also be of general interest :—

At the last meeting held a vote of thanks was passed to the Society of New South Wales for their endeavours to reciprocate, and a notice of motion was tabled to the following effect :—"That any kindred Society or Board acknowledging the validity of the South Australian Society's certificate or diploma, the said Society of South Australia agree to receive in an equal degree the certificate or diploma of such Society."

SPECIAL MEETING.

Negotiations with the Board of Technical Education.

A special meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, March 8, the following members being present, viz. :—Messrs. H. W. Sadler, T. B. Melhuish, James Mayne, Edward Thornton, and W. H. M'Carthy. Mr. Pinhey, the secretary, was also present.

The Secretary announced that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the following communication from the Board of Technical Education :—

"Board of Technical Education of New South Wales,
"129 Phillip-street, Sydney, 2nd March, 1887.

"Sir—I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Technical Education, respectfully to inquire if the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is prepared to appoint two of its members to confer with Mr. Norman Selfe (Acting-President) and Dr. Belgrave respecting a suggested scheme by the instructor in pharmacy for imparting instruction in pharmaceutical subjects at the Sydney Technical College and elsewhere.

"In the event of the Pharmaceutical Society agreeing to nominate two gentlemen to represent it in the proposed Conference, a meeting could be arranged for at its office or on these premises, at a time to be hereafter fixed.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"(Signed) Edwd. Dowling, Secretary.
"W. T. Pinhey, Esq., Secretary Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales."

Upon the motion of Mr. Melhuish, seconded by Mr. M'Carthy, the President and Mr. Abraham were appointed to represent the Council in the Conference.

DEPUTATION FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the Council at their usual monthly meeting, held on March 1, a deputation consisting of the president, Mr. H. W. Sadler, Mr. James Mayne, F.R.M.S., Mr. Edwin Quayle, F.C.S., and Mr. W. T. Pinhey, J.P., the secretary, waited upon the Minister for Public Instruction, the Hon. James Inglis, on Friday, March 4.

Mr. Melhuish also intended to have formed one of the deputation, but unfortunately mistook the place of meeting, being under the impression that the interview would take place at the Treasury.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Sydney Burdekin, M.L.A., who briefly stated the grounds upon which the interview was sought.

The Minister expressed his pleasure at receiving the deputation and desired that all formality might be dispensed with, and that the matter might be discussed in a friendly way.

Mr. Pinhey briefly referred to a deputation from the Society having waited upon the former Minister for Public Instruction regarding the Society's Act of Incorporation, and stated that upon that occasion Dr. Renwick had expressed himself very favourably disposed towards the Act sought. The present deputation, however, had a twofold object in view, namely, to ask the Minister's favourable consideration towards the Act referred to (since it was about to be re-introduced into Parliament), and also to seek assistance from the Government in carrying on the educational work of the Society. He desired to state at the outset that the Society was, and always had been, an educational body, and it was upon this ground solely that it was desired that the usual subsidy to educational institutions should be granted to the Society the deputation represented. In order to save time he would, with the Minister's permission, briefly state the considerations which had induced the Society to seek that interview. They were as follows:—

1. The Society had been in existence nearly 11 years, and it had hitherto been entirely self-supporting. 2. From its inception, with the exception of a short period only, it had carried on the education of pharmacy students. 3. It had established a library of some 500 volumes of standard scientific and educational works, a *materia medica* museum, containing upwards of 600 specimens, and a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory, wherein practical instruction is regularly given. 4. It had spent upwards of £2,000 on the library, museum, and laboratory, payment of lecturers, and general working expenses. 5. It had also conducted examinations under the Board of Pharmacy for certificates under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40th Vic., No. 9; and although half the examination fees had been paid to the Society, such moiety had not sufficed to pay the attendant expenses. 6. Despite the expenditure of a considerable sum annually for fitting students for examination, the entire fees for certificates under the Act referred to go to the Government; some £540 having been thus far paid in that way. 7. The Society have now fully established a School of Pharmacy, under the direction of Mr. Edwin Quayle, F.C.S., of the Sydney University, assisted by Mr. H. A. B. Leipner, F.C.S., at which the annual average attendance last year was 28. 8. In consequence of the expenses of thus carrying on a purely educational work, the funds were no longer large enough to keep pace with the increasing number of students, and greater facilities were demanded—the more especially since it was becoming necessary to hold the lecture and practical classes more frequently, in consequence of the standard having been assimilated with that of Great Britain. 9. A great effort was now

being put forward by the kindred societies in the different colonies to so assimilate their methods of teaching and standard of attainments as to permit of an interchange of certificates and diplomas, so that it was all the more necessary for the Society of this colony to afford its students equal facilities with those enjoyed by students in other colonies, the Pharmaceutical Society in Victoria receiving subsidy of £1000 per annum. 10. The Royal Society and the Linnæan Society in this colony had for some time past been granted £1 for every £2 subscribed by the members; and, in addition, a sum of £12,000 was annually granted for the purpose of subsidising various educational institutions in the same ratio. 11. The Society, now numbering 400 members and 50 associates, therefore, trusted, that in view of the facts alluded to the Minister would see fit to grant to them the usual £1 subsidy for every £2 subscribed by the members. 12. It was further hoped that the Minister would do his utmost to facilitate the passing of the Society's Act of Incorporation, which act had been favourably reported upon by the Committee appointed to take evidence in the last Parliament.

In conclusion, Mr. Pinhey said, "I may add that we are fortunate in having at this time at the head of the department a gentleman who has ever had at heart the advancement of education in all its branches in this colony. We therefore trust that you will feel fully justified in acceding to this, we conceive, our reasonable request."

Mr. Sadler briefly spoke in support of the objects sought by the deputation, and stated that the subsidy asked for was the more required since no fees were charged to the students.

Mr. Inglis remarked that it had just occurred to him to inquire what fees were charged, and it seemed to him that there was a good deal of sound policy in the old maxim that "something for nothing is not much valued."

Mr. Sadler replied that it was desired to maintain the examinations at a very high standard, and the society had not been desirous that any intending student, no matter what might be his financial position, should be able to say he was not rich enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to pass them.

Mr. Inglis questioned whether the society was not with all due intent to act for the best, infringing an extremely sound principle. They admitted the value of the education which was given—and so did anybody who took the trouble to consider—and yet they did not scruple to apply for assistance to a Government at a time when an almost unprecedented financial depression existed, without in any way having asked the students to pay for a most valuable boon, a *quid pro quo*. It seemed to him to be a rather important point whether the society were not possibly acting with a somewhat unwise liberality. A thing that was worth having was surely worth paying for.

Mr. Burdekin suggested that whilst a small fee was no doubt desirable, where possible, might it not happen that by charging any considerable fee the society would greatly contract its sphere of usefulness?

Mr. Pinhey stated that he was of opinion that any considerable fee would undoubtedly press hardly upon some at least of the students, for it must be kept in mind that many of them were in receipt of salaries which were in many cases nominal, and as such students were not as a rule the sons of wealthy parents, but rather the reverse, it seemed to him that even the charging of a small fee would tend to shut out some.

Mr. Inglis said there was some force in what had been advanced, but at the same time he thought a small fee would have the effect of causing the instruction given to be more highly valued.

Mr. Mayne said that it must not be forgotten that students had other calls upon their resources—that it was necessary for them to receive private tuition, for which of course fees were charged, and an examination fee of three guineas had also to be paid to the Board of Pharmacy. In addition there were the fees for registration under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, and also the usual fee for a diploma or certificate. In Victoria, where the Pharmaceutical Society received a very large annual subsidy, an agitation was at present being raised against the scale of fees charged.

Mr. Sadler said that the system adopted by the society was in keeping with the policy of imparting free instruction throughout the colonies.

Mr. Inglis questioned whether that policy had not been carried too far, and whether a reaction in people's minds had not set in. At the same time he admitted the force of the arguments used. He might say that he had made himself acquainted with all that had been previously done in his department in this matter, and was therefore fully able to deal with the case. He had very carefully read over the whole of the papers in connection with the subject, also the draft bill which it was proposed to deal with, and likewise the Poisons Act, so that he was thoroughly acquainted with the subject. Still, while he thought that the society was one which was likely to do an immense amount of public good, and having a very great sympathy with its objects, he would not like to pledge himself to any definite promise as to a subsidy this year without consulting the Cabinet beforehand. He recognised to the fullest the analogy which was sought to be drawn with regard to the Royal Society and the Linnæan Society, both of which really, in some aspects of their work, were not so practical as the Pharmaceutical Society. Still, the Government were forced to look with extreme care and vigilance upon any attempt to increase the existing burdens of the State. If he could be permitted to make a personal allusion, he might remark that during his student days he had studied chemistry at Tasmania and that for two years he chanced to be a chemistry University gold-medallist in Glasgow. He had also at one period of his colonial experience kept a chemist's shop at Timaru in New Zealand, so that the deputation would admit that he took an active and a keen personal interest in the welfare and progress of the important society which they represented. He would place the matter before the Cabinet, and the deputatian might depend upon him not to report unfavourably to their request. At the same time he could not hold out any very ardent hope that the subsidy would be granted this year, in view of the financial state of affairs, but he saw no reason why, at some future time, if not at present, something should not be done to aid the society in their important work.

As regarded the Act of Incorporation he had read it through and could see nothing in it that he thought could be taken objection to. On the contrary, he saw a good deal in it that he considered praiseworthy. He noticed that provision was made in the bye-laws for the charging of fees. At the present time, however, the press of important matters was so great that he could not see his way to take up the Act as a Government measure.

Mr. Pinhey explained that the Minister was under a misapprehension. All that was asked was that he (Mr. Inglis) would personally facilitate the passing of the Act as far as lay in his power.

Mr. Inglis said as far as he could at present see there was no reason why he should not do so, and he was of opinion the Act would be well received by both sides of the House, and if taken in charge by some energetic member would probably pass without any difficulty, as in such a case as this there was no likelihood of there being any party feeling introduced. With reference to the subsidy asked for, he desired to have an idea of what the amount would probably be, and what the Society's income from all sources was.

Mr. Pinhey said he would furnish the Minister with a return showing the Society's income for the last three years. There could be no doubt that the subsidy should have been asked for years ago, but the Society had preferred to go on at their own expense as long as they were able, and now only sought the subsidy granted to numerous other institutions, which, he submitted, had not the same claim to be called educational institutions. As far as he could recall to mind the Society's income for the last three years was between £250 and £300, so that in all probability the subsidy which it was sought to obtain from Government would not exceed £150 per annum. He would, however, furnish the exact figures. Possibly the Government might place a sum on the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Inglis remarked that the Estimates-in-chief had been already closed, and the Government had set their faces against supplementary estimates, for experience had taught that they had been made a vehicle for pntting most exorbitant, marvellous, and unjust—certainly unauthorised—burdens upon the people, expenses which the colony ought never to have been called upon to bear. (Mr. Burdekin: "Hear, hear.") He, however, undertook not to lose sight of the important request which had been made.

Mr. Pinhey pointed out that fees from the Poisons Act in Melbourne reverted to the Pharmacy Board, whereas in this colony they were paid into and were retained by the Treasury.

Mr. Sadler said that the Sale and Use of Poisons Act laid down a certain standard, but no means whatever were provided in the Act for enabling students to attain that standard,

and consequently the work had to be undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Society at their own expense, whilst the fees resulting under the Act were wholly retained by the Government.

Mr. Inglis thought that these were very strong arguments, and he would take care that they were duly represented to the Cabinet. He would have a *précis* made of the whole matter, and would in due course submit it to his colleagues.

Mr. Pinhey remarked that the department of Pharmacy in the Technical College was supported almost entirely at the Government expense, and as the students attending the Society's Shool of Pharmacy were much greater in number than those attending the department of Pharmacy at the Technical College, he conceived that the Society had at least as good a claim to assistance.

Mr. Inglis said he was aware that there had been some little friction between the two bodies, and was of opinion that the Board of Technical Education had been too ambitious in seeking to embrace every subject within their teaching.

The deputation then thanked the Minister and withdrew.

(from our own correspondent.)

Sydney, March 27, 1887.

Government Support.

It is a matter of great regret that the Ministry has not seen fit to accede to the very reasonable request of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to grant the usual £1 subsidy for every £2 subscribed by members. It is true that the present time is, in several respects, an unfavourable one to increase the Governmental expenditure, as was forcibly urged by the Minister of Public Instruction when the deputation waited upon him; but at the same time there is a good deal less in this objection than appears at first sight. In the first place, in addition to the annual subsidies paid to the Royal Society (about £400), and the Geographical Society, as also a sum of £250 granted in aid of the Art Society, there is annually voted a sum of £12,000 to subsidise various educational institutions in the ratio of £1 for every £2 subscribed. And, be it remembered that this is altogether independent of the large sums annually granted to the University, the Technical College, the Sydney Grammar School, etc., so that it does not seem at all unreasonable to suppose that had Ministers really desired to assist the Pharmaceutical Society, they could easily have done so out of the £12,000 alluded to without putting an extra penny on the estimates. Basing the calculation on the Society's income for the past four years, the subsidy would not have exceeded £160, and, having in mind that for ten years past the Society has been carrying on, as well as its limited means permitted, an absolutely necessary work, it would only have been an act of common justice had the subsidy been granted. As will be seen from the report of the deputation, the Minister spoke in appreciative terms of the character of the educational work carried on by the Society, and spoke very hopefully of a subsidy being granted at some future time, so that it behoves the Council to keep this in mind, and not to rest satisfied until the amount asked for is granted. The future of a Society, such as the Pharmaceutical Society, depends almost entirely upon those who have the conduct of its affairs at the present, and an enlightened and liberal policy as regards the rising members of the profession will undoubtedly have as a result the building up and consolidation of the Society into a really powerful organisation. And not only does the future of the Society largely depend upon the present action of its Council, but the status of the members of the profession at large in this colony will, in the near future, depend upon the energy, wisdom, and foresight of its present leading members. At the present time the Council, if well supported by the members, has a splendid opportunity of placing matters on a secure and permanent baais, as regards the rights and privileges of qualified chemists and druggists. With an Act of Incorporation, about to be brought before Parliament once more, under the auspices of a prominent member of the Ministry, and with an Amended Pharmacy Act drafted by the Parliamentary draftsman, and approved by the last Government, all that is required is united and vigorous action to ensure the passing of both. It is folly to suppose that matters such as these may be safely left to themselves, or to the care of one or two. What is required is the hearty co-operation of all interested; and at no time in the history of the profession in this colony was this more necessary than at the present. With the secret and inimical influences at the present time at work, and the public vilification of the Society permitted to be inserted in the daily press, it must be evident to all that a very vigorous and decided policy must be carried out if qualified men are to be protected from Charlatans. What is required before all things at the present juncture is a capable leader to initiate and carry out such a policy, and the President has now an opportunity of serving the Society, which has rarely been equalled. Mr. Sadler enjoys the confidence of the Council, and has the ability necessary; and though, doubtless, a considerable amount of time will have to be devoted to the matter, the benefit conferred upon the members of the Society generally will make the sacrifice of time one worth making. To see an Amended Pharmacy Act, and the Act of Incorporation become law, and to place the educational question upon a secure and permanent basis, so as to draw the rising generation of pharmacists within the folds of the Society, it seems to me, would not unworthily mark any President's term of office, and should secure to such a President the gratitude of all interested.

Reciprocity.

As will be seen from a reference to report of the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, the Queensland Board of Pharmacy has agreed to reciprocate with this colony to the fullest extent; and probably before this appears the resolution affirming full reciprocity between the South Australian Pharmaceutical Society and the Society in this colony will have been passed by the Council of the former. With Tasmania and New Zealand also reciprocating, the Victorian Society may safely be left to its own devices, and to pursue its exclusive policy alone. Under the circumstances it is not surprising to find the official organ of the Victorian Society indulging in a lament over what it would have us believe to be the backsliding of the different colonies. The cordial relations now subsisting between the different governing bodies in Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New South Wales, are sufficient answer to, and afford a complete explanation of the bitter attack your contemporary indulges in. The manner in which the article I refer to winds up by producing the ill-spelt letter of some member or other of the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society as a triumphant vindication of the policy of the Victorian Society is really feeble, and the more especially since it is confessed in the article that the member referred to was admitted in 1876. No one knows better than the writer of the article that the Pharmacentical Society of this colony like the Pharmacy Board of Victoria were bound to recognise all persons in business in the year 1876 and prior to that date; and if it were worth the trouble, which it is not, I have no doubt Mr. Pinhey could produce equally illiterate productions of members of the Victorian Society. I am, moreover, informed that the writer of the letter quoted by your contemporary is a foreigner, but for this I cannot vouch. In any case there can hardly be two opinions that the attack made on the Society in this colony is entirely on a side issue, and does not really touch the true question. The agreement between the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria is that each Board will recognise the certificates granted by the other to chemists who had been in business in the colony prior to January 1, 1877, and does not imply a guarantee on either side that such persons are educated or even qualified.

Pharmacy Board.

At the time of writing no communication has been received from the Colonial Treasurer in response to the request made by the Board of Pharmacy for an interview. This is the more surprising since Mr. Burns is known to be very favorably disposed towards the Pharmaceutical Society, and as a matter of fact had charge of the Society's Act of Incorporation in the late Parliament, and was chairman of the Select Committee appointed to take evidence in the matter. It has, however, been unofficially explained that the task of adjusting the financial affairs of the colony has occupied the whole of the Minister's time, and that it is almost impossible for him to devote any attention to outside matters until the Estimates have been passed by the House. It is to be hoped, however, that the Board of Pharmacy will take another early opportunity of seeking an interview, and representing the very strong case they have, for there can be no doubt but that if they persevere they will convince the Government of the justice of their claims.

Pharmacists' Picnic.—On March 10, the second annual gathering of Pharmacists of Sydney and suburbs visited Sandringham picnic fashion. A meeting had been held on February 24, called together by a number of well-known Pharmacists, and an executive committee was appointed from those who attended, to carry out all arrangements. A circular was issued on March 1, stating what would be provided, and tickets were sent out to all pharmacists in the district. The price of the tickets, 25s. for gentlemen, and 10s. 6d. for ladies seems rather high, but the attendance showed that this was not a serious obstacle. The first social gathering of pharmacists was held last year, and took the form of a steam boat excursion down the bay, On that occasion ladies were not invited. On March 10, a short rail journey brought the party in detachments to Kogarah where it was met by conveyances for a two mile drive to Sandingham, a pleasure resort on one of the coves of Botany Bay, within sight of the course followed by Captain Cook, on his first arrival on the Eastern Coast. The day was perfect; the recent abundant rains had given the country quite an English aspect, and the choice of locality for a picnic on *terra firma* could hardly be improved. Oysters and sandwiches were served at noon, accompanied by a small but excellent string band. Cricket and rounders followed with luncheon at 2 p.m., a course of ten toasts at 3 p.m., and by 4 p.m. dancing had begun in a leafy saloon. The printing of the Ménus, and, in fact, every arrangement, was admirable. Mr. F. W. Elliott of Elliott Bros., took the chair at the luncheon, with Mr. Hy. Sadler, President of the Pharmaceutical Society as his *vis à vis*. Mr. Nicholson of the Australian Druggist Company, took the vice chair, his partner Mr. F. Kemp being prevented from attending by indisposition. After luncheon the Queen and the Governor received the usual attention, and the Chairman, Mr. Fred Elliott, proposed success to the Pharmacists' Gathering. The Chairman could call most of those present old friends, he had known many of them from the time they were apprentices. The gathering was a well-deserved relaxation, and would benefit pharmacy not in the present only but also for the future by producing a unanimity of feeling which would give power to pharmacists as a body. The musical honours with which the toast was received wound up with the inappropriate though stirring refrain "Britons never will be slaves." Mr. J. S. Abrahams in reply said this gathering would rub off the irritating angles that made their pursuit troublesome, and so brighten the lives of them all. The toast of the Pharmaceutical Society was received with acclamation on the proposition of Mr. J. W. Allison. He felt that it had done good work in the past and would be useful in the future. Members were beginning to appreciate better the work that had been done, and to give it their support. They in New South Weles were not so well off as the pharmacists in Victoria with their £1,000 grant, and power to retain all their fees. But the council would put all that right. Mr. Hy. Sadler, drank to this toast as an individual member of the society, and then responded as its president, humorously justifying his proceedings. He had immediately after to propose the toast of the ladies. Arguing from the fact that he had been allotted this task on a previous occasion, he inferred that no one present could do it better, an inference sustained by the applause of his audience, Mr. H. S. Levy (Elliott Bros.,) in returning thanks for the ladies thought the committee could easily have found one or several ladies present who could have done this work admirably. Mr. T. B. Melhuish proposed the health of the chairman, remarking that at great personal inconvenience he had put off an engagement to be present. Mr. Elliott said in reply that he was glad to be present. and had thoroughly enjoyed himself. Mr. J. H. Manners proposed the health of the vice-chairman; Mr. Nicholson responded that the evident heartiness of the reception given him was very gratifying as he had come to the colony comparatively recently. Mr. W. Hume proposed the press which was responded to with the usual ability by the representatives of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Town and Country*, and *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Mr. Thornton then proposed the health of the committee, Messrs. J. S. Abrahams, J. W. Allison, H. S. Brothwood, W. Hume, H. Sadler, J. H. Manners. and T. B. Melhuish. His remarks were received with acclamation, and the fact that ten toasts were proposed, honoured, and responded to in fifty minutes shows how well even this detail had been arranged.

The Board of Technical Education waited on the Minister of Public Instruction to urge that a bill should be presented to Parliament for the incorporation of the Board, and also desiring other privileges. It was desired that the Board should be given power to call to their aid as councils of advice experts in architecture, mining, engineering, pharmacy, and other like professions. To the latter suggestion the Minister replied that with regard to the scheme submitted in the bill proposed by them, that contemplated by far too large a council. Another objection was that they proposed to call in the aid of experts and form sub-committees. With such a bulky board as that contemplated they would find themselves in irretrievable confusion.

Mr. John Row, chemist, brother to Mr. Edward Row, of Sydney, died on March 17. He had been ailing for the past nine months. Mr. Row had been a resident of Burrowa for the past eleven years, and was held in high estimation by all classes.

PHARMACY AND ITS DETRACTORS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia).

Sir,—As the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., and on matter affecting the interests of the members of that society. I feel satisfied that no apology need be made for occupying your space in drawing attention to the envenomed and disingenuous attacks to which the society has been for some time past persistently subjected.

The unblushing audacity with which absolutely false statements are made in these letters to the daily press call for some immediate action on the part of the Council of the society, as it is to be expected that, emboldened by the lenity hitherto displayed, the author of these effusions will seek to still further damage the society in the eyes of the general public.

It is not very many months ago since a gentleman so universally and deservedly respected as the secretary of the society was openly charged in one of the letters I am referring to, with having sworn falsely before a select Committee of the House of Legislative Assembly; and, during the present month, we have another example of these audacious and malicious attacks.

I am credibly informed that certain members of the Council are in possession of documents which, if made use of, would at once and for all, put an end to this intolerable state of affairs; so that it is to be hoped and expected that they will not stay their hands, should these venomous attacks continue.

Members of the profession, knowing the source from which the attacks in question emanate, are apt to regard them with the contempt they merit; forgetting that the general public often form their ideas from what they see in the newspapers.

In a letter appearing in one of the Sydney evening papers, I noticed that an attempt is made to fasten upon the society, the responsibility of issuing the circular sent out as a supplement to your last number. In the letter referred to, a most unfair and deliberate perversion of the meaning of the circular is placed before the public, who are in effect, told that the Pharmaceutical Society has entered upon a sort of campaign to crush out all freedom of trade, and to compel the public to buy patent medicines, &c., of qualified chemists and druggists only. And this reminds me of a very pertinent question—What are the Board of Pharmacy doing? From the reports constantly appearing in the Victorian papers, it would seem that the Pharmacy Board of that colony is always on the alert to protect the interests of qualified men, whilst the Board in this colony seem to imagine that matters of this kind are not within their province, and, as a result, the establishments kept by unqualified men multiply. And it will soon be a question which chemists and druggists in this colony will have to seriously ask themselves, as to how far the wholesale houses are responsible for this setting up of unqualified men in opposition to the legally qualified members of the profession. When the time comes it will not be difficult to answer this question, nor will it be difficult to say how such a policy as that now being pursued should be rewarded. Let qualified men look to it, for the day is drawing near when a determined stand will have to be made if the profession is to hold its own from false friends within the camp, and foes without.—I am, &c.

VIGILANCE.

Sydney, March 20, 1887.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND, 1887.

Grain Agency Buildings, Christchurch.

President—JOHN V. ROSS, Christchurch.

Members—GEO. BONNINGTON, Christchurch; EMIL. C. SKOG, Christchurch; CHAS. J. WILSON, Christchurch; JAS. ALEX. POND, Auckland; GEO. MEE, Wellington; THOS. WILKINSON, Dunedin.

Registrar—F. S. ANSTED, Christchurch.

Deputy Registrars—Auckland, H. N. GARLAND; Wellington, Wm. Hy. BRITTAIN; Dunedin, R. P. BAGLEY.

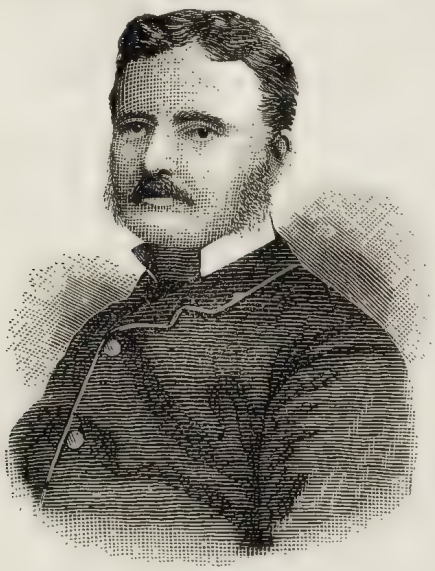
MEETINGS are held on first Friday evening in each month.

EXAMINATIONS are held on the third Wednesday in April and October, at Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, provided a sufficient number of candidates make applicatlon throughout the colony.

Fee for Examination, £3 3s.; payable 30 days prior to Examination
Fee for Registration, £1 1s.

CHEMISTS registered in Great Britain, and resident in New Zealand are entitled to registration, on application to the Board in proper form, accompanied by their certificate of qualification, and the registration fee.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS—By section 15 of "The Pharmacy Act," every registered Pharmaceutical Chemist on changing his place of business is required to intimate the same to the Board



JOHN VALENTINE ROSS,
President of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, 1887.

Messrs. Sharland and Co. inform as that Mr. F. Akhurst, lately managing for Mr. E. B. Jones, Invercargill, is now with Mr. Alexander Eccles, Napier.

Mr. T. B. Hill, Auckland, has made extensive alterations and improvements to his shop.

Mr. A. J. Bloomfield, of Ponsonby, has also greatly improved his place of business.

Mr. Edward C. Collins, for some time managing for Aickin & Co., of Napier, is now in Auckland, occupying a similar position at Mr. Graves Aickin's Pharmacy, Queen Street.

Mr. J. A. Jones, recently arrived from the old country, has succeeded Mr. Collins at Napier.

Mr. Arthur J. Kenderdine, formerly with Mr. John Edson, Auckland, has left the district to take a situation with a Southern chemist.

NEW ZEALAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.

The members of the newly-appointed Pharmacy Board of New Zealand held a preliminary meeting at the Pharmacy of Messrs. Cook and Ross, Christchurch, on Feb. 9.

Mr. J. V. Ross was unanimously elected President.

Mr. Bonnington proposed that Mr. F. S. Ansted be asked to accept the appointment of Registrar, Secretary and Treasurer to the Board. The members assenting, the meeting adjourned to Feb. 16.

The adjourned meeting was held at the residence of the President. Present—Messrs. Ross, Bonnington, Skog, and Wilson.

Mr. Ansted was appointed Registrar at the usual honorarium, and conditions of resignation.

It was resolved to procure suitable office accommodation for the Board's meetings, and for the use of the Registrar.

A resolution was passed, according a vote of thanks to the President, members and registrar of the late Board in Auckland, for the great interest they had shown in their work, and for the progress of pharmacy in the colony during their term of office.

STANDARD EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERS.

Resolved that the papers for the April Examinations be prepared, the examiners being as follows, viz.:—

Botany and Materia Medica	The President
Pharmacy	Mr. E. C. Skog.
Chemistry	Mr. J. A. Pond (Auckland).

Correspondence was read from Queensland, asking for registration, to which the Registrar was instructed to reply.

The monthly meeting of the board was held at their office, Christchurch, on Friday, March 11. Present: the President (Mr. Ross), Messrs. Bonnington, Skog, and Wilson.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The appointment of deputy registrars was as follows:—Auckland, H. N. Garland; Wellington, Wm. Hy. Brittain; Dunedin, R. P. Bagley. Resolved: That the removal of the board's office from Auckland to Christchurch, also the election of president, registrar, and deputy registrars, be officially announced in the New Zealand Gazette for general information of the public.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be asked to act as local examiners* at the April examination; Auckland, Messrs. Pond and Graves Aicken; Wellington, Wm. H. Brittain and Mr. Sellgren; Dunedin, Messrs. Wilkinson and R. P. Bagley; Christchurch, two members of the board.

Correspondence.—A communication was received from Mr. J. Brunte, submitting a Dublin certificate, and claiming registration, stating that he was registered in Great Britain. The registrar was requested to inform the applicant that the Board could only accept the certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, it would therefore be necessary to bring forward proof of his registration in Great Britain before he could be registered in New Zealand under the present Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Hay, of Westport, drew the Board's attention to a number of names of deceased chemists still appearing on the the register.

The registrar was requested to communicate with the Registrar-General, pointing out the neglect of the deputy registrars of deaths, in not complying with section 15 of Pharmacy Act, which makes it imperative upon deputy registrars of deaths throughout the colony, on receiving information of the death of any pharmaceutical chemist, that he shall forthwith transmit notice thereof by post to the president of the pharmacy board.

A communication from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, enclosing copy of Poison's Act, Byelaws, and Register for 1887, was received.

As there was other business the board adjourned to Friday, the 18th inst.

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*NOTE.—The local examiners are required to witness the faithful writing of answers to the questions set, also to report upon the work done at the dispensing counter, and transmit the answers to the Board.

The adjourned meeting of the Board took place on Friday, the 18th March. Present: The President (Mr. Ross), and Messrs. Bonnington and Skog.

It was resolved to change the night of the Board's meetings from the second Friday to the first Friday in each month.

Correspondence.

A communication from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, enclosing copies of last examination held in Melbourne.—The Registrar was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter.

Arthur Maxwell, Auckland, gave notice to present himself at the April examination, and asking to be exempted from the examination in Botany and Materia Medica, having obtained the required number of marks in that division at a former examination.—Application granted, in accordance with late Board's resolution, passed at their meeting of September, 1886.

Letter from Arthur E. Green, of Nelson, giving notice of his intention to sit at the next examination, and applying for exemption from paying fee on account of having paid the fee in September, 1886, and not presented himself at the October examination.—Application granted.

Deputy-Registrar, Auckland, asking the Board's opinion upon the case of Mr. R. S. Fannin, who failed to pass at the last examination.—Registrar directed to say that Mr. Fannin would be allowed to sit at the examination a second time without further fee.

The papers for the examination in Practical Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Botany for the April examination were laid before the Board and approved of.

Seven or eight candidates are expected to sit at the April examination.

The next ordinary meeting of the Board will take place on Friday, April 1, 1887.

(from our own correspondent.)

Auckland, Feb. 10, 1887.

The New Pharmacy Board.—Messrs. Jas. A. Pond (Auckland) Geo. Bonnington, John V. Ross, Emil C. Skog, Chas. J. Wilson (Christchurch), Geo. Mee (Wellington), and Thos. M. Wilkinson (Dunedin)—hold their first examination on the third Wednesday in April. The examinations are held simultaneously in the four most important towns of New Zealand; these are, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, a special supervisor being appointed to conduct the examination at each local centre. Mr. Graves Aickin will probably be the gentleman asked to perform the office here. Mr. Jas. A. Pond, Homœopathic Chemist and Colonial Analyst, will set the paper in Chemistry for this examination, as he has done for previous ones; the other papers will be evolved in the South. The number of candidates presenting themselves in April promises to be unusually large, this, perhaps, may be accounted for by the fact that, in all likelihood, a new Pharmacy Act will become law next session, in which a preliminary examination will be made compulsory, for it is only too certain that the pharmaceutical alumni are deplorably weak in "general knowledge," and if an arts examination were made compulsory, the majority of young men would require at least two years study before they could pass it. That such an examination must come all are pretty well agreed, for in a learned trade it is only fit that its members should posess some culture other than Attfield and the B.P.

John Edward Owen was charged at the police court on the 24th of last month, with using provoking language to James Polybank King. Mr. King who is a J.P., and proprietor of the London Pharmacy in Queen-street, in his evidence before the Magistrate, evinced some power of repartee. It appears that Mr. Owen, when paying a bill which Mr. King had applied for, and over which the trouble arose, said, "You must be a poor mean fellow to write the letter you did." Mr. King replied that he was poor enough, but he claimed his rights, and, subsequently, went on to say that Mr. Owen was evidently a bad lot. It appears that what partially angered the defendant was that Mr. King, in the bill which was sent to defendant's brother, threatened that, if the account was not paid, he would bring the matter under the notice of the brother's employers, a company in the South Island. Ultimately, the case was dismissed, the costs being paid by Mr. Owen.

There have been some changes in the personnel of the working staff in two of the pharmacies here. Mr. Philip S. Morgan, who has managed for Mr. Graves Aickin for some time, is now with Mr. Hudson, of Victoria-street, the proprietor of "Hudson's Baking Powder," he is assisted by Mr. John H. Douglas, formerly of Christchurch.

Mr. Thos. H. Hustwick, pharmaceutical chemist by examination, has disposed of his business in Blenheim to Mr. Henry L. Jackson, who is on his way out from England, he himself having accepted a position on the staff of Messrs. Sharlanp and Co., wholesale druggists of this city.

Mr. Syms, chemist, of Marlborough, contemplates leaving Marlborough to commence business in Woodville.

Business must be good in our suburbs, as Mr. A. J. Bloomfield, of Ponsonby, has greatly improved his place of business by throwing his own and the next shop into one, making most commodious and handsome premises.

On March 13, Mr. Charlton Robert Aickin, eldest son of Mr. William Graves Aickin, and cousin of Mr. Graves Aickin of this city, aged 23, died at the residence of the latter. Young Mr. Aickin, who was making a trip to the colonies for the purpose of recruiting his health, which was much broken down by travelling in the West Indies, had only been in Auckland a few weeks, but from the time he arrived but little hope was entertained of his recovery, and with intervals of only a few hours during the whole period he has been in Auckland was confined to his bed.

Mr. William Powell of Hobson-street, chemist and druggist, has been removed from the roll of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. F. S. Ansted, the new Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, is a registered chemist, but is now following the calling of a schoolmaster.

(from our own correspondent.)

Christchurch, March 1, 1887.

The Pharmacy Board, with Christchurch for its headquarters, is now fully organised, the Registrar appointed, and offices established in the centre of the city, in what are known as the Grain Agency Buildings. The originally intended appointment to the Registrarship was not made. The individual whom it was generally thought would occupy that position retired, to save the new Board any perplexity which might arise, it having transpired that the member of the Board for Auckland took exception to the appointment, and threatened resignation if such appointment were made. From current opinions, we understand the Board have made a judicious selection. The new Board commence their labours by courteously acknowledging, with a vote of thanks, the efforts of their predecessors, for their efforts were great, and deserved a richer reward than they received. Their offspring, the "Amended Pharmacy Act and the new Poisons Bill, were promising children, and worthy of more affectionate reception than was accorded to them in the House of Representatives. They now become the adopted children of the new Board. We are not aware what the Board's intentions are with regard to these bills. To attempt to put both through in one session, would, it is considered, bring about a repetition of the miserable failure under the late Board. It is a little surprising how very few members of our pharmaceutical circle are even aware that such proposed measures as an "Amended Pharmacy Act or Poisons Bill" are in existence. We trust, before the expiration of the term of office of the present Pharmacy Board, that these measures may become accomplished facts, and have places in the statute book of the colony.

The Board of Examiners are Messrs. Ross, Skog, and Pond, who will prepare the papers for the April Examination. It has not yet been officially announced which Pharmacopœia the Board will examine upon. We presume the 1867 edition, with the 1874 additions, will still be in force.

Mr. F. S. Grimwade, of Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, spent a few days in Christchurch last month, and, accompanied by a member of his family, is making a tour through New Zealand.

Mr. R. H. Roe, of Messrs. Stearns, of "Non-Secret Remedy" fame, is making a trip through Canterbury in the interests of his firm.

A Fountain of Liq. Ammoniæ Fort.—The volatility of Liq. Ammoniæ Fort., 880, was indicated in a somewhat unusual manner during the warmer weather in Ashburton recently. Upon opening a Winchester of the Liquor (which was not filled above the usual height), violent ebullition took place, and within a few seconds the bulk of the contents of the Win-

chester had gone up in a fine spray-like fountain to the ceiling, the pharmacist and his client betaking themselves to the outside of the premises in a manner well suited to the occasion.

The old established business premises of Messrs. Barraud and Co., Chemists and Druggists, of Wellington, N.Z., were entirely destroyed by the disastrous fire which occurred on Sunday, Feb. 27, and in a few hours demolished one of the finest blocks of buildings in that city. Messrs. Barraud and Co.'s premises consisted of a handsome shop fronting Lambton Quay, with a brick bulk store and perfumery bond in rear, and were well known to everyone travelling in New Zealand. By the energy of a willing band of volunteers, a large quantity of the stock was got out and conveyed to a place of safety; but Mr. Sellgren (who had recently been admitted a partner in the business) who, with his family, occupied the upstairs part of the building, lost a considerable portion of his personal effects. As is usually the case in blocks containing large valuable buildings and stocks, Messrs. Barraud and Co.'s loss is not fully covered by insurances, but the value of the salvage will probably leave the nett loss a small one. It is probable that the senior partner, Mr. Charles D. Barraud, who commenced business in Wellington in 1849, and has continued in it to the present time, will now retire. Much sympathy is felt throughout the community of pharmacists and by all to whom the firm are known; and, although it is intimated that Mr. C. D. Barraud contemplates early retirement from active business life, we are hopeful of retaining his interest in pharmaceutical politics. The insurance on the premises is said to be about £1750.

The Soda Water and Cordial Factory of Mr. R. McPherson, Christchurch, was this morning totally destroyed by fire, also the residence attached. The most lamentable incident being the sacrifice of the proprietor's life in attempting to rescue his daughter. Insurance on stock and plant, £800, and a small policy on Mr. McPherson's life. Inquest will be held to-morrow.

Dunedin, March 15.

(from our own correspondent).

Poisoning Case.—Still another death to record from the effects of "Rough on Rats," and in this case as usual, the poison was self administered. From the evidence submitted at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased Thomas Simmons, (a son of the late J. C. Simmons who was principal of the Nelson College,) had always been in weak health, which depressed his spirits. On February 18, he visited Nelson and purchased a box of "Rough on Rats." On his mother going to his room, to call him next morning, she found him in great pain. Medical aid was procured, but young Simmons died shortly afterwards. He informed the doctor that he had taken the poison, as he felt that on account of his bad health, he was of no use here. A verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind was returned. This poison has obtained for itself here, the name of "Rough on Men" as well as "Rough on Rats."

Mr. Sainsbury, who recently retired from the wholesale drug firm of Messrs. Sainsbury, Ellisdon & Co., leaves shortly for the Old Country.

A Disastrous Fire occurred at Wellington on Sunday, February 27. Together with many other valuable places destroyed was that of Barraud & Sons, one of the oldest established Pharmacies in the Colony. This is a bad beginning for our late townsman Mr. Sellgren who recently left Dunedin to take over this business.

Mr. Boulton, who has been managing the branch business of Messrs. B. Bagley and Sons, opened a few months ago in Princess-street south, has taken over the place in his own name, where he still intends to carry on business.

The Timaru Poisoning Case.—The Appeal Court met specially on March 8 to receive evidence and settle the famous Timaru poisoning case. By the decision given on the 12th, the conviction of the convict Hall is quashed. Both press and public accept the decision as lawfully just, but it is a matter of common regret that such a scoundrel has escaped his due, for everyone agrees with the jury's verdict, and believes Hall guilty of murder.

At Timaru on March 9, Dr. Macintyre was presented by the Mayor, on behalf of the subscribers, with a purse of 200 sovereigns, a case of surgical instruments and a gold watch, which bore this inscription: "Presented to P. Macintyre, M.B., C.M., with a case of surgical instruments and purse of sovereigns, in recognition of services he rendered society by being the means of exposing and bringing to justice the accused in the poisoning case Regina v. Hall. Timaru, March 3, 1887."

Dr. Ewart, of Lyttelton, has been appointed resident surgeon of the Timaru Hospital.

Pharmacy Board.—Up to the present no candidates have signified their intention of submitting themselves for examination at the April meeting of the Pharmacy Board. Messrs. J. M. Wilkinson and B. Bagley continue to act as examiners at Dunedin.

Erratum.—Battley's Liq. Cinchona costs landed here 2s. 8d. per ounce, and not per drachm as stated in my last letter.

NEW ZEALAND MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THE ERUPTION OF TARAWERA.

[The following are extracts from a very interesting letter we have recently received from a gentleman who is not a pharmacist] :—

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—While botanising in various parts of the country, the properties of several plants not mentioned in Colenso's Essay on the medicinal properties of New Zealand plants, have been brought under my own observation, and three of these especially deserve attention, as they are abundant.

These are *Haloragis alata*, *Polypodium Billardieri*, and the *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. The first of these, called by the natives *toatoa*, is used as the remedy in severe wounds and bruises. The plant is heated over a fire and the juice from it is then squeezed over the injured part. I have been assured that it not only heals but imparts great vigor to the body.

The second plant, *Polypodium Billardieri*, is used by the natives for affections of the eye, more especially for the eyes of old men. The rhizome is pounded up and then steeped for half an hour in hot water and a little of the infusion is then dropped into the eye. I followed these vague directions and tried the infusion on a cat that suffered from watery eyes. The cure was rapid and permanent. The rhizome of the same plant is also roasted and put into the ear in the case of ear-ache.

The third plant, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, is very abundant in swampy grounds, and it seems to possess the purifying properties of the same plant in India. It is used with good effect in cases of piles, but whether it surpasses the remedies at present known cannot yet be decided.

I would have acknowledged the receipt of your magazine earlier but that I was away at the Hot Lakes for the purpose of seeing the ruin and desolation said to exist there. It was pleasant to find that the desolation was greatly exaggerated, and that of all the wonders the only one ruined was the terraces.

Some able scientists are now studying the phenomena, and no doubt their reports will appear in due time; but in considering the explosion from a chemical point of view, it appears to be the result of an experiment in glass-making on a very grand scale, but rather an unsuccessful one. The glass is met with in all directions, even on the top of Ruawahia.

It appears that down in the heart of the mountain the sodium of common salt united with the silica and lime and other necessary ingredients to form soluble and insoluble glass. The chlorine was set free that in its turn decomposed the water, and a general outburst of the loose materials was the result. The mud shower on the lakes has of course the effect of making the water white, from the partly soluble silica, and it will take a very long time for the water to get clear again as there is no supply of ammonia to precipitate the silica. In experimenting with the specimens taken from the hill I was struck with the resemblance of the reactions to the ordinary experiments made with silica in glass-making.

It is not hard to account for the enormous storage of sodium chloride necessary for the explosion: and indeed the chlorine must have been abundant to keep the mountain on fire even now at no great depth. But Tarawera appears to be hollow, and the constant evaporation of the water from the boiling springs and geysers in the immediate neighbourhood must have caused an ever increasing mass of this deposit.

Whatever may have been the cause, a few years will scarcely have passed before the damage is fully repaired and the beauties of the district will be lauded as highly as ever.

Yours truly, JAS. ADAMS.

Thames High School, Feb. 24, 1887.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

Wakefield's Buildings,
Edward-st., BRISBANE.

President—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Other Members of the Board—A. W. FIELD, J. H. FITZGIBBON, T. W. THOMASON and D. J. CLARK.
Secretary and Registrar—FRANK TAYLOR.
Board of Examiners—A. W. FIELD, Botany and Materia Medica; D. J. CLARK, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; T. W. THOMASON, Chemistry.

EXAMINATIONS—The Preliminary Examination is held quarterly' in the first week of the following months, viz., March, June, September, and December.

Examiner, J. S. Herman Schmidt. Fee, £3 3s.

THE Professional Examination is held quarterly as above. Fee £3 3s. A candidate not passing in all subjects may present himself again within six months on payment of half fee, viz., £1 11s. 6d.

REGISTRATION—Persons holding certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of Ireland, or of New South Wales may be registered in Queensland on payment of the fee of £2 2s., and persons holding certificates from the Pharmacy Boards of New Zealand, or in Victoria may be provisionally registered under the Act until the 1st of May, 1887. Fee, £2 2s.

Other Registrations of Chemists, £1 1s.

Registration of Indentures of Apprenticeship, 10s. 6d.

COPIES of "The Pharmacy Act, 1884" and the Regulations can be obtained from the Registrar. Price, 1s.

Registrar, FRANK TAYLOR.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

President—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Vice-President—J. H. FITZGIBBON.
Hon. Secretary—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—WALTER TAYLOR.

MEETINGS—Last Thursday in each month.

MEMBERS—Applications for Membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.
Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

ASSOCIATES—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to the Secretary.

PRIVILEGES—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings and for election of Council and Officers.

EACH Member is supplied with "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" (*London*), weekly. "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA." monthly. "THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS DIARY." annually.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held at the offices, Edward-street, Brisbane, on Tuesday, March 8, 1887.

Present, Mr. Yeo (President) in the chair, Mr. Edward Taylor, Mr. D. J. Clarke, Mr. A. W. Field, and Mr. T. W. Thomason.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Registrar then read the correspondence both outwards and inwards.

The Board accepted the certificate of the University of Sydney of the Junior Public Examination in lieu of the Preliminary Examination, in the following cases, viz:—

George J. Mackay, Brisbane, and Patrick James Dillane, Maryborough.

The Examiner's report of the quarterly examination held on he 7th and 8th of March, instant.

The following are the names of the candidates who passed:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 8th March.

Heinrich Schmidt, South Brisbane.
F. C. Montgomery, Brisbane.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 7TH MARCH.

Oscar Jens Erasmus Bancke passed in all subjects, and J. P. J. Gordon passed in pharmacy only. There were four candidates for this examination.

The following gentlemen, having satisfied the Board as to their qualification, have, in accordance with the provisions of "The Pharmacy Act of 1884," been registered as pharmaceutical chemists in the colony of Queensland:—

Olaf Frederick Sayer Beichmann, of Roma. Passed the Professional Examination, Queensland.

John Nugent Harris, of Winton. Certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, No. 271, dated 5th August, 1885.

Hubert Tracey, of Burketown. Certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, dated 14th November, 1882.

Francis Parminter Trounson, of Mitchell. Certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Oliver Davis, of Normanton. Certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Certificates of qualification for registration were granted to

Johann Carl George Jurs.
Alfred Scowan.
Robert M. Tranent.
Oscar Jens Erasmus Bancke.

EXAMINATIONS HELD ON MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1877.

The following are the papers given:—

PHARMACY.
(Time allowed—One Hour and a-half.)
Examiner .. .. MR. D. J. CLARKE.

1. Explain the terms:—
Maceration, Percolation, Dialysis.
2. (*a.*) A sample of Spt. Vin. Rect. is 61° over proof; how much water is to be added to reduce it to proof spirit?
(*b.*) How is Absolute Alcohol prepared?
3. Name the ingredients in:—
Tinct. Sennæ Co.
T. Rhei.
Pil. Coloc. Co.
4. Name the official Wines of the P.B., and give the active strength per oz.
5. Give the names of two or three Extracts which are inspissated juices, and also a few prepared by exhausting the drug and evaporating the menstruum.
6. How many ointments of the P. B., 1885, are prepared with Paraffin Molle, and Paraffin Durum?

BOTANY.
(Time Allowed—One Hour and a-half.)
Examiner .. .. MR. A. W. FIELD.

1. Name the organs of nutrition in plants.
2. What is meant by the Gynæcium? Mention and describe its parts.
3. Define a Rhizome, and give examples.
4. How is a tuber proved to be a kind of stem?
5. Describe the pericarp in the Apple, Pear, and Walnut.
6. What is Cinenchyma?

MATERIA MEDICA.
(Time allowed—One Hour and a-Half.)
Examiner .. .. MR. A. W. FIELD.

1. Give the botanical name, natural order, geographical source, and parts employed in B.P. preparations of the following:—
Copaiba, Camphor, Elemi, Sarza, and Scilla.
2. Name the more important medicinal plants that are either indigenous to, or cultivated in Britain.
3. Give the characteristics of Deadly Nightshade and Thorn Apple Leaves.
4. What is Exogonium Purga? Name the B.P. Preparations into which it enters.
5. Name the official preparations containing Cinnamon.
6. Name the B.P. Plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.

CHEMISTRY.
(Time allowed—One Hour and a-half.)
Examiner .. .. MR. T. W. THOMASON.

1. Citric Acid—from what is it obtained? Give equation showing chemical changes that it undergoes in manufacture.
2. What B.P. Solution is produced by neutralising Carbonate of Ammonia with Acetic Acid? Give equation showing reaction.
3. From what is Salicylic Acid obtained? Give formula.
4. Sulphates of Magnesia and Zinc are Isomorphous. How can you distinguish them?
5. Why is sugar used in Mist. Ferri Co.?
6. Give the formulæ for Perchloride of Mercury, Subchloride of Mercury, Nitric Acid, and Acid Tartrate of Potassium.

DISPENSING.

(Time allowed—Twenty Minutes.)

Examiner .. .. Mr. D. J. Clarke.

PART I.

Translating Prescriptions.

Render the following in good Latin, in full, and translate into English—

R—Morphiæ Acet., gr. ¼.
Ext. Bellad., gr. ½.
Acid. Carbolic, gr. i.
Ft. Pil. i. Cap. i. nocte maneque. Mitte xij.

R—Ext. Ergot Liq., ʒiv.
Acid. Gallic, ʒi.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat., ʒii.
Magn. Sulph. ʒiv.
Syr. Tolu, ʒi.
Aq. Camp., ad. ʒviii.
Cap. coch. mag.

PART II.

Read and criticise autograph prescriptions.

Compound one or two autograph prescriptions; finishing and directing same ready for delivery.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION HELD ON MARCH 8, 1887.

ENGLISH.

I. Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects:—
(*a.*) Iron is a more useful metal than gold.
(*b.*) Honesty is the best policy.
(*c.*) Every beginning is difficult.

II. Parse: Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

III. Give the plurals of day, mouse, phenomenon, basis, bandit, and the feminines of sultan, czar, lad, duke, marquis.

IV. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—
1. I cannot drink no more.
2. He fought braver than his brother.
3. The situation where I found him in.
4. Each of them in their turn receive alms.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the value of 3 5-8 x 6 4-11 x 2 x 5 5-16 x 9-20.

2. Simplify $2\frac{151}{240} \div \frac{163}{192}$ (3.) Divide 8.8779 by 175.8.

3. Reduce to vulg. fract. .00185185.

4. Express in the several denominations of each measure, 841290.3 centilitres, 3594.04 decigrams.

5. How many grains are cont. in 1 gram.
„ „ pints „ „ „ 1 litre.
„ „ grams „ „ „ 1 lb. troy.
„ „ „ „ „ 1 lb. avoir.

Write a short essay on the metric system.

LATIN.

I. Translate from Cæsar B. scap., cap. 26.

II. Translate into Latin: 1. Cæsar admonished his soldiers to fight bravely. 2. My brother told me that you are a good boy. 3. After the Helvetians had been defeated, Cæsar went into the country of the Belgians. 4. There is no doubt that the enemy (plur.) fought bravely. 5. When I was a boy I lived at Rome, from Rome I went to Athens.

III. Decline the singular and the plural of:
1. Haec filia gracilis. 2. Vir fortior. 3. Mons altus iste. 4. Acus minor. 5. Respublica (sing. only).

IV. Give the comparative and superlative of acer, similis, vetus, magnus, pius.

V. Express in words: 3000 horse soldiers, 5674, the 471st.

VI. Conjugate: Nolo, fero, capior, ledi, eo. Give the pres. indic and perf. ind. (1st per. sing.) and the supine of: Juvo, mordeo, cano, fidio, sepelio; and the 1st pers. sing. of the present and perf. ind. of: vanesciri, mentiri, proficisci, tueri, misereri.

Cæsar, *cum* septimam legionem quae juxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste *vidisset*, tribu nos militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, *cum* alius alii subsidium ferrent neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quæ innovissimo agmine præsidio impedimentis, fuerant, *prælio nunciato*, cursu incitato, in summo, colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur. Et Titus Labienus, *castris* hostium *politus*, et ex loco superiore, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, *conspicatus*, decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra, et legiones, et imperator versaretur, cognovisset, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

Explain the construction of the words from cum . . . to vidisset. Explain the const. of: Prœlio nunciato. What case is castris. Give your reason. Parse the word conspicatus.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Mr. Yeo's office on March 10th. Present:—Messrs. Yeo (hon. sec.), D. J. Clarke, Clapperton, Fitzgibbon, Watkins, T. W. Thomason and H. W. Thomason.

LEGISLATION.

A general conversation took place in reference to obtaining a Poisons Bill, also as to amendments to the Pharmacy Bill when it was agreed to ask the Pharmacy Board to prepare a new clause to bring before Parliament next session, making it compulsory for every pharmaceutical chemist keeping open shop to have his name on every label and sign-board, also that every open shop shall be under the management of a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Yeo promised to bring the matter before the next monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Clapperton drew attention to the very low prices being charged at the West End Pharmacy.

REORGANISATION.

Mr. Yeo then informed the meeting that he found it impossible to spare the time to attend to the duties of hon. sec. and hoped some gentleman with more leisure at his disposal would take the office from him.

A general conversation ensued, when it was pointed out that although the Society had been in existence since 1881, there had been no new election of the council, and it was thought that it would be better to have a general meeting during the show week, which takes place early in August, and then elect a new council, who could appoint new officers.

Mr. Thomason pointed out that as there would be a great amount of work to do before a general meeting could take place, and that as all members would require ballot papers to be sent to them, it would be much better to give Mr. Yeo assistance at once, and proposed that Mr. Watkins act as assistant secretary until a new council was elected. This proposition was ultimately carried.

Mr. Watkins, in accepting the post, said he would do all in his power to infuse new life into the Society.

It was then agreed that all members should be notified of coming election of a new council, and asked to send in nominations as early as possible, according to the rules of the Society.

It was resolved that all chemists on the register, and not being members of the Society, be asked to join at once.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Mr. Thomason proposed that the classes be started at the end of the month, and informed the meeting that he had received a seven-guinea materia medica case from Messrs. Evans, Lescher and Webb, for the use of the Pharmuceutical Society.

A vote of thanks was passed thanking Messrs. Evans, Lescher and Webb for their handsome present.

Mr. Yeo informed the meeting that Mr. Schmidt would continue the botany class, but as yet he had no one to take the other classes, as Professor Pepper found he could not continue the chemistry, and Mr. Thomason had given up teaching when he was appointed examiner in chemistry. This difficulty was got over by Mr. Thomason informing the meeting that Mr. A. S. Denham would take the chemistry, and Mr. A. B. Chater the materia medica and pharmacy classes. Both of the above gentlemen are Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

We publish for general information the laws of the Queensland Society, approved in November, 1880.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland is instituted for the purpose of promoting union among Pharmaceutical Chemists, and for protecting their general interests; also for the advancement of Pharmacy, and for imtiating necessary legislation.

CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Society shall consist of Members who are registered chemists and druggists of this colony, who shall be proposed at a Council Meeting one month before election and shall severally subscribe the sum of one guinea annually.

2.—Associates: Assistants and indentured apprentices may be admitted as associates, and shall pay the sum of ten shillings and sixpence annually, but shall not be privileged to vote.

3.—Honorary and corresponding members, comprising such medical and scientific men as have distinguished themselves in any of the branches of knowledge embraced in the objects of the Society, may be elected by the Council, but shall not be allowed to vote.

4.—Any member shall have the option of becoming a life member on payment of a subscription of six guineas in one sum.

LAWS.

5.—The government of the Society shall reside in a Council of twelve, composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and eight others, and shall be limited to members resident in Queensland.

6.—The Council shall be elected by and from among the members of the Society, one-third of whom shall retire annually (the third receiving the lowest number of votes retiring first) but be eligible for re-election. The President, Vice-Presinent, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be chosen annually by and from among the Council. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the office of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, or member of the Council, the secretary shall report the same and the cause thereof in the summons for the next meeting of Council, who shall thereupon proceed to elect from the Council or members respectively a person or persons to fill such vacancy.

7.—There shall also be elected at the same time, by the members of the Society, two auditors, who shall be required to inspect and sign the accounts previous to their being submitted at each annual general meeting.

8.—Any two members may nominate another member for the Council Members thus nominated as candidates must signify their intention to act, if elected, in writing to the secretary twenty-eight days before the day of election, and the secrrtary shall duly advertise the names of such intending candidates by circular or public advertisement at least twenty-one days before such election. This rule to apply after the election of the first Council.

9.—The Council, of whom three shall form a quorum, shall meet monthly for the admission of members and Associates, and for the despatch of business, and shall keep a fair record of their proceedings; but special meetings may be held on the requisition of the President or any three members of Council.

10.—Any member of Council absenting himself for three consecutive meetings without cause or notice thereof shall be liable to disqualification, and the Council shall appoint a member as substitute for the further time of such disqualified member at the next meeting after the disqualification is declared.

11.—The Council shall make such bye-laws as shall be requisite, and avail themselves of all practical means in promoting the general interests of the Society and protecting its members.

12.—The funds of the Society shall be derivable from donations to general purposes and subscriptions of members, associates, and apprentices.

13.—All annual subscriptions shall become due on the 1st day of January, and if not paid within three months from that date the defaulter shall be liable to lose his membership; but the Council shall have power to re-admit upon a reasonable explanation.

14.—The Council shall have power to control and disburse the funds of the Society in payment of all necessary expenses.

15.—All moneys or other property shall be vested in the Council, and shall not be disposed of or otherwise dealt with except in pursuance of and by an order of the Council signed by one member, the secretary and treasurer.

16.—A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held during the holding of the Exhibition in Brisbane, or during the month of July, to receive the report of the Council and to discuss any matters of importance which may require the attention of the body at large; at which meeting the Council and auditors shall be elected by ballot for the twelve months next ensuing.

17.—The President or Vice-President shall act as Chairman of all public meetings; or, in their absence, the members then present shall elect a chairman from among themselves.

18.—The Council shall call a special general meeting of the members of the Society whenever they shall see fit, or, on the requisition of five members entitled to vote, and the Council shall give ample notice of the said meeting and of the business to be considered. At such special meeting the only business after the chair is taken shall be the consideration of the special matter for which the meeting is called; but no member shall vote in any meeting if his subscription is in arrear.

19.—Any five members, duly qualified, desirous of expunging or altering a law, or proposing a new one, must deliver to the Secretary the proposition in writing, with their signatures attached, at least twenty-eight days before any meeting called for the consideration thereof; or any one member may do so by giving fourteen days' notice before the annual general meeting, which question shall then be decided by such meeting; and the Secretary shall give seven days' notice of such proposition to the members of the Society.

20.—Members without the boundary of the City of Brisbane who may be unable to attend at the annual general meeting shall have the privilege of voting by proxy for the election of the Council. Proxy papers, signed and numbered, shall be forwarded by the Secretary twenty-one days prior to the day of meeting, and must be returned to him, duly signed, marked "Proxy for Voting," and the Secretary shall hand them over to the Scrutineers for examination at the election. The person voting must sign his name and address. Before the voting takes place the persons forming the meeting shall appoint two scrutineers from among themselves. Telegrams will be accepted in lieu of proxy-papers from members residing more than 500 miles from Brisbane, or in cases of interrupted mail communication—in which case an arbitrary sign for the identification of the telegram shall be used.

AMENDED RULES

Submitted and approved at a general meeting of the members of the Society, held on the 22nd day of November, 1880.

EDWARD TAYLOR, President.
CHAS. H. F. YEO, Secretary.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Brisbane, March 1887.

Business continues very dull all over Queensland and grumbling is the order of the day. Some chemists are reported to be lowering their prices, thinking, no doubt, to increase their business, but it is a very short-sighted policy, and does them much more harm than good in the end, for they will never be able to educate their customers to take two black draughts or two doses of castor oil when they only require one, even at half prices.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Board of Pharmacy held an examination at the beginning of the month. There were four candidates, but only one succeeded in passing, viz., Mr. J. E. Bancke. There were also two candidates for the preliminary, H. Schmidt and A. Montgomery, both of whom passed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

In reference to the preliminary examination I think it is not generally known that candidates can be examined without incurring the expense of coming to Brisbane, providing that they give sufficient notice to the registrar of their wish to be examined (and send fee, £3 3s.), so that arrangements can be made for the papers to be sent to some competent person residing near the applicant to superintend the examination. The examinations are held the first weeks in March, June, September and December for the preliminary and final examinations, but all candidates for the final must come to Brisbane.

VICTORIAN CHEMISTS IN QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Hubert Tracey, who is registered provisionally until May next on a Victorian certificate, made application to be registered on a N.S.W. certificate. There are other Victorian men on the register, and I am afraid they are not so well off as Mr. Tracey, but will have to present themselves for examination before they can get permanently registered. I understand that Mr. H. Tracey, of Burketown, had his premises blown down during the recent cyclone; he is already re-building.

Mr. T. W. Thomason, Examiner in Pharmacy, and dispensing to the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, was a candidate, with Professor Pepper, for the position of Public Analyst for Brisbane. The voting was equal, but the Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of Professor Pepper, as better known in the capacity of analyst.

Mr. O. F. S. Beichmann, late assistant with Mr. Cardell, of Roma, has purchased the business of Mr. Richardson, of Charleville, lately carried on successively by Mr. Morris and Mr. Monteith.

PHARMACY IN QUEENSLAND.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

DEAR SIR,—In the October issue of this journal I addressed a strong appeal to my fellow-pharmacists in Queensland to resuscitate the Pharmaceutical Society.

It was gratifying, indeed, to find this appeal so liberally responded to, as was evinced in the numerous letters which appeared in subsequent issues of the journal from all parts of the colony in favour of renewed activity, and with pleasing and genuine promises of support.

Our friends in Brisbane, however, have not displayed that interest in this matter we hoped to see. A few meetings have certainly been held, but no active measures have been taken to place the society on a proper basis. In making this assertion I am guided by the fact that no election of council or officers has taken place since 1881, and the council at that time elected nominally hold office now. Four members of that council are away from the colony.

I do trust that some of the younger and active members of our craft in Brisbane will seriously take this matter in hand and endeavour to infuse some life and interest into Pharmacy affairs.

I enclosed a cheque for £1 1s. with my October letter, but have never received a receipt for it or seen it acknowledged in your journal.

Yours faithfully,

QUEENSLAND PHARMACIST.

[The last sentence in our correspondent's letter requires an explanation from us. His cheque and several others are lying in our cash-box awaiting a claimant. Some months ago we wrote to the Secretary of the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society that we supposed him to be the proper person to receive the money, and on receipt of a note to the effect that he agreed with us, and requesting us to do so, we were prepared to hand the money over to him; but, although other matters have been dealt with, this has not, and we are still unwilling trustees for our correspondents. But the report of the last proceedings of the Society on page 94 shows that steps have this month been taken in the direction suggested. —ED.]

THE QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL REGISTERS.—The Pharmaceutical List of Queensland has been gazetted. It contains 183 names of registered pharmaceutical chemists, and ten of chemists provisionally registered until May 1. In spite of the short time that has elapsed since the circulars were issued, ten of the persons registered are either dead or removed.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

31 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
ADELAIDE.

President—W. H. HARRISON, Ph.C., Lond.; L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed.
Vice-President—F. E. GRUNDY, J.P.
Hon. Secretary and Registrar—W. J. MAIN.
Treasurer—H. J. POOLE.
Other Members of Council—B. GRUMMETT, G. A. PARKER, and J. WHITE.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Last Thursday in each month.
GENERAL MEETING.—First Tuesday in each month.
ANNUAL MEETING.—
MEMBERS.—Applications for membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.
Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.
Annual Subscription, £1 1s.
ASSOCIATES.—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to
Entrance Fee, 5s.
Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.
PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings, and for election of Council and Officers.
Use of Library.
Each Member is Supplied with
"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.
"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.
"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.
BYE-LAWS.—Printed copies of the Bye-laws and Regulations for Examinations can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Price, 1s.
EXAMINATIONS.—Preliminary Examination. Fee, £1 1s.
Four clear days' notice to be given of intention to be examined.
Minor Examination. Fee, £2 2s.
Major Examination. Fee, £3 3s.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The monthly general meeting of the above Society was held at its rooms, Industrial Buildings, on March 1. Present—The president (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the vice-president (Mr. F. E. Grundy), hon. secretary (Mr. W. J. Main) and Messrs. Allison, Cooper, Eyre, Hill, Young and White. Apologies for non-attendance were received from the hon. treasurer, Mr. H. J. Poole, and Mr. G. A. Parker. Minutes of previous general meeting, also council meeting, February 24, were read and confirmed. On the proposition of Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Allison, it was resolved—"That the president's name be added to the 'furnishing committee,' as recommended by the Council."

Accounts.

The vice-president, as chairman of the "finance committee," presented a financial report, which showed a bank balance to date of £104 1s. 1d.

Resolved, on the motion of the president, seconded by Mr. Allison—"That the balance-sheet and accounts be referred to the auditors."

A discussion then followed as to where the funds in hand should be deposited, some members thinking they should be bringing interest, whereupon Mr. Hill moved—"That the 'finance committee' be recommended to consider the advisability of depositing the funds in the Savings Bank of South Australia." Seconded by Mr. Cooper, and carried.

Various accounts for payment were passed, on the proposition of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Allison.

Members.

It was notified that Mr. Reynolds, of Mornington, Victoria, had applied for membership.

The motion standing in Mr. Hill's name *re* "Reciprocity of certificates with New South Wales" was read.

A motion by Mr. Hill—"That all applications for membership be referred to the Council, leaving them to decide upon the merits of such applications," was read.

An International Conference.

The president introduced the question of the proposed International Conference, which it had been suggested should be held during the time of the South Australian Jubilee Exhibition, and intimated that the Council did not feel themselves in a position to carry the proposal out, and asked for the opinion of the general meeting.

Mr. White moved—"That this Society is not sufficiently matured to undertake the International Conference this year, as suggested in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*." Seconded by Mr. Hill, and carried.

A Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Young inquired whether anything had been done towards obtaining a Pharmacy Act. A discussion followed, it being the unanimous opinion that steps should be taken to move in the direction of obtaining one at an early date, and it was resolved unanimously, on the proposition of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Young—"That the subject of a Pharmacy Act be left to the Council's consideration, and a rough draft of a bill be drawn up and presented at a general meeting of the Society."

The meeting then terminated.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Adelaide, March 23, 1887.

We are just in the midst of our "general election" for the House of Assembly, and political meetings and electioneering business generally, seems to be the one absorbing topic, to the almost total exclusion of other matters. Nevertheless, the Pharmaceutical Society held its usual monthly general meeting early in the month; the attendance was, however, small, yet some important business was transacted.

Library and Museum.

The Furnishing Committee appointed last October to receive donations for the purpose of furnishing the society's room with book-cases and glass cases, for the formation of a library and a collection of botanical, chemical, and other specimens, has been added to by the addition of Mr. Harrison's name to that committee, which now consists of Messrs, W. H. Harrison, W. Hartley, J.P., H. J. Poole, J. A. Provost, L. Scammell, and W. H. Sowter. These gentlemen have started subscription lists, and it is hoped a hearty response will be made to their appeal, the object being such an important one. Nothing will be found of more service to the members and students than a good library, containing standard works of reference, and this department offers an opportunity for liberality to those who have spare volumes, for which they themselves have little use, but which will no doubt be accorded a place on the society's library shelves. This committee hope to raise about £50. The practical sympathy of our country members, as well as the city ones, will help this effort very materially, and though the former do not have the same opportunities of visiting the rooms as the latter, yet when visiting the city the rooms are always at their disposal.

The question of holding an

Intercolonial Conference

in this city during the current year was finally disposed of at the last meeting. From the report your readers will gather that our society has resolved not to hold it. The Council recommended to the consideration of the meeting their own feeling on the matter, which was, that they did not think the society in a position to carry the scheme out, mainly from the fact of its recent formation and inexperience in work of this kind. The general meeting acquiesced in this view, so the above resolution was arrived at.

A Pharmacy Act.

I must not omit to draw especial attention to one item considered at our last meeting. I refer now to the resolution carried relating to the Pharmacy Act. The Council are empowered to draw up a draft bill and present for discussion at a general meeting, at an early date. The question seems to be assuming a definite shape, which has undoubtedly been greatly assisted by the recommendation of the Pharmacy Acts Committee, who in their report advised a course, of which the above is the outcome. While the resolution was before the meeting a conversational discussion took place, and the question arose as to which of two Acts—the "Quebec Pharmacy Act 1885" or the "Pharmacy Act of Victoria 1885"—it would be best to follow. Opinions for and against both were expressed, and from a careful perusal of the two Acts it is patent that either would require modifying to suit our requirements; but with two such bases as these Acts will most probably prove to be, the society should experience no difficulty in arriving at one, calculated to serve both the interest of the trade or profession and the public generally. It is hoped when the draft of a bill is laid before the society, a very large meeting will assemble to discuss it; but on this point due notice will no doubt be given.

Reciprocity with Britain.

The editorial remarks in your last issue anent the "interchange of pharmaceutical certificates with Great Britain" ought to be most heartily endorsed by every pharmacist throughout Australasia. Cannot a little federation on this question be adopted? Let all the pharmaceutical societies and associations throughout these colonies unitedly petition the home authorities and the society of Great Britain on this most desirable recognition, and one is bound to believe their united action would carry weight with those with whom this "recognition" rests. Were the efforts on our part successful, they would prove a very pleasing and lasting memento of the Jubilee year. It certainly rests with Australians to make the first move in this matter. The combined membership of all the societies and associations must number several hundreds, and it is not easily believed that their combined action would be readily ignored, coming so soon after the splendid impression which has recently been made at home by Australasia.

Colonial Mustard.—The proprietors of the Waverley Vinegar Works have recently founded a new industry, viz., the making of mustard from colonial-grown seed. They have bought this season something like 400 bushels of the seed at 8s. per bushel, and state there is a market for a great deal more than that quantity. On their premises at West Terrace, the company dry the seed, then crush in a mill, after which it passes through a hydraulic press for the purpose of extracting the vegetable oil, which, on being clarified, finds a ready market. The seed cake which results from the pressure used, is then ground in a steam mortar, and after several siftings, is ready for use. It is affirmed that the colonial seed, from the dryness of the climate, is more pungent than the English, and the mustard made in the colony is steadily gaining favour, both for dietetic and medical purposes.

Intercolonial Medical Congress.—The local committee of this congress, which it is purposed, shall be held in this city during the current year, have presented a "progress report," and from it we gather the following items:—The date of meeting will extend from August 30th to September 2nd, both days included; an evening reception of members and guests will be held on August 29th at the University, and in the same building will be held all the meetings. Excursions are to be organised to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, and arrangements are being made with a view of obtaining reduced rail and steamboat fares. The governors of seven colonies have cordially expressed their approval of the project, and have authorised the committee to place the congress under their patronage. The business of the congress will be carried on in sections, based on the following subjects:—Anatomy and physiology, pathology and morbid anatomy, medicine, surgery, gynæcological medicine and surgery, diseases of children, mental diseases, ophthalmology, laryngology and otology, dermatology, materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacology, hygiene, state medicine. All those gentlemen who are desirous of contributing papers are requested to give early intimation of their intentions. The committee have received much encouragement by promises of support from the different colonies, and a large and representative gathering is anticipated.

Tobacco Growing.—A grant of 2,500 acres of land, on the Darling River, Northern Territory, has recently been made by the Government to Mr. Brandt, who intends utilising this area for the cultivation of the tobacco plant.

Chemical Manufacture.—At the late Autumn Show, the proprietor of the Adelaide Chemical Works, New Thebarton, had an exhibit of bonedust, superphosphate, sulphuric, sulphurous, nitric, and muriatic acid. The demand for the sulphuric acid is now somewhat large, as it is used extensively in the production of superphosphate of lime, which is adopted in many parts of the colony as a fertilizer.

South Australian Paper.—It has been well known, for some considerable time, that the porcupine grass and Mullet's fibre are suitable for paper making. Both of these products abound all over the colony, and a short time back a quantity of the raw material was sent to England, for the purpose of having their value thoroughly tested. Messrs. Joynson, of Kent, England, manufactured the paper at their mills, and report "that the paper made from the Mullets fibre is strong, well coloured, and with the addition of a commoner material, such as the bark of the stringybark trees sawdust, or wood fibre mixed with it, a paper suitable for printing purposes could be manufactured profitably in the colony." Here is an opportunity for some of our capitalists to invest.

Fire.—Mr. H. Glover, chemist, Mount Gambier, on the morning of March 18, had a shed destroyed by fire. The damages amounted to only about £10; the brigades being promptly on the spot prevented more damage.

Gas Retorts.—A trial has just been made of colonial-made retorts, used in the manufacture of coal gas. The experiment was made at the Yatala prison labour gasworks, and has proved most successful. Mr. W. Shearing, of the Hindmarsh Pottery, was the maker of the retorts, and I believe this is the first trial of colonial-made retorts ever attempted in the colonies.

Suicide by Poisoning.—Anne Gray, a married woman, residing at Farina, committed suicide by taking a *quarter* of a *teasponful* of strychnine, on March 4. From evidence taken at the inquest, it appears that deceased had been drinking heavily for a few days, and while recovering from the bout performed the rash act. Verdict returned was: "The deceased came by her death through poison administered by her own hand, in a fit of temporary insanity."

Jubilee Exhibition Items.—The space to be occupied by South Australia, at the Jubilee Exhibition, will amount to about 50,000 feet; New South Wales and Victoria will require about 15,000 feet; and the other colonies from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, while for British and foreign exhibitors something like 89,000 feet will be required. A large and valuable shipment of fine art exhibits is expected from Great Britain and Belgium. The executive committee have decided to accept the offer of the Australasian Electric Light and Storage Company, to light the Exhibition Building and grounds, by means of electricity, for the sum of £4,000. This sum is exclusive of about £1,000, which will be required for gas lighting and appliances. The Exhibition will be opened during three evenings in each week. A design for the diploma has been accepted, with some alterations and additions, and the sum of £10 awarded to the designer, "Felix." It is probable that the day of opening will be altered to June 30, instead of the 21st. The building itself has so far advanced towards completion, that on Saturday, March 12, the vice-President and Secretary formally took possession of the main portion. Goods for exhibition have commenced to arrive, and a large quantity is stored in the bonded warehouses.

Among the names published of British firms who are to exhibit at our Exhibition, I notice the following, all of whom are connected with the drug trade:—Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon and Co., Lancashire, chemicals; The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow, bottles; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London, chemicals; Breffit's Bottle Company, London, glass bottles; Jeye's Sanitary Company, London, disinfectants; A. and F. Pear's, London, soaps; Ellsman and Sons, Slough, Embrocation; F. J. Harrison and Co., Leinster, hydroleine; R. Cresswell and Co., London, sponge; Evans, Son and Co., Liverpool, lime juice; Brand and Co., Mayfair, London, meat essence; Sir J. Murray, Dublin, fluid magnesia; J. H. Graham and Co., London, filters; Robson and Co., London, patent medicines; and Mothershead nnd Co., Manchester, digestive foods.

The expenditure during 1886 on medicines, surgical instruments, druggists' sundries (including invoices from England, £743 2s. 2d.,) £1,297 9s. 1d., for medical comforts, exclusive of stimulants, £638 0s. 6d; for alcoholic stimulants, £114 5s. The Hospital dispensed prescriptions for other departments to the following extent:—Destitute Asylum, 11,981; Lunatic Asylum, 2,464; Adelaide Gaol, 1,941.

Professor of Agriculture.—Mr. Hewitson MacMinnies, a collegian of Cirencester Royal Agricultural College, England, has been selected to fill the position of Professor of Agriculture for the colony, in the place of Professor Custance who recently vacated this post. Pending the arrival of this gentleman the classes at the College will be continued under the tuition of several gentlemen, who have been selected for the different subjects by the Government. Mr. J. E. Brown (Conservator of Forests,) taking Botany and Forestry, and Mr. G. Goyder, junr., Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Mr. H. Le Couteur, chemist of Hindmarsh, has during the present month, opened a branch shop at the rising township of Kilkenny.

Mr. Charles Downer, J.P., formerly in the trade at Port Adelaide, but now an aërated water manufacturer, recently put up as a candidate for legislative honors during the present election, for the Port Adelaide District. Mr. Downer however retired from the contest. It may interest your readers to know, that he is a brother of our present Premier, the Hon. J. W. Downer, Q.C., &c.

Hospital Notes.—The annual report of the Adelaide Hospital was presented to the Board on February 25, and from it I gather the following interesting facts:—During the year 1886 there were 1878 cases admitted; in 1885, 2,024. The number of deaths of in-patients, 164; in 1885, 153. The annual cost of each in-patient, £51 14s. 10¾d.; 1885, £53 4s. 8d. The number of attendances of out-patients treated, 10,320; 1885, 7,445. The total annual expenditure, £9,679 8s. 6d.; 1885, £9,755 11s. Contributions received, £1,410 8s. 5d.; 1885, £1,722 7s. 3d.

A Doctor Censured.—Dr. Barker, of Hergott Springs, was lately censured, at a coroner's inquest, for alleged "neglect and heartless conduct" towards a railway employé, to whom he had refused admission into the hospital, at Coward Springs, and who a few days after died rather suddenly. A report on the case has been sent to the Government.

We have had before us for some time an excellent little pamphlet entitled "Mosses of Tasmania, as described in Hooker's Flora of Tasmania, with the addition of forty-three new species by various authors"; by Richard A. Bastow, F.L.S., Town Hall, Hobart, and also "An Illustrated Key to Genera of Tasmanian Mosses," by the same author. The latter is a large sheet giving a simple method of analysis by which the genus of a moss can be determined, each step in the analysis being made plain by a small characteristic sketch, and the final result certified by a sketch of the most characteristic species of the genus. If not altogether new, the idea thus embodied is admirable. The pamphlet contains a short introduction and about 62 pages of descriptions of all known Tasmanian mosses. The two publications form a wonderfully easy guide to the study of mosses, and are yet rather in the nature of sign-posts than crutches; they encourage to action but do not enfeeble by unnecessary support.

Mr. Arthur I. Joseph, Australian agent for William Toogood, of Mount-street, London, announces on another page that he is prepared to estimate for fitting pharmacies in modern style. He also imports all ordinary shop goods in gold-labelled or recessed-labelled shop rounds at London prices, at a great saving of expense, time and trouble.

In a South Yarra train, coming into Melbourne one morning, a fair-haired youth of about seventeen summers and winters, was enjoying a cheroot, when an elderly gentleman, who was sitting opposite to him, made his hair stand on end by remarking, "My dear young friend—do you know, are you aware that the cigar which you have in your mouth contains acetic, carbolic, formic, butyric, valeric, prussic, and propionic acids? Are you acquainted with the fact that it contains also creasote, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridine, picoline, and subidine, to say nothing of the cabbagine and burdockic acid?" The fair-haired young man felt ill, and threw his cheroot away.

COURT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF TASMANIA.

President—T. C. SMART, F.R.C.S., Ed.
Members—Drs. E. L. CROWTHER, J. COVERDALE, P. W. AGNEW, R. S. BRIGHT, W. G. MADDOX, H. A. PERKINS.
Secretary—J. LEVER, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEETINGS are held at the General Hospital, Hobart, as occasion may require, there being no fixed dates.

VACANCIES in the Court are filled by election by the remaining members, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

AT MEETINGS three are required to form a quorum.

THE fee for Dispenser's License by examination is £2 2s., and for Registration of Chemists qualified elsewhere, as also for Legally qualified Medical Practitioners is 5s.

THE Court has also power under certain conditions to grant Letters Testimonial, qualifying to practice medicine.

LAUNCESTON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—LANDON FAIRTHORNE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. JOHNSTON.

THE ASSOCIATION is open to all registered Chemists of Tasmania.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s. 6d.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.—The purpose of protectin the Trade, and furthering the interests of Chemists generally.

PRIVILEGES.—Each member is supplied with:
"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.
"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.
"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.

TASMANIA.

(from our own correspondent.)

Hobart, March 23, 1887.

Antidote Labels.—The Medical Board have replied to Mr. Ash's application to the effect that they decline to supply antidote labels to chemists, but in the meantime a Sydney house has sent in specimens published by an American firm, which, with some modifications, might easily be adopted as a standard. Already one conviction has taken place under the Sales of Poisons Act.

Prosecution Under the Sale of Poisons Act.—At the Latrobe Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. A. Kemp, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Darley, J.P., John Steel Park was charged by Sub-Inspector Collett, with having, contrary to the provisions of 52 Vic. No. 13, sections 6 and 11, sold poison, namely, laudanum, in a bottle, the wrapper or label on which neither the name and address of the vendor, nor description of a simple antidote to the posion were set forth, thus rendering himself liable to a penalty of £20. The case arose out of a man named John Duncan having, in the night of Wednesday last swallowed, with the intention of committing suicide, an ounce of laudanum obtained at Dr. Park's pharmacy. This is the first case in the colony under the above act. I have not the evidence before me, as this is a telegram published in this morning's *Mercury*, and the charge being fully proved, the Bench, not thinking it a case in which a heavy penalty was necessary, fined the defendant £1 and £1 12s. costs.

John Duncan was also charged with misbehaviour in having attempted to destroy himself, and pleading guilty was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months, himself in £20

and two sureties in £10 each. I suppose we shall learn further particulars of these cases from the Launceston papers. Laudanum is sold daily to regular customers without the addition of an antidote label, and I have yet to learn that it is compulsory to do so under the new Poisons Act.

THE DISTILLATION ACT.—Below is a copy of a part of a circular issued to all the chemists on the register from the Hon. W. H. Burgess, Colonial Treasurer, and it is intended to put a stop to the sale of spirits of wine, which some of the Hobart chemists have had the privilege of selling for many years past, although contrary to the Act of Parliament. But it will not prevent the continuance of stills with the chemists themselves, as the Governments are pleased to interpret the clause "For medicinal use only," as allowing individual chemists to manufacture spirit for making tinctures, &c., but will not allow them to sell it to another for the same purpose.

THE DISTILLATION PROHIBITION ACT.

Treasury, Hobart,
February, 25, 1887.

Whereas it appears that the provisions of The Distillation Prohibition Act, 29 Vict., No. 12, are not generally known: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, by the said Act (with certain especial exceptions), Distillation of all Spirits is prohibited, under heavy penalties; and further, that where under the special authority contained in the Act Licences are granted to Apothecaries, Chemists, or Druggists to keep and use Stills, the said Act specially prohibits the use of any Still of a greater capacity than Five gallons, or for any other purpose than *for medicinal purposes only*, under heavy penalties, and under pain of forfeiture of the Still. NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that persons purchasing, or receiving, or having in their possession, or keeping, or selling, or sending out Spirits distilled within this Colony, are also rendered liable by the said Act to heavy penalties for so doing.

Then follow sections 7 and 10 of the Distillation Act on which the above is based.

I forgot to mention there is a Distillation Act in Tasmania, passed in October 1869, (I only learnt this to-day), the annual licence is £200, with two sureties in a recognizance of £500. It is a very comprehensive act, and numbers up to 117 sections; section 58 provides for a levy of 10s. per gallon duty upon every gallon of spirits distilled in Tasmania, reckoned from proof and so on in proportion to a greater or lesser strength. I don't wonder at no one having ever applied for a licence under this act, as it refers to Distillation from Tasmanian produce only.

THE HOBART CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—There has been no meeting of the Hobart Association lately, in fact the summer season being the busiest time of the year it is a difficult matter to get a meeting together, and just at present as Typhoid is seeking an unusually large number of victims, dispensing chemists find their time fully occupied. I think they may very wisely adopt the suggestion of yours, and style themselves the "Pharmaceutical Society of Southern Tasmania," and get the few chemists in the outlying townships of the south to join them, but of course in the event of a Pharmacy Bill being passed here, there could not be two societies here, north and south, whether the head-quarters were at Launceston or Hobart there could be but one "Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania," and why should this not be?

THE EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY have not yet commenced operations in consequence of the impending changes in the Government, the promoting of the company has been somewhat hampered, and I am inclined to believe that the company will resolve itself into a syndicate of a smaller proprietary, principally chemists.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Launceston, March 21.

HEALTH CONFERENCE.—A Conference of representatives of the Municipalities throughout the Island, was held in the Town Hall on March 17, to consider the provisions of the Public Health Act. There were fourteen municipalities represented. Some valuable expressions of opinion were heard on the working of the Act. The unanimous opinion of the Country Delegates was that it was unworkable and quite unsuited for the country with its scattered population. The Act, like our Poisons Bill, is a copy from the Victorian one, the opinion in both cases being that Victorian Legislators are not good ones to imitate, at any rate in medical laws. The good objection to the Act is that it entails expense in having a Health Officer for each district, and as they can only pay an average of £20 a year, it follows that the office is simply worse than useless. The sanitary officer of Launceston is not a medical man, so they passed a clause allowing him to continue as such, but on investigation by the law officers, the clause was of no effect; consequently he was instructed to resign. But the Council stuck to him, and in order to comply with the letter of the Law, a medical man was appointed "Health" Officer, at a nominal salary, while the "Sanitary" Officer still continues. This will give an idea of how to get round an Act of Parliament, Sanitary and Health not being the same. The conference decided to let the Act apply to the cities, and that for the country the Police Act would be found ample. In Launceston, notwithstanding its improved sanitary arrangements and cleanliness generally, typhoid fever is worse than ever it has been before, and also earlier in the year; and Hobart is as bad with this dread disease as Melbourne. There are also several cases of Diphtheria, and these two complaints are the ones Health Acts are specially levelled against all the world over. Disinfectants are being freely sold, and there is a great run on Camphor to be carried as a charm.

POISONS ACT.—If this Act is carried out it will probably lead to friction between the chemists and the wholesale storekeepers, as the latter strongly object to the proviso that each package shall bear the name of a registered Tasmanian chemist. One of them who was spoken to upon the subject, considered it a "hole and corner" piece of work, and vowed his intention of getting a druggist's name—not a Tasmanian though—upon his goods. A punishable offence under the Act came under my notice a few days ago, in which carbolic powder had been put for dusting in a Borwick baking powder tin without change of label. The Act provides a penalty not exceeding £20 for such carlesssness, but the question is—How are people to know this, and who would proceed against them? If one or two nominal fines were inflicted in such instances, it might act as a warning, for most of the poisoning cases are due to substituting bottles and packages.

PHARMACY IN TASMANIA.

(*To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.*)

SIR,—I was pleased to read in your issue for March that you have become the official organ of the Chemists Associations in Launceston and Hobart and I trust that the outcome of it will be a steady advancement in the progress of Pharmacy and the establishment of a school of study for the purpose of thoroughly educating the advancing generations of apprentices into a more enlightened view of what a chemist's profession should be. I ask, where in Tasmania is a student to get tuition or practise in the study of chemistry, botany, or practical analysis? I sincerely trust that you will advocate a Pharmaceutical Society on the same footing as the other colonies, so that a Tasmanian pharmaceutical education shall compare favourably with that of any other. As a preliminary step I would suggest the adoption of the change of name from Launceston and Hobart associations to Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania. Let one or two rooms be taken, one fitted out as a laboratory and the other as a reading room and supplied with standard reference books, &c., and a scheme can soon be worked out for the success of such an institution emanating from the present members of the associations. We have a Government Laboratory and a Museum but they are of very little use to a pharmaceutical student unless an arrangement could be made between the Government and ourselves for special assistance in this direction and I see no reason why they should not help us. At any rate I think I am justified in saying that it is high time that the chemists in Tasmania should take more interest in the advancement of pharmaceutical education and devote some portion of their time to something else than the mere business routine of trade.—Yours, &c.,

PHARMACIST. 64 | 29.

Hobart, March 23rd, 1887.

[We throw out as a suggestion for further consideration, that the simplest plan for the organisation of Tasmanian pharmacy would be to retain the present organisations as respectively Northern and Southern branches of the Society, to be independent, but federated, each branch with power to initiate movements, bound to consult with, but not bound to agree with, or adopt the proposals of the other. The probability is that differences of opinion between the two branches would be rare, while this system would give each branch as much influence as if it were truly national. We trust this matter will not now be allowed to sleep.—EDITOR.]

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

President—CUTHBERT R. BLACKETT, F.C.S., &c.
Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Secretary and Registrar—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Members—HENRY BRIND, HY. FRANCIS, ALF. J. OWEN, S. S. STRUTT.

MEETINGS—Second Wednesday in each month, at 11 a.m., at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—The next examination will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Wednesday, June 1st, at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. Notice of intention to be present for examination must be given ten days prior to the day fixed for examination.

INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP must be registered within three months of their execution.

MODIFIED EXAMINATION for assistants before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, is held at the College of Pharmacy. The next examination will be held on June 6, 1887. Fee of £3 3s., which must be sent to the Secretary ten days prior to the date of examination.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.—The Examination in Practical Pharmacy is held before the Board, on June 6 and 7. Candidates must pay the fee of £3 3s., ten days prior to the day of examination.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DEFENCE FUND.—Subscriptions of 10s. 6d. per annum to this fund are solicited from all Chemists registered in Victoria.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

(With which is incorporated the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.)
Established 1857.

President—THOS. HUNTSMAN.
Vice-President—CHRISTOPHER HARRISON.
Hon. Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Hon. Secretary—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Council—A. ANDREWS, B. BAKER, C. R. BLACKETT, R. P. FRANCIS, H. GAMBLE, WM. BOWEN, W. Y. NELSON, CHAS. PLEASANCE, HY. WM. POTTS.

MEETINGS—At the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne. Council—Second Friday in each month, at 11 a.m

MEMBERSHIP.—Any duly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist in the Australasian Colonies may become a member, subject to certain regulations. Forms of application may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Entrance Fee, £1 1s.; annual subscription, £1 1s., payable on January 1. Life subscription, £15 15s.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Members are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions for the current year are now due. Exchange should be added to all country cheques.

15th January, 1887. HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Hon. Sec.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(Under the control of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.)

SWANSTON-STREET, MELBOURNE.

Director—Prof. ALFD. H. JACKSON, B.Sc., F.C.S., &c., Associate of Owen's College, Manchester.

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS in Materia Medica and Botany, and Chemistry and Practical Chemistry will be held on June 2nd and 3rd, 1887. at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. in each subject, which must be paid 10 days before that date,

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanton-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1887.

Present—Messrs. Blackett, Brind, Bowen, Owen, Strutt, and Tompsitt.

The president (Mr. C. R. Blackett) in the chair,

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

Walter Powell, Brunswick, certificate Pharmaceutical Society Great Britain.

Lloyd Rayner, Smith-street, Collingwood, certificate Pharmaceutical Society Great Britain.

Edward L. Fisher, Carlton, passed Major Examination, Victoria.

George Carrighan, Melbourne, in business in Victoria before October, 1876.

Walter Hodgkiss, Melbourne, in business before October, 1876.

William Bramley, Melbourne, certificate Pharmaceutical Society Great Britain.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

Louis G. Blanc, St. Kilda, apprenticed to M. Johnson, St. Kilda.

James H .Kilgour, South Melbourne, apprenticed to J. Pearson, South Melbourne.

William Buchanan, Colac, apprenticed to G. F. Turner, Colac.

THE EXAMINERS' REPORT OF QUARTERLY EXAMINATION.

The examiners forwarded their report of the result of the March examinations.

The following are the candidates who passed:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 1ST MARCH.

George Healy, Maryborough.
Martin A. Gibbs, Jolimont.
James Morris Miller, Fitzroy.
Percy Wilkinson Shackell, Coburg.
Charles E. Copsey, Carlton.
C. J. Phillips, Inglewood.
Albert Baxter, Koroit.
C. J. Loughnan, Windsor.
E. S. Welch, South Melbourne.

Eighteen candidates presented themselves for this examination.

CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, 2ND MARCH.

J. F. Usher, Ballarat.
Herbert Terry, Melbourne.
E. H. Lewis, Ballarat.
Cuthbert R. Blackett, jun., Williamstown.

Seven candidates presented themselves.

MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY, 2ND MARCH.

Edwin Kernot, Geelong.

Three candidates presented themselves.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY (MAJOR EXAMINATION), BEFORE THE WHOLE BOARD, 4TH MARCH.

Albert Victor Jacobs, South Melbourne.
Edward Lenthal Fisher, Carlton.

Four candidates presented themselves for this examination.

PROSECUTION OF THE FEDERAL STORE.

The Registrar reported that the Police Magistrate, before whom the case had been heard, declined to accept the notice of appeal, and refused to state a case. It had been, therefore, necessary to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the magistrate to state a case. This had been done, and a rule *nisi* granted, returnable on the 1st April.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from Mr. G. A. Dimock asking if he is eligible for the Modified Examination. Mr. Dimock to be informed that upon furnishing the necessary declarations required by the Act he could present himself for examination.

From Mr. F. P. Wood, Western Australia, asking that his name might be placed on the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria, under the qualification Section 18, Sub-section 3. To be informed that his registration cannot take place until he becomes resident in Victoria.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on the evening of March 9, when there were present: Messrs. C. R. Blackett, F.C.S., Henry Brind, H. T. Tompsitt, Thomas Huntsman, C. A. Atkin, G. Kingsland, G. F. Turner, C. Pleasance, R. H. Rugg, H. W. Potts, A. J. Owen, — Hicks, H. Francis, E. G. Owen, H. Gamble, — Strutt, G. B. Turner, and H. Shillinglaw.

In the absence of the President (Mr. William Bowen), Mr. C. R. Blackett was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Returning Officer had reported that Messrs. A. Andrews, C. Harrison, Charles Pleasance, and H. W. Potts had been nominated to the vacancies on the Council caused by the retirement of Messrs. Brinsmead, Hooper, Harrison, and Kingsland, and that, there being no excess of the nominations required, the gentlemen named had been duly elected.

Mr. Pleasance, adverting to the valuation of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* (£2,000), premised that the estimation had reference to the proposal to purchase it by a certain firm. He thought that the valuation was excessive.

The hon. secretary stated that this price had been fixed so long as two years ago, and he thought that a publication which, in the first year of its independent existence, showed a profit of £200, was not overrated at the amount quoted.

Mr. Huntsman explained that a committee, specially appointed to thoroughly investigate the matter, had arrived at the value stated, that investigation, as had been suggested by Mr. Pleasance, having been undertaken with special reference to an offer which had been submitted for the purchase of the property at that time; and this amount was not considered to represent the copyright, but merely a five years' rental, with certain restrictions.

The report and balance-sheet were then received and adopted.

Mr. Blackett, apologising for Mr. Bowen's unavoidable absence, considered that the Society was to be heartily congratulated upon the success with which its labours of the past year had been crowned, and he had every hope that the good and important work of raising the status of pharmacy would be happily continued. The success of the *Journal* was a matter for great congratulation, since it was now the recognised authority in the colonies upon the matters of which it treated, and its articles were quoted in the English, American, and Continental Press.

The hon. secretary read a brief sketch showing the progress of the Society as regards its membership and finances dated from 1877 :—

Year.	Members.	Income.	Year	Members.	Income.
1877	146	£181 3 0	1882	262	£589 10 6
1878	198	239 2 0	1883	274	620 8 0
1879	223	456 11 5	1884	298	958 7 0
1880	244	459 13 7	1885	327	1,428 3 6
1881	250	491 13 0	1886	392	1,883 15 0

Mr. Blackett, referring to the successful establishment of the College, mentioned that the question of providing additional accommodation for the students would shortly press itself upon the attention of the Council, and believed that the claim to an increase upon the present grant might be profitably urged upon the attention of the Government, having regard to this necessity.

Mr. G. B. Turner, one of the pharmaceutical students attending the College, was then presented with the prize, the annual gift of the president.

The recipient appropriately responded, while expressing regret that, through the misapprehension of a rule, he had been debarred from competing for the Society's gold medal, Mr. Turner paid tribute to the excellence of the instruction imparted in the College, but regretted that the students as a body were very imperfectly acquainted with the fact that the College offered such facilities and advantages to them, and suggested that some means should be taken to better advertise the institution.

A wish was expressed that Mr. C. A. Atkin and Wm. Hodgkiss would continue to fill the positions of auditors; but Mr. Atkin, for himself and coadjutor, regretted to have to decline,

Mr. Tompsitt thereupon suggested that Messrs. Fripp and Flint, the book-keepers respectively connected with the firms of Felton, Grimwade and Co. and Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., be appointed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brind, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Pleasance and Mr. Potts returned thanks for their election to the Council.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Council, 1886.

The Council have pleasure in submitting a very satisfactory report of the past year's transactions.

The election of four members of the Council, caused by the retirement of Messrs. Bowen, Tompsitt, Lacey, and J. C. Jones, took place on the day fixed for the annual meeting (10th March, 1886). Six candidates were nominated, and, upon a poll being taken, Messrs. H. T. Tompsitt, William Bowen, Rawson Park Francis, and William Young Nelson were duly elected.

The annual meeting was held on the 10th March, 1886, and was well attended. After the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, the retiring President, Mr. William Bowen, J.P., delivered an address, in which he reviewed the principal matters of interest that had engaged the attention of the Council during the year, and at the conclusion of the address the Society's gold medal and the President's prize were presented to Mr. Paul Ward Farmer, the dux student of the year, by the President.

At the meeting of the Council held on the 12th March, 1886, the election of office-bearers for the year 1886-7 took place, and Mr. William Bowen was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. James Brinsmead Vice-president, and Messrs. Henry Gamble and Harry Shillinglaw hon. treasurer and hon. secretary, the retiring auditors, Messrs. C. A. Atkin and W. Hodgkiss, being also re-elected.

The request to Mr. C. R. Blackett and Mr. D. M'Alpine that they would undertake the duties of lecturers on chemistry and materia medica and botany at the College of Pharmacy until the arrival from England of Mr. A. H. Jackson was promptly responded to, and the Council have to thank these gentlemen for conducting the classes for the first term of the year 1886.

The departure from the colony on a visit to England of two of the leading members of the Society, Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.P., C.M.G., and Mr. William Bowen, J.P., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, was made prominent by the entertainments given in their honour.

Amongst the matters of interest brought forward by the Council during the year may be mentioned the request to the Medical Society of Victoria and the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association that steps might be taken by the medical profession to bring the new Pharmacopœia into operation in Victoria.

The course of instruction at the College of Pharmacy has also engaged the attention of the Council, and has been amended so that two complete courses are now held in the year.

In the last annual report mention was made that the committee appointed in London to select a director and lecturer at the College of Pharmacy had nominated Mr. A. H. Jackson, B.Sc., F.C.S., M.P.S., &c., to fill the position.

Mr. Jackson arrived in June last, and at once entered upon his duties.

In reference to the Dental Act it was, at the suggestion of the Odontological Society, resolved that a conference be held between the Odontological and Pharmaceutical Societies to discuss the proposed Dental Act. This has been carried out, and a bill agreed to.

So much publicity has already been given to the meeting of the first Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference which was held in Melbourne on the 27th, 28th, and 29th October last, that it is unnecessary to refer to it at any length in this report. All the Australasian colonies were represented, and the successful arrangement of the meeting entailed on the Council a considerable amount of labour, and your Council hope that the resolutions unanimously agreed to at the Conference will be productive of permanent good.

They cannot, however, close the reference to this subject without expressing their regret at the absence from the meet-

ing of Mr. H. T. Tompsitt through domestic affliction. Mr. Tompsitt was one of the most energetic supporters of the Conference, and gave a great deal of time and attention to the subject, and his absence from the meeting was greatly to be regretted.

The death of Mr. Geo. Lewis, which took place in September last, will be deeply deplored by all the members of the Society. Mr. Lewis' name is associated with all the early struggles of the Society, and he was for over twenty years hon. treasurer and a member of the Council.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, which your Council are happy to report has continued its successful career during the past year. Although labouring under very great difficulties in starting a new enterprise, there has never been any doubt as to its ultimate success, and the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* is now regarded as the leading pharmaceutical organ of the colonies. The proceedings of the Council have been reported to you in the monthly issues of the *Journal*, and, it is believed, you have been so fully advised concerning all matters of interest through the colums of that publication, that it is unnecessary to refer here to many matters which would otherwise call for notice, or to do more than merely recapitulate the leading features of the year, full particulars concerning which have been already communicated to you.

The return to the colony of Messrs. Bosisto and Bowen has given those gentlemen an opportunity of reporting to the Council the very kindly and hospitable manner in which they were received both by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and by kindred societies throughout the world. Mr. Bowen, who visited the principal cities of America, desires to place on record the more than cordial reception that was accorded him on all occasions.

As an instance of the growing importance of Pharmaceutical institutions in Victoria, it is worthy of note that the Council of the Melbourne University has passed a statute making it compulsory that all medical students shall attend the course of instruction on Practieal Pharmacy at the College.

The Council are glad to state that the members' roll is in a satisfactory state. Forty-two new members have been elected during the year, a number which exceeds the ordinary average.

Your Council, in conjunction with the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, have initiated a fund to be called the Chemists' and Druggists' Defence Fund, which is to be applied to prosecuting offenders against the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, and it is earnestly hoped that the matter will receive the cordial support of all the members of the Society.

We regret to announce the death of three members of the Society—Messrs. Thos. Hopper, Carngham; George Lewis, Melbourne; and D. Robertson, Fitzroy.

No calls have been made this year on the Benevolent Fund, and the balance to the credit of this account is steadily increasing.

Messrs. Brinsmead, Harrison, Hooper, and Kingsland are the members of the Council who retire, and the following nominations have been made to fill the four vacancies:—Messrs. A. Andrews, C. Harrison, Charles Pleasance, and H. W. Potts.

The financial position of the Society will, on reference to the balance-sheet, be found very satisfactory.

During the year thirteen meetings of the Council have been held, which were attended by members of the Council as follows:—Brinsmead, 11; Bowen, 2; Baker, 11; Blackett, C. R., 3; Francis, R. P., 10; Gamble, 7: Huntsman, 13; Harrison, 11; Hooper, 8; Kingsland, 13; Nelson, 7; Tompsitt, 11; Shillinglaw (hon. secretary), 13.

In accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Memorandum of Association, the annual meeting will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, 9th March, 1887, at eight o'clock p.m., at which this report and balance-sheet will be presented for adoption.

WILLIAM BOWEN, President.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Hon, Secretary,

1886.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Dr.

1886. January 1.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance Colonial Bank	351 11 0	
„ Treasurer	22 10 6	
		374 1 6
Members' Subscriptions	271 17 6	
„ Entry	9 19 6	
„ Registration	11 0 0	
		292 17 0
Government Grant		1000 0 0
Advertisements. *Journal of Pharmacy*		300 12 0
College Fees—		
Pharmaceutical Students	126 0 0	
Medical Students	40 0 0	
Practical Chemistry	13 13 0	
Examination Fees	43 1 0	
		222 14 0
Rents—		
Pharmacy Board	30 0 0	
Microscopical Society	12 12 0	
Technological Commission	25 0 0	
		67 12 0
		£2,257 16 6

Cr

1886.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By *Journal of Pharmacy*		808 11 9
Salaries—Director and Assistant	581 8 6	
Messenger & Caretaker	70 12 0	
		651 15 6
College and Museum Maintenance		100 11 0
Intercolonial Conference		191 7 6
Law Costs		82 2 2
Photograph of College for London Exhibition		36 7 0
Conversazione		20 19 9
Examiners' Fees		46 4 0
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Books and Journals		67 0 1
Gas, £5 17s. 4d.; Water, £6 13s. 4d.; Insurance, £3		15 10 8
Postage, £11 8s. 11d.; Exchange, £5 17s. 6d.		17 6 5
Telegrams, £8 10s. 8d.; Cab Hire, £5 13s. 2d.		14 3 10
Gold Medal		2 15 0
Election Expenses		3 7 8
Sundry Petty Cash Expenses		8 7 5
Balance Colonial Bank		191 6 9
		£2,257 16 6

E. and O. E. Audited, examined Deposit Notes and Vouchers, finding same correct, 13th January, 1887.

C. A. ATKIN,
WILLIAM HODGKISS } Auditors.

H. GAMBLE, Hon. Treasurer.

THE HON. TREASURER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PHARMACEUTICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

Dr.

1886. January 1.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance Colonial Bank	6 4 6	
„ Treasurer	0 10 0	
Fixed Deposits	250 19 1	
		257 13 0
Interest on Fixed Deposits		13 16 7
Donations—		
Mr. J. Barton	0 10 6	
Mr. F. Wright	1 1 0	
Mr. R. S.D. Morgan	1 1 0	
		2 12 6
		£274 2 1

Cr.

1886. December 31.	£ s. d.
By Amount at Fixed Deposit	267 5 1
Balance at Colonial Bank of Australasia	6 17 0
	£274 2 1

E. and O. E. Audited, examined Deposit Notes and Vouchers, finding same correct, 13th January, 1887.

C. A. ATKIN,
WILLIAM HODGKISS } Auditors.

H. GAMBLE, Hon. Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.
1886.
December 31.

	£	s.	d.
To Liabilities—			
Arnall and Jackson	2	17	0
T. Whitehead and Co.	3	12	6
A. H. Massina and Co,	79	8	4
Morgan Bros.	76	0	0
Director's salary not debited	50	0	0
W. Johnson	5	17	6
Sundry Small Accounts	10	0	0
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	6,284	5	2
	£6,512	0	6

Cr.
1886.
December 31.

	£	s.	d.
Balance on Current Accounts, "*Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*"	661	11	8
Outstanding Subscriptions, valued at	35	0	0
Buildings of the Pharmaceutical Society's Hall, etc.	2,500	0	0
Library, Furniture, and Museum	850	0	0
The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy	2,000	0	0
Balance Benevolent Fund Account	274	2	1
Balance in Colonial Bank	191	6	9
	£6,512	0	6

H. GAMBLE, Hon. Treasurer.

THE BALLARAT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Ballarat Chemists' Association, which for many years was the most successful organisation of the kind in the colony, held its final meeting last month. A short history of its career may point a moral, and, perhaps, may not be uninteresting to your readers. The imposition of heavy duties upon drugs, and patent medicines, proposed by the Berry Ministry in 1879, was of such serious importance to the interests of the drug trade, that united movement became necessary. A meeting was held in Melbourne, and the support of the country trade solicited, as well as the charitable instutitions whose funds would be seriously affected by the Government proposals. The value of concerted action was clearly demonstrated. The tax upon drugs in general was withdrawn. But patent medicines were evidently considered unnecessary luxuries, and the impost upon them was carried. It would have been well for the Ballarat Association, if not for the trade in general, if that view had been shared by the public. For the price of patent medicines, was the Scylla, as late hours, was the Charybdis, and between the two the good ship has come to grief. The Ballarat Society was for many years an illustration of the fact that out of evil good may arise, for, however unpopular the Berry Ministry may have been amongst the members, the Association had to thank it for its existence, and for the commercial and social success which so long attended it. A new era seemed opening up. The difficulties, or impossibilities, which were apparently inseparable from the drug trade, seemed in a fair way of being overcome; various reforms were initiated; augularities were rubbed off; and a multitude of unsuspected good qualities seemed to develop themselves, as the members became personally acquainted. The late hour of meeting suggested the necessity of some action being taken to relieve the members of the irksome slavery they had so long submitted to. Uniform prices for patent medicines were agreed upon, an arrangement apparently presenting no difficulty whatever, as provision was made for accommodating the views of members from time to time. In the light of later experiences, it is amusing to read the minute book, and the names affixed to various motions, and how the members, who seemed so enthusiastic in their proposals, have in later times been the sole difficulties the Association has had to contend with. However, the Society was fairly launched, Mr. Palmer being the first President, Mr. King Treasurer, and Mr. M'Gowan Hon. Secretary, and the enthusiasm and activity of the last named gentleman contributed greatly to the success of the Association. At the expiration of the first year a dinner was given, which was attended by about 40 members and visitors. At the end of another prosperous year a new departure was taken, a picnic was determined upon, and the unparalled spectacle was witnessed of nearly the whole of the chemists of a large town joining in a country excursion. A most enjoyable day was spent, and for many years this form of celebration was adopted. The last three years the numbers attending had fallen off, difficulties had arisen, one or two new men started in business, and kept aloof from the Association. Continual complaints were made of, we will say one or two members, as we have no wish to be personal; regulation prices unobserved, the hours of closing extended, and the Friday half-holiday broken. Continued promises of amendment were given, but unobserved. New complaints made each night of meeting, and some shuffling explanation offered, until the honourable members of the Association (and the majority may certainly claim that title) felt that their patience was exhausted, and that it was useless to any longer contend against the evasive spirit which no influence could control, and no promise could bind. It was finally determined to wind up the Association, and Ballarat, as far as the drug trade is concerned, is now in a state of chaos. The humble penny has become an important factor in business transactions.* The purchaser of a sixpenny cake of soap, or a box of Bacham's pills, has that interesting coin presented to him, as an acknowledgement of the honour conferred upon the vendor by his customer's patronage, and encouragement for the future, more to the recipient's astonishment than his gratification, as he leaves the shop in doubt, whether the donation is intended as a joke or an insult. The public will, however, be easily educated up to it. But the astonishment will remain. How, a business which requires a superior education, which has, in many respects, a claim to be regarded as a profession, the duties of which are so arduous, and in which so much self-denial has to be practised, cannot inspire its members with sufficient sense of dignity to rise superior to petty made jealousies, and the adoption of tactics which injure their neighbours and in no way enrich themselves. The time will come when, sobered by experience, they will look back with regret to their share in the destruction of an Association which did good service in its time.

THE SOUTH SUBURBAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The usual quarterly meeting was held at Prahran on the 1st March; Mr. Witt (President) in the chair. The only business of importance brought forward was the subject of the Chemist's Defence Fund. The fact that up to date only four answers had been received by the Pharmaceutical Council to their circular was animadverted upon by the President and a member of the Council, and members of the Association were urged to send in their replies (and promises of subscriptions) with despatch. It was then proposed that a call should be made on each member of the Association in aid of the fund; but after a brief discussion the settlement of the question was postponed until the next quarterly meeting, by which time it will probably be known whether success or failure will attend the Council's scheme. Messrs. Lewis and Skoglund were nominated as honorary members, to which list was also added the name of Mr. Bosisto, who, at this stage, was introduced to the meeting by the President. Mr. Bosisto had been invited to attend some time previously, but could not make certain of being at liberty on the occasion until too late to acquaint members with the fact, the attendance was, therefore, not so large as it would otherwise have been. Those present, however, over an impromptu champagne supper, gave their guest a cordial reception, which Mr. Bosisto reciprocated by giving the company some very interesting and instructive reminiscences of his trip to Europe. The portion of his remarks which attracted most attention was his statement that, while travelling in Spain, his knowledge of Latin enabled him to understand nearly everything that was being said without the aid of an interpreter, a piece of information we would commend to the notice of those who consider Latin a dead language. Mr. Bosisto has promised to attend again on a future occasion, when, probably, a little more ceremony will be indulged in.

FELTON, GRIMWADE AND CO.'S ANNUAL PICNIC.—Saturday, March 12, was the occasion of the annual picnic given by Felton, Grimwade and Co. to their employés. Frankston was the spot selected, and an early special train carried the plea-

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Scene, A Chemist's shop in Ballarat. *Enter*, a respectable gentleman. *Loquitur*, "I say! Look here! Who is that chemist up above? What does he mean? (His indignation rises). I went in and bought a cake of Pear's soap and gave him sixpence, AND HE HANDED ME A PENNY!!!

sure-seekers to the scene of the festivities. On arriving at their destination arrangements were at once made for carrying out the long programme of sports, and shortly before twelve o'clock the competitors for the first event, open high jump, were ready for the fray and eager to try conclusions with each other. After several other items of the programme had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion the welcome sound of the dinner-bell was the signal for an adjournment to the Pier Hotel, where an excellent repast was served by Mr. Mark Young, the genial proprietor. Mr. Felton presided, supported by Mr. Bage. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, the usual loyal and patriotic toast of "The Queen" was proposed by the chairman, and cordially received by the guests. Mr. Cowley, a very old employé, who was warmly cheered on rising, then proposed "The Firm," and in a very able speech referred to the fact that they were met that day under more than ordinarily favorable circumstances. For the last three years at least one of the partners had been absent through illness, but happily to-day they had not to regret the absence of any member of the firm from that cause. (Cheers.) They had Mr. Felton in the chair, Mr. Grimwade was on a tour in New Zealand, and Mr. Bage was well enough to resume his post at Flinders-lane, and to take part with them in the enjoyment of the hour. (Loud cheers.) The toast was enthusiastically received, and drunk with musical honours. Mr. Felton, in reply, expressed the great pleasure he experienced at the hearty manner in which the toast had been drunk, giving evidence as it did of the cordial relations existing between the firm and their employés. Calls for Mr. Bage brought that gentleman to his feet, who, speaking personally, thanked them for the kindly welcome accorded him on his return from Honolulu, and recovery from his recent illness. After dinner a return was made to the cricket ground to complete the events timed for the afternoon. At the conclusion of the field sports the final contest—boys recitation prize—was competed for, and much amusement was caused by the efforts of the young aspirants for oratorical fame. The prizes were then distributed to the successful competitors by Mr. Felton, and after tea the party took train for town after having had a splendid day's outing, the enjoyment of which was enhanced by lovely weather.

Lecturer on Materia Medica.—Dr. D. Grant, M.A., M.B., C.M., late of Edinburgh University, has been appointed lecturer on Materia Medica, Medical Botany and Elementary Therapeutics, at the Melbourne University.

Mr. Rowley's Shopwindows in Bourke-street east were broken in April, 1886, by two horses rushing into them. Some time ago he brought an action to recover £407 damages from the owners of the horses, but the jury disagreed, and were discharged. The case was heard again on Feb. 28, when the jury, after nearly four hours' retirement, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £5.

Alleged Adulteration of Bread—Conflict Among Analysts.—At Geelong, on March 2, six bakers were charged with having alum in the bread sold by them. The prosecutions were originated by the Local Board of Health. One pleaded guilty when the case was first brought under the notice of the bench, and another refused to join with the others in having an independent analysis made. The corporation analyst (Mr. Link) stated that the bread contained alum, whilst Mr. Dunne, analyst, of Melbourne, deposed that he had tested the bread and found it free from alum. Mr. Blackett, Government analyst, was appointed umpire, and found that there was no alum in the samples of bread forwarded to him. The Local Board of Health withdrew the summonses against two, but those against the other four were dismissed, with £7 15s. costs each.

Digestive Ferments.—At the March meeting of the Medical Society of Victoria, Jas. W. Barrett, M.B., demonstrator of Physiology and Histology in the University of Melbourne, read a paper on "Digestive Ferments." It dealt with the whole subject of the various artifical preparations of the different digestive ferments, and was illustrated by the specialities of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Dr. Jamieson in discussing the paper said that members would all agree that the paper and the demonstration were exceedingly valuable. Professor Allen congratulated Dr. Barrett on having given a pleasant specimen of a modern physiological demonstration, and Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co. on their excellent preparations of the digestive ferments. Dr. J. P. Ryan said he had used these preparations for some time past, and considered them of very great utility. The president, Dr. Williams, said the Society was much indebted to Dr. Barrett for the demonstration, and to Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co. for their specimens and assistance. We consider this occurrence a credit to pharmacy in general. The preparations used are the result of the application of high pharmaceutical skill, and the way in which they have been received should be an encouragement to all working pharmacists to use their best endeavours to produce genuine pharmaceutical improvements.

The Pharmacy Board and The Federal Store.—On March 11, Mr. Isaacs applied to Mr. Justice Holroyd, in the Practice Court, for an order *nisi* calling upon the justices at Melbourne to show cause why they should not state a case for the opinion of the Court in a complaint brought by the Pharmacy Board against The Federal Store for selling medicine without having been registered as pharmaceutical chemists. The justices dismissed the complaint against the Federal Store, and subsequently refused to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court on the ground that the application was frivolous, that there was no question of law involved, and that the justices had decided on the facts. It was submitted by Mr. Isaacs that there were questions of law involved in the decision, and that the opinion of the Supreme Court should be obtained on them. His Honour granted the order. The case is the third on the "special" list for April.

Kepler's Extract of Malt.—The large importation into the colony of Kepler's extract of malt has excited enquiry as to whether its admission into Victoria should not be prohibited in accordance with the terms of the Customs Statute. Mr. Musgrove, collector of Customs, points out that that measure, in defining that no extract of malt shall be passed through the Custom-house, only deals with compounds used for brewing purposes. It cannot be contended that Kepler's extract of malt, a medicine, can come within the meaning of the statute, and, therefore, its importation cannot be prohibited, although it will be dutiable as patent medicine.

Mr. Walter Fisher, who, for some time past, filled the position of chief dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, left for London by the steamer Ellora on March 1. It is the intention of Mr. Fisher, who is accompanied by Mrs. Fisher, to proceed to Scotland and complete his medical studies.

Tenders for the supply, during 1887-8, of chemicals, photo-litho., disinfectants, drugs, medicine, &c., druggists' sundries and instruments, and dyeware goods will be received at the Treasury, Melbourne, till April 29. Tenders must be sent in on printed forms, which can be obtained at the Treasury.

Mr. Charles Wallis, pharmaceutical chemist, has just opened a new pharmacy at 102 Toorak-road, Toorak. Mr. Wallis has been for the past seven years managing the business of the late Mr. Obbinson, in the same street.

Dr. Samuel Connor, of Coleraine, a graduate of the Royal University, Ireland, has been appointed Public Analyst for the Shire of Wannon, and also made a Justice of the Peace for the district. At the last conferring of degrees at the Melbourne University Dr. Connor received the degree (*ad eundum gradum*) of Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The Speciality Manufacturing Company have removed from Queen-street to 3 Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Mr. Rivers Langton has had on show in Pitt-street, Sydney, and will shortly display at his offices in Vaughan's Chambers, Queen-street, Melbourne, a very fine set of new samples of Lynch's Druggists' sundries and Terry's confectionery. Among the latter we noticed some very attractive half-pound packets of sweets in gelatine paper, as well as the now well-known half-pound bottles of acid drops. Perhaps the most striking line in sundries is a series of very handsome solid Turkey and cup sponges. Novelties in the sundry line are opal glass bottles, 3, 4, 6, and 8-oz., very suitable for Martin's liniment or lime juice and glycerine; counter strips, which are narrow gilt-edged strips of thick black card on which the names of specialities can be printed in gold for use in windows, counter cases, or the like. These ought to find great favour among makers of specialities. Square puff boxes in light wood, prettily ornamented, are a rather novel form, and toilet boxes to match are among the specimens. We noticed also a bandage winder with clamp to fasten to the counter, powder folders graduated by a moveable leg to various sizes, as well as the popular L bottles in squares and ovals.

Correspondence.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest; we shall do our best to reply.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

RECOGNITION OF COLONIAL CERTIFICATES IN GREAT BRRITAIN.

(*To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*).

Sir,—I see you are returning to the question of getting our Australasian Pharmaceutical Certificates recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. This is really very good of you, but I don't believe there are half a dozen people in the whole of the seven colonies who care two pins about it. "If they do let them speak now, or be forever silent." Besides, who that has lived out here wishes to go to England again? The idea is absurd.—Yours ever,

NATIVE.

March 4, 1887.

FIGHTING THE STORES, &c.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,

I feel very glad to find that you are in real earnest with regard to the selling of drugs and patent medicines by the storekeepers and others. It is high time indeed that we, as chemists throughout the colonies, should take decided, firm, and united stand or action in this all important question. Our very bread, our very life, as tradesmen, as a respectable edu-educated class of men, depends on the selling of drugs and patent medicines. But now uneducated, ignorant men are allowed to sell all these things, and they have no other claim to deal in such a trade than that they happen to be pretty wealthy, or in plain words that they are able to crush us—especially us, as country chemists, and undersell us if they like; but, as a rule, they charge their customers more than we do although they actually get their drugs and patents at a much lower rate from the wholesale druggists. It is this monopoly by a few in land and in commerce as well, which has caused the terrible discontent and the dangerous revolutionary current which is now at work in Great Britain and Ireland. The right to live is denied to us by a few men. Why don't they trade in a certain line and leave others to trade in their own legitimate trade? The circular you have sent us contains the right questions. *Every single chemist* in all the colonies should answer them straight and honestly. All that is wanted is a perfect *unity* between us, and victory is certain to be ours. In fact, I have never yet seen any righteous cause conquered; it might be for a while checked. You ask for a plan or a way to reform these dreadful abuses. I can see only one or two radical cures for abuses. First, by trying to persuade the wholesale druggists to trade only with us, as chemists. The people or the masses who suffer from trifling ailments certainly have more faith in us, as recognized chemists, than they have in storekeepers, or in their assistants, thereby they will still be our customers. These people are not so foolish or ignorant as some people think them to be, and the wholesale houses should sell all patent medicines, as well, to us only (except in places where there is no chemist's shop within eight or ten miles). If the chemists alone get the right to sell all patents, it will make no difference to the masses, they will get them and buy them from the chemists exactly the same; thereby drugs and patent medicines will not diminish one iota in their sale, the wholesale houses will sell quite as much drugs and quite as many patent medicines as they do now. Moral pressure is the best in the long run. Convince these men as wholesale sellers, who are rolling in wealth, that they are wilfully doing what is a great injustice to their poorer brethren. Second, should this moral pressure fail, let each do according to all that lays in his power to bring unity into our prices. If we are poor we are, after all, the strongest party, and I guarantee every chemist in Australasia, that when it c mes to the point as a question, that the masses, or the peopleowill be on our side. It is quite true, and every honest mn and woman will justify us in establishing one or two wholesale houses of our own. It might have a small beginning, but will be certain of a great future, and import all drugs and patents from England and elsewhere, and for each of us to state what shares we shall take in such an establishment, and let such establishments (say one in Melbourne and one in Sydney) be under the control and management of retail chemists, and have a retail business attached to them—that, alone, with frugal management, will pay rents and minor expenses. Something must be done, or else Pharmaceutical Societies will, before long, be useless, as they will be memberless, and then rules, regulations, laws, and bye-laws might be as well torn up and thrown to the wind. But I do hope wholesale houses and the proprietors of patent medicines will lay this to heart and do towards us, as a struggling class of tradesmen, what is only right, moral, and just.

I write in earnest and strongly, but I have not got two faces, neither can I be false to what is right and just. An honest heart need not fear. Let all chemists come out like men and fight for the right.

RADICAL.

S.A., March 8.

(*The Editor The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.*)

Sir,—I have read with great interest the remarks of Dr. Henry, President of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association. It is indeed refreshing in these times to hear of a medical man taking such a broad and generous view of the unfortunate pharmacists' position. There is no doubt that the patent medicines, and quack nostrums, are one of the greatest curses to the chemist; they entail a heavy outlay in the first instance, and most of them are dead stock, being superseded by others from time to time, which take their place through extensive advertising, which the public have indirectly to pay for. There is no doubt many of the doctors are accountable for this growing evil, for we find them not only ordering these nostrums, but also lending their names in extolling the merits of their wares. No wonder then that foreign speculating quacks make colossal fortunes, and thus the pharmacist is defrauded out of his just profits in the exercise of his legitimate calling.

There is a practice which, I am given to understand, exists to a great extent in some places, and one instance of which has come under my own observation, and which I must here enter my protest against, and that is the chemist giving a bonus to the doctors for all his prescriptions. I consider it a practice unprofessional and dishonorable, alike to both, and also unjust, both to the patients and to other chemists. It is a system open to many and grave abuses. In a certain town, not 100 miles from Brisbane, the chemists are heavily handicapped. The grocers there all sell patents at cutting prices and the medical men all dispense their own medicines, with one honourable exception, and he is an M.D. In one grocery store is kept a large stock of patents and drugs, surgical appliances, anemas, syringes, &c. In fact, nearly all that is usually kept in a well-appointed drug store. This department is presided over by an M.L.C., who is one of the proprietors. Here a larger business is done, in dispensing and prescribing, than any two chemists in town. Of course they do not depend on medicine for a living, but it serves as a draw to the other departments of the establishment.

Three of the medical men have lately started open shops, fitted up in the most showy and elaborate style. Two of these gentlemen are in partnership, and one is the local hospital surgeon. He is placed in the most extraordinary position as regards hospital management that I have ever heard tell of. He has complete charge of the institution, the visiting surgeons having been done away with. He also gets as dispenser a salary of £300 per annum, a splendid residence, and the right of private practice, which surely ought

to have satisfied him; but no, his shop was opened, and a chemist put in charge, whose name appeared over the door, in large gold letters, as "Manager of the Drug Hall." Letters subsequently appeared in the papers reflecting on the action of the doctors, and especially that of the hospital surgeon—a public servant competing with those who were supporting the institution. It is suggested that he should attend solely to his hospital duties, and the right of private practice be taken from him as well. The upshot of all this was, that a few days afterwards appeared a most scurrilous advertisement signed by the two medicos in question, in which they stated they had no interest whatever in the new hall, save "that they were confident their prescriptions would be properly dispensed there. "*Par nobile forcitium*" there also appeared an advertisement from the *quondam* manager, now stating that he was the proprietor! that his was the best and cheapest shop in town, and that he kept only the purest drugs, &c.; and the word "Manager" was hurriedly obliterated from over the door. Now there is war to the knife between the doctors and chemists, and the former resort to a great many mean dodges to compel the public to go to their shop, such as putting prescriptions in sealed envelopes addressed to the late manager, taking them to the shop themselves, and writing them in cypher, &c. Is retaliation possible? Are not the doctors the masters of the chemists? especially in some centres of population, where they can either make or break them, as the whim takes them. The pharmacist, I consider, is one of the worst paid, and, at the same time, hardest worked members of society, considering his professional attainments. There are now six chemists shops in the town, the population of which is about 9,000 inhabitants, and it is hard that men, who have been long established in the place, and who have spent their all in furnishing first-class pharmacies, should have to cope against such underhand trickery. Let there be competition by all means, but let it be fair and above board. It is a pity thot some *modus vivendi* could not be established between doctors and chemists. No doubt both are to blame in many instances, but I think the love of filthy lucre has frequently much to do with the action of the former.

A Poisons Bill is urgently required in Queensland. Now any one can buy the most deadly poisons at the grocers. What is our Pharmaceutical Council doing? Are they asleep? When do they propose calling a meeting of the members? It is high time that the chemists of Australasia, and Queensland in particular, took some action towards endeavouring to conserve their interests, and to retain possession of their undoubted rights, which are gradually being wrested from them. Some means of defence or reprisal will have to be adopted, or they will find themselves very soon like Othello—"their occupation gone."—I remain, yours truly,

CHEMICUS.

Queensland, 21st March, 1887.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Brisbane, March 8th, 1887.

"Retailer" is entitled to the gratitude of his brethren in Queensland. His assertions are correct and true. We are but the creatures and tools of the wholesale houses. They treat us as they like, and start an opposition shop next door as soon as they think we are making a penny more than wages. Often before that! They carry on the retail trade *ad lib.* Any single article can be got by the general public at our wholesale houses. And we turn our cheeks affectionately to the smiters.

I am, yours, &c.,

ANOTHER RETAILER.

[The following remarks were intended only for the Editor's eye, but there is something in them which may act as a seed to bring forth good fruit if it drops in rich soil, and they contain nothing personal, so we give them to our readers with an apology to our correspondent.—Ed. C. & D. of A.]

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Queensland, March 8th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I have hurriedly scratched out a few lines in response to your circular. The whole matter bristles with difficulties and knotty points. Human nature is human nature, and chemists and druggists, as a rule, aim no higher than their fellows. Did they cultivate generally a higher tone, &c., and despise mean and petty trickery, they would get more sympathy, protection, and respect from the public.

Why don't they? Because they do not study their best interests or look beyond the end of their noses. They would, if they could, no doubt, be better than they are, but in practise they fail to carry their better aims out. Only men after all—and subject to the survival of the fittest. Which is it to be, men of special training or general storekeepers, mere hucksters?

Yours sincerely,

71 | 28.

THE LOCUM TENENS DIFFICULTY.

Relief for Chemists with small Businesses.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—As there must be quite a number of chemists in Melbourne and suburbs who are not able or do not care to keep a regular assistant, and who have, like "Suburban Chemist," been in difficulties over a *Locum Tenens*, it has occurred to me that we might take a leaf out of the enemy's book and "*co-operate*" to our *mutual* advantage. If assistants were offered £3 per week, with board, and two days off each week (including Sundays) a first-class man could be obtained, and if ten chemists joined together they could each get off one day in every fortnight at a cost of 12s. The scheme is capable of modification, as, for instance, one chemist might want relief only once a month, while another might require it once a week, but details would be very easily arranged if those interested met together for an hour to discuss the question. After meetings would only be necessary when an assistant had to be selected, so that the labour and expense which a formal association involves would be avoided.

If chemists who approve of the idea will communicate with me during the first week in April, I will undertake to make the necessary arrangements for bringing them together in the city, provided that the number of names received is sufficient.

Thanking you for your courtesy in inserting this,

I am, Yours, &c.,

J. H. NIEMANN.

Middle Brighton,
March 12th, 1897.

MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I am in a difficulty about bottled mucilage and turn to you as the most likely one to help me out of it. I find that ordinary mucilage goes sour very soon in warm weather, even when the bottles are well filled and tightly corked. The mucilage imported in bottles for retail sale seems to keep indefinitely. Can you tell me how it is preserved from change?

Yours, etc.,

FERMENT.

[The following formula has been recommended for mucilage for bottling; it seems probable that fermentation would be prevented; but one of the essential points in securing this is that the vessel used should be sweet and clean, and recently scalded with boiling water, and that any water used for dilution should also be recently boiled, but quite cold:—Mix three ounces gum arabic and three ounces distilled vinegar with one ounce of white sugar. Instead of distilled vinegar one part of acetic acid and five parts of water may be used.—Ed.]

BRONZING ZINC AND IRON.—New South Wales.—Wanted—Formula and method of doing the black and green and black and gold bronze work as used on American lamp stands and gas fixtures, etc., the same bearing a polished black surface, with the green or gold laid in, and is done on either iron or zinc castings. The green is dull in appearance, and is known in the trade as "Verde Antique." It must be done quickly and cheap.

[Our readers are invited to give us their ideas on the subject, but the following process has been recommended, and is fairly rapid and cheap when applied to a large number of articles:—The zinc or iron to be bronzed must receive an electro deposit of brass, which is then dipped into a weak solution of sulphate of copper for a red tinge. When dry, wet with a rag dipped into ammonium sulphide or a solution of sulphurated potassium, or proto-chloride of copper dissolved in hydrochloric acid. After another drying the surface is brushed over with a mixture of peroxide of iron and plumbago, according to the tint desired. The brush may be slightly wetted with essence of turpentine, which aids the adhesion of the powders. The raised parts are either strongly rubbed to uncover the brass, or are set off with chrome yellow or other suitable colours. Afterwards give a coat of colourless varnish. —Ed.]

50 | 28. T.S.T., Castlemaine.—Petroleum Ether is otherwise known as petroleum benzin, or benzin; it must not be confounded with the true benzol. It is one of the lighter constituents of crude petroleum, having a specific gravity of ·670 to ·675. It is a colourless, transparent, highly-inflammable liquid, boiling at 122deg. to 140deg. F. It should be obtainable from wholesale druggists.

71 | 29.—*J.B.,H.N.* GLAUBER'S SPIRIT OF NITRE.—Can you tell me what Glauber's spirit of nitre is? It is one of the articles required for an experiment mentioned on page 769 of last year's *Chemist and Druggist.*

[*Spiritus Nitri Glauberi* was included in the London Pharmacopœia of 1746 and is Nitric acid, see The Chemists and Druggists' Diary, 1878.]

41 | 29,—*Lux*, Bathurst.—LANOLINE. We hope to give full particulars of the manufacture of Lanoline in an early issue.

37/19. LIQUID GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER. *Subscriber, Newtown, N.S.W.* you do not send your name and so are not entitled to a reply, but we will do our best for you. No formula has been published for this preparation, but it is an emulsion of cucumber ointment with soap. It has been suggested that two cakes of W. & G.'s white glycerine soap should be used to emulsify a pound of *unguentum cucumeris.* For making the latter the following form has been suggested.

℞	Oil of sweet almonds	7 fl. ozs.
	Spermaceti	18 drms.
	White wax	5 drms.
	Glycerine	1 fl. oz.
	Green cucumbers	4 lbs.

Cut the cucumbers in small pieces, mash them in a wedgwood mortar, let them macerate in their own liquor for twelve hours (perhaps less in this climate) express and strain; melt the almond oil, spermaceti and wax together by means of a waterbath; add the strained liquor stirring constantly so as incorporate the whole together. Set aside in a cool place (an ice chest preferred) till it becomes hard; then beat with a wooden spoon so as to separate the watery portion of the cucumber from the ointment, pour off the liquor thus obtained, and mix the glycerine with the ointment without the aid of heat by working it with the hands until it becomes thoroughly incorporated. It is claimed that ointment made in this way and put up in four ounce jars will keep good a twelvemonth. Our "Subscriber" must experiment to get this ointment into a liquid emulsion, but there should be little difficulty in obtaining that end.

17/19. BLEACHING SPONGES. *A. R. R., Victoria.*—The simplest method of bleaching sponges seems to be as follows:—First, wash thoroughly in several waters and squeeze dry; second, soak in a two per cent. solution of potassium permanganate; here they become quite brown; after ten minutes, or such time as is necessary, take them out, wash in clean water, squeeze out, dip in dilute sulphuric (1 in 20) or hydrochloric (1 in 15) acid; again wash in fresh water and dry. The delicate part of the process is the soaking in the permanganate of potash; if this is too prolonged the sponge gets rotten, if not long enough the colour is not what is desired. Experiment on a worthless piece of sponge before operating on a quantity.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

FROM AN OUTSIDER'S STANDPOINT.

In the following lines we give our readers, and especially Pharmaceutical examiners in these colonies, a chance of seeing themselves as others see them. The history of this paper is that we supplied a full series of examination papers, syllabuses, &c. of Australasian Pharmacy Boards to an accomplished scientist connected with one of the colonial Universities. We gave him simply the documents with no comments except those necessary to make their relations intelligible, and as a result we now present our readers with an absolutely impartial and candid comparison of the standards of the different Colonies among themselves and with Great Britain.

The writer points to undoubted blots in the systems adopted and we may hope that his remarks will be taken to heart and help on the gradual improvement of the whole system of pharmaceutical education and examination.

Australian Pharmaceutical Examinations.

A COMPARISON AND CRITICISM.

Readers of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* who followed the discussions, as reported in its columns, of the first Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference held in Melbourne, last October, will have acquired a fairly definite notion of the one uniform standard of pharmaceutical education and examination, which was the unanimous ideal of the delegates to the Conference, but they may not have as clear a knowledge of the differences amongst the standards at present in existence in the several colonies. The object of the present article is to furnish a comparison, first of all the nominal standards with that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and second of the actual standards as measureable by the examination paper, set in the different colonies

It goes without saying that the scheme of the subjects for minor examination and of their details, issued by the British Society, is adhered to pretty closely in all the examinations for registration held in the Australian colonies, the departures being chiefly due to the fact that the British distinction of "chemist and Druggist" from "pharmaceutical chemist" is not upheld in most of the colonies, and accordingly the corresponding minor and major examinations are rolled into one. But it may be worth while, before passing on to the comparison of the principal examinations, to glance briefly at the requirements of the British Society and of the colonial Pharmacy Boards in the matter of apprenticeship and preliminary examinations.

In Great Britain there is no compulsory apprenticeship; all that is required for admission to the minor examination is that the candidate should be at least 21 years of age, and should have passed the preliminary examinations, and that he must have been for three years practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, either as an apprentice or a student, or in any other capacity. In Victoria an apprenticeship of 4 years after the passing of a preliminary examination is compulsory; in the other colonies where apprenticeship is compulsory, namely in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, the period extends to only 3 years. In South Australia at present there is no Pharmacy Act so that there is no compulsory apprenticeship, the passing of the preliminary examination merely qualifies a candidate for registration as a student of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, but is no step towards a legal advantage over an unqualified man. In New Zealand there is at present no preliminary examination.

In Great Britain the preliminary examination is a written one on the following subjects:—Latin: Grammar, translation of simple sentences from English into Latin; translation into English of a paragraph from Cæsar's De Bello Gallico book I., or Virgil's Æneid book I. (In each examination paper a passage from both authors is given and the candidate is allowed his own option as to which he will translate.)

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, simple and compound, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion and the British and Metrical systems of weights and measures.

English.—Grammar and composition. (Spelling and handwriting being taken into account.)

At the beginning of this year the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales (which seems to find it hard to fix the limits of its own identity or to separate its duties from those of the Board of Pharmacy) adopted the above scheme as it stands, for the preliminary examination in New South Wales; as yet no papers have been set, but it is pretty certain that they will be made of the same difficulty as the British ones. The Queensland Pharmacy Board and the South Australian Pharmaceutical Society have done likewise with the omission of Virgil. In Victoria the British scheme without Virgil was adopted by the Pharmacy Board until last year, when, in order to put the Victorian examinations exactly on the level of the British, an order from the Governor-in-Council was obtained legalizing the introduction of the first book of the Æneid into the Victorian scheme. With reference to this alteration, Mr. C. R. Blackett, speaking at the Pharmaceutical Conference, said that "they (the Pharmacy Board of Victoria) expected the pharmacists of Australia to be men of culture

and men who would show that they had received a liberal education and were fit to enter the ranks of scientific bodies." Mr. Blackett would seem to be a believer in the virtue of a homœopathic dose of culture when he can speak so hopefully over the introduction of a single book of Virgil as an alternative at a scholboy's examination, for a book of Cæsar. It is hard to see what the Pharmacy Board has to do with culture, its function ought to be, in the first place, to see that only qualified men are allowed to dispense to the public, and in the second to encourage pharmacists to become as proficient as possible in the science of their profession. The direction that a man's culture should take, like that of his religion, should be left to himself. As a matter of fact the only reason that the pharmacist has for bothering himself with Latin at all is because the medical profession will insist on using it as an effective means of commanding the respect of uneducated people. When the medical profession becomes enlightened enough to feel ashamed of the quackery of its present method of writing prescriptions, the pharmacist will be spared the necessity of learning a smattering of Latin. Every other branch of science has abondoned the use of Latin (except botany, where the the abandonment is, however, almost complete) and in the purely scientific departments of medicine no writer dreams of using it. However, as the British Society makes a book of Virgil an alternative for a book of Cæsar, the colonial societies and boards are wise to follow its lead, seeing that it would be rather hard on our future pharmacists if their British fellows could take a lofty stand of superior culture on the strength of a book of Virgil.

With respect to the papers set at the preliminary examination in Great Britian and in the colonies the main general difference that one notices between the British and colonial is that the latter have an amateurish ring about them as if written by men with no practical educational experience. For example, in the Victorian preliminary Latin examination of last september we have the following as a part of question 3.

What peculiarity of Cæsar's style do you notice in the first sentence in (*a*) (a Latin paragraph constituting the first question)?

How is a schoolboy who has read one book of the Gallic War, to know anything of Cæsar's peculiarities of style? To him the whole thing is one big peculiarity. Cæsar's peculiarities are points in which he differs from all other Latin authors, to find them out without a knowledge of any other author is a problem as difficult to the schoolboy as that which confronts Frederic in the Pirates of Penzance when he has to decide whether his old nurse Ruth, the only woman he has ever seen, is beautiful or not. Again a little further on we have the question

What kind of a numeral is "singuli"?

This is a pure cram question. Of what value to any boy is a knowledge of the mere name Distributive numeral given by grammatrical classifiers to such adjectives? All that he should be concerned with is its exact meaning.

The first of the preliminary examinationg of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held in the middle of last year. Perhaps liberal allowance ought to be made for a first effort, but the English of the English paper is not all that could be desired. Question IV. starts with

What is meant by strong and weak verbs?

The logical answer to which would be—everything that English verbs can mean. The real question that the examiner wished to ask is correctly put in the next English paper in December

What is the distinction between "strong" and "weak" conjugations of verbs? Examiners should look to their own English especially when they quarrel with that of a poor drowning man as they do in question V.

Explain the strict sense of the drowning man's words "I will be drowned and nobody shall save me." If any error, correct it.

On the whole it can be said that the standards of the preliminary examinations are about the same in all the colonies, where such are held as in Great Britain, bnt in passing on to the comparison of the standards of the examinations which qualify a man for registration we are met with the difficulty that the British examinations are oral, so that we have no printed papers to serve as a definite means of comparison. However, we can, in the first place, compare the different syllabuses.

The details of the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are as follow :—

"Prescriptions.—The candidate is required to read, without abbreviation, autograph prescriptions; translate them into English, and render a literal, as well as an appropriate, translation of the directions for use; to detect errors, discover unusual doses, and have a general knowledge of Posology; also to render in good Latin ordinary prescriptions written in English.

"Practical Dispensing.—To weigh, measure, and compound medicines, write the directions in concise language in a neat and distinct hand, to finish and properly direct each package. (The time taken by the candidate is taken into account.)

"Pharmacy.—To recognise the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, which are not of a definite chemical nature, and have well-marked physical characters, such as extracts, tinctures, powders, etc.; to give the proportions of the active ingredients, and possess a *practical* knowledge of the processes and principles of the processes by which they are made, and of the best excipients and methods of manipulation for forming emulsions, pills, etc.

"Materia Medica.—To recognise specimens of roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins, gums, animal substances, etc., used in medicine; give the botanical and zoological names of the plants, etc., yielding them, and the natural families to which they belong; name the countries and sources from which they are obtained, the official preparations into which they enter, and judge the quality and freedom from adulteration, or otherwise, of the specimens.

"Botany.—To recognise the more important indigenous plants used in medicine; to possess a general knowledge of the elementary structure of plants, and the structure and distinctive characters of roots, stems, leaves, and their parts; to name and describe the various parts of the flower.

Chemistry.—To recognise the ordinary chemicals used in medicine. To possess a practical knowledge of the processes by which they are produced, the composition of such as are compound, and explain the decompositions that occur in their production, and admixture by equations or diagrams. To determine practically by means of tests the presence in solution of the chemicals in common use, and explain the reactions which occur in each case. To possess a general knowledge of the laws of chemical philosophy, and a practical knowledge of the means of determining specific gravities, densities and temperature, and of the instruments appertaining thereto, and the physical and chemical constitution of the atmosphere.

In New Zealand and New South Wales the above scheme is adopted, as regards prescriptions, practical dispensing (in New Zealand candidates are required to compound medicines by the metrical, as well as by the English system) and pharmacy. But as regards botany and chemistry, important alterations are made, which, as a whole, may be described as a substitution of the British Major Examination requirements in place of the above minor ones. The British Major Examination includes only materia medica, botany and chemistry.

In Materia Medica, both New Zealand and New South Wales adopt the scheme given above. New South Wales simply tacks on the British Major Scheme thus :—

Materia Medica will also comprise a practical knowledge of the methods of estimating the value of important drugs, of obtaining their active proximate constituents in a separate state, of identifying them, and ascertaining their purity, or impurity, by tests.

New Zealand merely adds the words—

"And the method of obtaining their active proximate constituents in a separate state."

The following are the detailed requirements of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in their Major Botany Examination :—

This comprises an intimate acquaintance with the parts of the flower, fruit and seed; the functions and mode of arrangement of the different organs of plants; a knowledge of the general principles of classification, and of the Linnæan and De Candolle's systems. The candidate must be able to distinguish practically between each of the following natural orders :—Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Graminaceæ, and refer to their respective orders such specimens as may be shewn to him.

New South Wales adopts this unaltered, while New Zealand,

instead of demanding an "intimate acquaintance," drops the adjective, and requires only an "acquaintance" with the parts of the flower, fruit and seed. The following natural orders in the above list are omitted in the New Zealand Syllabus:—Cruciferæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ. and Euphorbiaceæ.

Of the British Major Chemistry Scheme, the same may be said as of the Botany Scheme, it is adopted in its entirety by New South Wales, while in a slightly abbreviated form it has been transferred to the New Zealand Syllabus. It runs as follows:—

Chemistry.—This comprehends an intimate knowledge of the laws of chemical philosophy, a practical knowledge of the nature and properties of the elements and their compounds, both organic and inorganic, especially those used in medicine or the arts. The different combinations and decompositions must be explained by equations, also the qualitative analysis of the more important chemicals, e.g. nitrates, chlorides, carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, oxalates, tartrates, &c., and the detection of impurities in them, and the volumetric estimation of the strength of all pharmacopœia preparations in which standard solutions are ordered to be used. An elementary knowledge of the properties of light, heat, electricity and magnetism, is also required.

In Victoria, the conditions of the qualifying examination are considerably different from the above. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria conducts, in addition to the preliminary examination, only one other examination, namely, that in Practical Pharmacy, to which no candidate is admitted who has not passed the preliminary examination, completed his 4 years' apprenticeship, and passed at the Melbourne University, or some school or college of pharmacy recognised by the Board, in materia medica, medical botany, and practical chemistry. Although candidates seem to have a large amount of latitude left them as to how they shall conduct their studies, the practical effect of these regulations on Victorian students is to induce them to attend for a session at the lectures of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, and to enter for the examinations for the certificates of the College of Pharmacy, which entitle the holders to enter for the Practical Pharmacy Examination of the Board. This examination usually passes under the name of the Major Examination, a meaningless title, seeing that there is no minor examination; and, moreover, the name is not applied to it in the regulations of the Pharmacy Board. The syllabus of the Practical Pharmacy Examination, published by the Victorian Board, is almost identical in subject matter with that of the British Minor Examination given above under the headings—Prescriptions, Practical Dispensing Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, *plus* the subject matter of the British Major Materia Medica Examination. The only additions are that the candidate must be able to spread plasters with dexterity and neatness. He must know the strength of simple solutions ordered in the Pharmacopœia, and must possess some knowledge as to poisons and antidotes. A portion of the British Minor Chemistry Scheme is also incorporated in the Victorian Practical Pharmacy Scheme, namely, that which requires candidates to recognise the ordinary chemicals used in medicine; to possess a practical knowledge of the processes by which they are produced, of the composition of such as are compound, and to be able to explain the decompositions which occur in their production and admixture. It is thus seen that the scope of the Victorian Practical Pharmacy Examination is about the same (as far as syllabuses go) as those which in New South Wales and New Zealand pass under the names—Prescriptions, Practical Dispensing, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

With respect to the Melbourne College of Pharmacy Examinations in materia medica, botany, and chemistry, it may be said that they aim at covering the same ground as the New South Wales and New Zealand Examinations in the same subjects, the details of which we have seen to be identical with those of the British Major Examinations.

In the Queensland Pharmacy Board regulations there seems to be a rather slavish adherence to the Victorian model, for after the details of the Preliminary Examination are given, only those relating to pharmacy follow under the headings—Pharmacy, Prescriptions, Practical Dispensing, and Materia Medica, although the Board conducts separate examinations in chemistry and botany. The absence from the Victorian Scheme of any details as to chemistry and botany is only to be expected, seeing that the Victorian Board does not examine in these subjects, but the omission in the case of Queensland points to a certain amount of laxity on the part of the Queensland Board.

The details given under the previously mentioned headings amount to about the same as the corresponding ones in the British Minor Scheme, except that in materia medica they indicate a lower standard. Candidates are not required to know the botanical and zoological names and habitats of plants and animals, that yield drugs, but they are required to recognise, either in a fresh or dried state, or in drawings, belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, conium, aconitum, digitalis, *or such other plants as may be produced* to them. A general proviso like this last, which I have put in italics,is calculated to worry candidates unnecessarily, and to detract greatly from the value of a detailed syllabus, inasmuch as it merges the detailed matter into an unknown amount of undetailed, and takes away from the definiteness of the students' work.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia is the only body in Australasia that has adopted unaltered the whole of the British Society's Examination Scheme, thus it conducts a Preliminary, a Minor, and a Major Examination, the syllabuses for which are taken, with merely a few verbal alterations, from the British ones. Virgil is omitted from the preliminary Latin; in the Minor Botany Scheme the word "indigenous" is replaced by "cultivated," as in Australia it would not necessitate a very extended study to be able to recognise the "more important indigenous plants used in medicine." From the Britiah Major Botany Scheme the 8 orders after Labiatæ are omitted, and candidates are not required to refer to their respective orders such specimens as may be shown to them. Such other alterations as are made are merely verbal, and hardly affect the scope of the examinations, so that we may consider the British and South Australian Pharmaceutical Societies' Examination Schemes as identical, at least, on paper. In Tasmania the examinations are purely oral; and as they are not conducted by a pharmaceutical corporation yet, they are not properly comparable with those of the other colonies.

A general glance at the subjects of examination detailed in all the syllabuses shows that they may be divided into two groups, the one of which may be called Practical Pharmacy, and the other the Related Science group. The objects of examining a man in the first group is to ascertain whether he has sufficient experience and knowledge of the routine duties that an ordinary chemist and druggist is called upon to discharge in the course of ordinary business, to be entrusted with the discharge of these duties. The object of examining him in the second group is to ensure that he shall have enough knowledge of the pure scientific principles which underlie, and have most relation to his everyday work, to enable him to carry on that work as intelligently as possible.

The comparison of the examination papers in Practical Pharmacy subjects, set in the different colonies, must be left to practical pharmacists. All that I can say is that, as the different colonies have all adopted practically the same nominal standard, and as the task of examining is in each colony entrusted to the most experienced pharmacists, there is not much chance that the actual passing standard can vary seriously from colony to colony. At any rate, it is not possible to see how a greater certainty of uniformity could be attained, unless by the establishment of a Pan-Colonial Examining Board. As long as different Boards examine in the different colonies, no steps can be taken towards uniformity, further than that which has been taken in the adoption of one practically uniform syllabus.

As regards the science group, the first thing that strikes one on perusing the British Minor Syllabus, is the strangely illogical order in which the details of botany and chemistry are arranged. In botany, the first requirement is, that the candidate must recognise plants used in medicine, and after that, comes the elementary botany which would help him to recognise and distinguish the plants; but in chemistry the perversity is more marked, for it is only in the last paragraph of the details, that the candidate is enjoined to obtain a general knowledge of the laws of chemical philosophy.

It is very notable how the order is exactly reversed in these two subjects in the British Major Syllabus, in botany as pharmacists have chiefly to do with classificatory botany, the candidate is first required to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the parts of the flower, fruit, and seed, and then he is to apply his knowledge in his further studies in classification. So in chemistry the Major candidate is instructed first, to get an intimate knowledge of the laws of chemical philosophy,

and then to apply his general knowledge to definite pharmaceutical matters. The majority of the colonial boards having adopted only this Major Syllabus in chemistry and botany, avoid these blemishes in the British Minor Syllabus. at least as far as the Syllabus alone goes, but a perusual of the chemistry papers set in the dfferent colonies shows that they are produced purely in the British Minor Spirit. Unfortunately we have no specimens of British papers, either Minor or Major, with which definitely to compare the colonial articles, because the British examinations are entirely oral, but there is no doubt that the questions set will correspond tolerably closely to the requirements of this Syllabus.

The mistake that is made, both in the British Minor Syllabus and in all the colonial chemistry papers is one that was so prevalent in all departments of applied science 30 years ago, and is by no means eradicated yet, namely, that all scientific knowledge can be seperated into two distinct divisions, theoratical and practical, and that where a man has not time to acquire a certain amount of the theoratical knowledge as an accomplishment, he should leave it alone and gather as much practical knowledge as possible. The idea that appears to have been in the minds of the framers of the original Syllabus was, that a student should not be troubled with any chemistry that had not an immediate practical bearing on pharmacy; hence his examination was to be confined entirely to the chemical facts that had a pharmaceutical connection. Now this is the wrong end at which to start any student's work in a subject like chemistry. No matter how little may be required of him, that little should be founded as far as possible on general principles. The schoolboy does not learn a different arithmetic according as his father wishes him to become a grocer, a draper or a clergyman; whatever arithmetic he has to do in his future career is founded on the general principles he learnt at school, and so every beginner at chemistry, whatever his ultimate profession may be, should receive the same general introduction to the elements of chemical philosophy. Professor Attfield states the contention very clearly in the preface to his well-known text book "The Author of Chemistry: Generel Medical and Pharmacentical, would at once state therefore, that his sole aim is to teach the general truths of chemistry to medical and pharmaceutical pupils. So far as laws and principles are concerned, the book is a work on General Chemistry; but inasmuch as those laws and principles are elucidated and illustrated by that large portion of chemistry which is directly interesting to medical practitioners and pharmacists, the book may be said to be a work on Medical Chemistry and on Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Only in this conventional sense would the author speak of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; for the truths of chemistry are the same for all students—crystalline verities which cannot be expanded or compressed to suit any class of workers." This is Professor Attfield's general conviction, but it seems to me that in his desire to meet the wishes of the so-called practical men, he has been led in the body of the work, a good deal away from the theory of his preface, and has displayed at too great length, pharmaceutical facts at the expense of general theory, at least for beginners, and the same is the most pronounced defect in all the colonial chemistry papers. It may be said that general principles are remaarkably conspicuous by their absence. Facts only have any value in the eyes of the examiners, question after question comes on in the monotonously stereotyped form "How is this prepared, and how is that prepared?" The beautifully simple elementary principles that underlie the whole of organic chemistry and bind its thousands of substances in such fascinating cycles of relationship are completely ignored. The subject is made an unlovely cram of unconnected facts; the consequence is that many students obtain a firmly fixed and hopelessly wrong idea of the science of chemistry, they imagine that it is a terribly wide expanse of the same sort of dry facts that they are examined on unsimplified and unbeautified by any appreciable reign of law.

Such chemical facts as a pharmacist must know if he is to be a reliable dispenser, independedtly of what theory may say about them, he ought to be examined on in the practical pharmacy group of subjects. He learns these facts by actual experience in business, and assimilates them in a natural manner. I, by no means advocate the putting of more work on pharmaceutical students; indeed rather less than at present, and only urge that students should be encouraged to get a knowledge of the great laws of chemistry, such as will be sure to inspire them with a desire for further knowledge and study, if they have any scientifé enthusaism, and will at least give them the power to understand and connect the isolated facts of their daily experience. That examinations leading to a knowledge of this sort, are possible for pharmaceutical students, can at once be seen by anyone who will look at the papers set in the Prize Examinations of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; for example, those given in that Society's Calendar for 1885 p.p. 241 and 242. Our colonial examiners in chemistry would all profit by the perusal of these examples of the papers set by Professor Redwood and Mr. Dunstan to pharmaceutical students, who have had only a six months course of lectures.

There would not be much profit in a detailed comparison of the papers set in the different colonies on chemistry and botany. They all have the same defect of offering a premium to unintelligent cram, and it is difficult to draw much distinction between the amount of cram that would satisfy the Melbourne, Sydney, or Brisbane authorities. No one colony can be said to demand more real chemical knowledge of its students than another.

A favourite question in the chemical part of the Victorian practical pharmacy examination is to ask the crystalline forms of a list of chemical compounds. What could be more dismal cram and mere word-grinding than this. A question of this sort sets one wondering what would be the effect if the Phamacy Boards each time that they appointed examiners, appointed *at the same time three of their members to go in for the examination*, to make sure for instance that the papers set might not be too hard. How would the appointed three like to have their time occupied in commiting to memory the mere names of the crystalline forms of all the chemicals on a pharmacist's shelves?

Many of the papers shew the same sort of amateurishness as was spoken of in connection with the preliminary papers, but occasionally there are faults in them that pass the bounds of mere amateurishness; for example, in the questions in practical pharmacy set at the last examination (December, 1886,) for tho certificate of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, we have the following as part of a question:—

Give in grains, the specific gravity of a liquid, a fluid, ounce of which weighs 26·32 grammes." The examiner when he was yearning so stongly after the impossible, might at once have asked for the specific gravity in years or yards. If he does not know a specific gravity is a ratio, a number, which remains the same whether the weight of the sun or the weight of a grain, is the unit of weight, he had better try to arrange for a course of lectures at some suitable institution. Of course, a more charitable construction to put upon this question would be to consider it as what is known as a "catch" question. But such petty and insincere dodging as the setting of examinational man-traps is never employed in any examinations of repute, and ought to be allowed to die out with the old-fashioned type of dame's school in which it originated.

The botany examinations would have their value greatly increased if there was always a simple practical examination held in connexion with them. The whole examinations might be rendered a much more valuable means of promoting pharmaceutical education in a country where the population is so scattered as in Australia, if a much more detailed scheme of the different subjects was drawn out with greater prominence given to the elementary pure science involved, so that the isolated country student might have a continual and definite guide in his too little aided attempts at self improvement.

A waggish journalist, who is often merry over his personal plainness, tells this story of himself: "I went to a chemist the other day for a dose of morphine for a sick friend. The assistant objected to give it to me without a prescription, evidently fearing that I intended suicide. 'Pshaw,' said I, 'do I look like a man who would kill himself?' Gazing steadily at me for a mement, he replied: 'I don't know; it seems to me if I looked like you I should be greatly tempted to do something desperate.'"

"What is your circulation?" asked an inquisitive individual of an editor. "Blood, principally," was the sanguinary answer.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE MEDICAL COURT OF EXAMINERS OF TASMANIA.

[By a Recent Examinee.]

Having recently passed the above examination, I thought a few notes respecting it might be of interest to your readers. I therefore forward this for insertion in your journal if you think it worthy of a space. The above examinations are held at the Hobart Hospital, and are conducted by not less than three of the members of the Medical Board or Court of Examiners. The examinations are not held at regular intervals as in Victoria. When a candidate wishes to go up for examination he is required to give notice of such intention to the Secretary, and at the same time to forward his indentures of having served not less than three years' apprenticeship, together with certificates of character and ability. These being satisfactory, he receives notice to present himself on a certain day. The examination is conducted *vivâ voce* throughout and is divided as follows: 1st, Translation from any part of Cæsar, and reading and translating autograph prescriptions; 2nd, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; 3rd, Chemistry—Attfield being the text book. I was exempted from the Cæsar in virtue of my certificate of having passed the Victorian preliminary examination, but had to read and translate a number of prescriptions. I was then shown various specimens of drugs and compounds of the Pharmacopœia, including simple and compound powders, tinctures, crystalline salts, scale preparations, etc., which I was required to recognise, to state their therapeutic action, scale of doses, and if poisonous, to describe the antidote. In compounds, I was also required to state their constituents and proportionate parts. I was next examined in Chemistry. The following are some of the tests given to me: Recognise the following specimens, give doses, antidote, action, and use—podophyllin, opium, elaterium, oxalic acid, hydrarg. subchlor., zinci sulph., iodoform, ferrum redact., pulv. ipecac. co., pulv. jalapæ co., magnes. sulph., potass. iodid., potass. bromid., etc. For what is enema of infusion of quassia used? In what cases are very large doses of calomel given? Describe the process for making ferrum redact, and what is it? Describe the process for making iodoform? Cocain hydrochlor. from what and how is it made? From what are potash salts obtained? What is potassium and how obtained? What is the action of potassium when thrown on water? What antidote would you give for hydrochloric acid, and what chemical action would take place? The above are some of the questions asked me among many others. The time occupied in the examination varies according to the capacity of the candidate. I am inclined to think that my certificates from the Victorian Pharmacy Board for Materia Medica, Botany and Chemistry, tended considerably to abridge the time occupied in mine. Another candidate, who had been apprenticed in Tasmania, was much longer under examination. I may state that I experienced the greatest courtesy from Drs. Coverdale, Perkins and Crowther (my examiners) and Dr. Lever (the Secretary). I would also note the liberality of the Court in not demanding any fees from a candidate until he has passed, the only payable being £2 2s. on receipt of license. In conclusion, I would remark that although the examination is not so crucial a test of study as that required by the Victorian Pharmacy Board, it is a very good test of practical competency, and I feel assured that no one could present himself for examination with any prospect of success unless he had a good knowledge of the Pharmacopœia and Attfield's Chemistry. None but a holder of this license is allowed to vend medicines of any kind in Tasmania, except country storekeepers under special conditions, where there is no resident pharmacist. No Co-operative, Federal, or other cheap store competition there. Surely our insular brethren are much to be envied in the possession of a measure of legislative protection not enjoyed by the pharmacists of Great Britain, or any other of her dependencies as far as I am aware.

[copy of license.]

Court of Medical Examiners, Hobart Town.

Mr.....is hereby licensed to vend Medicines and Drugs in the Island of Tasmania and its dependencies, under the provisions of the Act 6th of Victoria, No.2. Given under our hands this....day.....188..

.....President.

..... } Members.
..... }

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

A case has recently been authenticated, in which the use of the above-named drug has proved of almost magical effect in the relief and ultimate cure of dropsy.

Mr. ———, a gentleman residing in New South Wales, suffering for some years with dropsy in its most acute form, without receiving any marked benefit from the treatment of his medical advisers and others, resolved, while on a visit to England some time back, to consult some of the leading medical men there; amongst the different treatments tried, there was only one which gave the much looked for relief, viz., the infusion of, what is commonly called, American Indian Hemp, administered once or twice a day in half ounce doses. The result was magical; the second dose alleviating all pain, and rapidly diminishing the much swollen legs to their normal condition; after a few days treatment entire relief and restoration to usual good health resulted.

In conjunction with the infusion was taken Tincture Lycopus Virginicus 2x, 5 to 10 drops for a dose, as a sedative for over action of the heart, in place of digitalis, and gave better results without any cumulative effect.

Description of Apocynum Cannabinum or American Indian Hemp; natural order Apocynaceæ; the plant is similar in appearance to Apocynum Androsæmifolium (Dog's Bane), and is a perennial herb, growing in copses, on the borders of woods, &c., in Canada and the United States. Its common name refers to the strong fibres of the stem bark, which somewhat resembles the bast fibres of hemp. This plant differs from dog's bane in having a more erect stem and branches, oblong or ovate lanceolate leaves, smaller flowers, with a greenish-white erect corolla, and more slender follicles; the root is horizontal, several feet long, one quarter to one inch thick, slightly branched and beset with fibres; when dry, longitudinally wrinkled, and the thinner portions somewhat annulated by deep transverse fissures; it has a brownish-grey color externally, and under the thin corky layer a fleshy whitish bark, which is one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick, contains laticiferous vessels, and encloses a white porous wood, composed of several rings, and radiates by finely medullary rays; it is inodorous, and the wood tasteless, but the bark developes gradually a very persistent bitter taste; the root is usually mixed with the lower portions of the stem, which has a smoother bark and harder wood, the latter enclosing a central pith; a bitter, crystallisable active principle has been isolated from it, viz., Apocynina, and the presence, among others, of the following widely distributed proximate constituents have been detected, viz., Tannin, Gallic Acid, Gum, Starch, Resin, and Wax.

Lycopus Virginicus, or Bugle Weed, N.O. Labiatæ; the entire plant is used in making the mixture, it is a perennial herb, growing in woods and shady moist places in Canada and the United States, southward to South Carolina. It has a somewhat mint-like odour, and a bitter and slightly aromatic taste, and somewhat resembles, and has not unfrequently been found growing with the water Horehound, Lycopus Europæus, which is also indigenous to North America as well as Europe.

New Metric Abbreviations.—The International Committee of Metric Weights and Measures have adopted the following system of abbreviations: Italics are employed, with the exponents 2 and 3 to denote square and cubic measure: Meter $= m$, decimeter $= dm$, centimeter $= cm$, millimeter $= mm$, kilometer $= km$, Meter square $= m_2$, meter cube $= m_3$, and so on for the rest. Liter $= l$, deciliter $= dl$, &c. Kilogram $= kg$, dekagram $= dkg$, gram $= g$, decigram $= dg$, centigram $= cg$, and milligram $= mg$.

"My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his jints with hartshorn liniment, mum?" interrupted a beefy looking woman with a market basket at her feet, who was sitting at the lady's elbow and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he ain't got it too bad."

The Western Australian Essential Oils Manufacturing Company, Perth, resolved on February 16, that the company should be wound up voluntarily.

THE STOCKOWNER'S MEDICINE CHEST.

The *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society recently published the following alphabetical list of veterinary medicines, arranged by Professor Brown, with the doses for different animals. The list may be made profitable to chemists by judicious labels, medicine-chests, and the like.

Aconite.—Tincture (Fleming's); action sedative, allays fever, and externally relieves irritation. Doses: Horses and ox, 10 to 30 drops; sheep, five drops; add water in proportion of a tablespoonful to each drop of tincture to a pint of water.

Aloes.—A purgative for horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass and the solution should be kept at hand; both preparations must be obtained from a druggist. Doses: Horses, four to six drams of the aloetic mass as an ordinary purgative; ox, half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linseed oil, in cases of continued constipation.

Areca Nut.—A useful worm medicine. The nuts should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a dry place. When required for use, the quantity should be grated by means of a nutmeg-grater. Doses: Horse or ox, half an ounce to an ounce of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn and bran; sheep, 2 drams; dog, half to one dram.

Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and antiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with 50 to 100 parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds, and for disinfecting purposes.

Castor Oil, also Linseed Oil.—Purgative; doses: Horse or ox, one or two pints; sheep, four tablespoonfuls.

Colic Mixture.—Equal parts of laudanum and sweet spirit of nitre, and an eighth part of chloric ether. A half-pint bottle to be kept at hand. Dose: Horse or ox, two to four tablespoonsful in three parts of a pint of water.

Salts (Epsom or Glauber) common purgatives for cattle or sheep. Dose: Ox, 12 to 16 ounces, dissolved in a wine bottle of hot water. A tablespoonful of ginger may be added. Sheep, four to six ounces.

Salicylic Acid.—A valuable antiseptic, effective in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease. Dose: Four tablespoonfuls of the acid are to be put in an earthen vessel and dissolved in a quart of boiling water; hot water is then to be added to make a gallon. This solution is to be used to syringe the feet and lave the mouth and nostrils, and also to wash the udder, and finally to sprinkle over the litter; half a pint of the solution may be added to the gallon of drinking water every day. The dry acid (powder) may be sprinkled on the feet after they have been syringed with the solution.

Santonin, used to expel worms, one of the most effective agents for this purpose. Dose: Horse, 15 grains, three drams of aloes, to be given in morning before feeding, and repeated after two days.

Turpentine, Oil of.—Stimulant to the skin. Internally used to expel worms; useful in "husk in calves." Doses: A tablespoonful daily in half a pint of a mixture of milk and eggs; lambs, one quarter of the quantity.

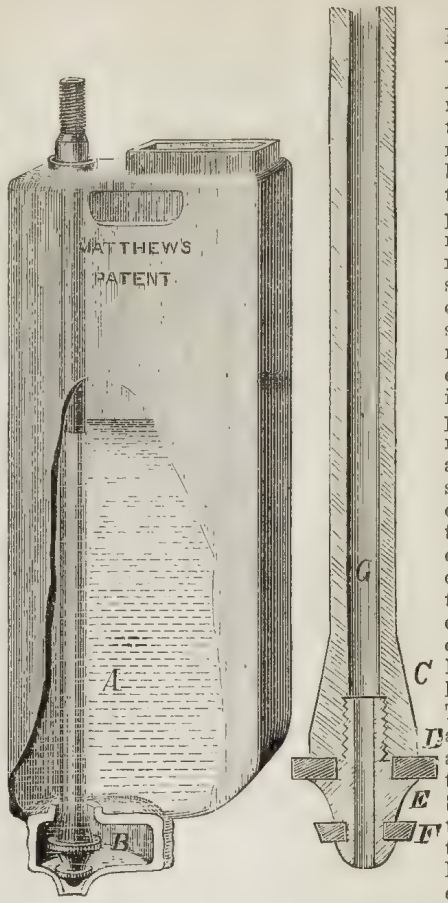
Vaseline.—Emollient to the skin; effective in irritation of the surface, chapped heels, mud fever, especially if mixed with an eighth part of the trisnitrate of bismuth or carbonate of lead (white lead), or oxide of zinc.

Trade Notes.

Harrison & Whiffen, 6 Market Chambers, 472 George-street, Sydney, have been appointed agents in Australasia for May and Baker, manufacturing chemists, Battersea; and also for John Richardson and Co., manufacturers of soluble coated pills, and pharmaceutical preparations, Leicester. Samples of the products of both these well-known firms can be seen at the address given above.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. have issued a revised trade price list for Australasia, giving revised retail prices which have been adopted in Victoria. Additional duty will have to be added in the other colonies—New South Wales, 6%; Queensland, 7½%; Tasmania, 11%; New Zealand and South Australia, 16½%.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s pharmaceutical laboratory, and some of the processes their carried on, are described in an interesting manner on page xxii of our advertisement sheets.



The Aerated Beverage Trade.—Chemists in Australia do not rise to their opportunities in the direction indicated by the title. Where there is room and pleasant accommodation, a chemist who could supply cool aërated drinks would be sure to attract numerous customers. Of course, it is somewhat unprofessional, but not everyone can afford to be professional in these days. In America, the apparatus for dispensing these drinks is one of the regular fittings of the shop. One chemist in Sydney, Mr. H. P. Sabiel, has followed the Trans-Pacific example, and has adopted the Matthews Apparatus. Special care is taken in this plant to avoid all metallic contamination; even the syrup tank, illustrated at the side, is of glass instead of metal, and can easily be removed and cleaned. Mr. J. B. Millner, whose advertisement appears on another page, is agent in New South Wales and Victoria for this firm's plant.

Students' Corner.

"Competition is the best training."

REPORTS AND COMMENTS ON THE THIRTEENTH COMPETITION.

We have received on this occasion four papers of replies to our last series of questions, of which two bear the stamp of considerable merit, the marks gained being exceptionally high.

RESULTS.

	Full Marks, 100
"Thersilochus,"	90
"Nil Desperandum,"	84
"Karma Loca," "Dum Spiro Spero," (equal)	56

PRIZE AWARDS.

The first prize, 10s., we award to Mr. C. H. Howes, care of Mr. J. W. Ayscough, chemist, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane. The second, 5s., to Mr. John A. Anderson, care of Mr. H. J. Heale, U.F.S. Dispensary, Ballarat. Prize winners will please communicate to us at once their choice of books to the value stated.

We may mention that of the two other competitors, one hailed from New Zealand and the other from Victoria. For a first attempt they did very well, and we trust they will compete again.

The physico-chemical question has been well handled by all the competitors, capital sketches being furnished by three of them, With regard to the electrolytic decomposition of water, the *voltameter* invented by Faraday is adopted. This instrument is understood although not named. Water in itself is not an *electrolyte*. To render it so, it must become a suitable conductor of electricity. A battery is also requisite to generate and propel the electric current. Of the various

forms in use, Smee's and Bunsen's are mentioned. "Thersilochus" describes the employment of a Grove's cell, which is certainly the strongest, if not the most convenient of two-liquid cells. Yet a single cell does not develope a sufficient amount of electricity to decompose acidified water. In order to produce an adequate *intensity* for the purpose, at least two of Grove's elements are needed, or three or four cells of other forms, such as Daniell's, Bunsen's, Smee's. When thus placed "in series," as telegraphists say (*i.e.* in the intensity arrangement, or battery form), the *quantity* of electricity is increased according to the extent of surface of the plates that are "connected" with one another; in other words the intensity varies with the number of cells in the circuit. "Dum Spiro Spero" makes no allusion to the sources of error in measuring the gases in the voltameter. The deviation from actual proportion depends upon two circumstances—1. The greater solubility of oxygen in water, as compared with hydrogen. 2. The partial conversion of oxygen into ozone involving contraction in bulk. The error may be obviated as regards the first point by using the improved form of voltameter devised by Hofmann, where the tubes are furnished with stop-cocks, through which the liberated gases are allowed to escape from time to time, until the water is saturated with oxygen; and then the orifices are closed and the electrolysis allowed to proceed. With such precaution, the cubic space occupied by the hydrogen is observed to be practically double that occupied by the oxygen. The percentage of ozone produced is but trifling, and does not materially affect the measurement of the gases in the graduated tubes.

The synthetical method is well detailed, a eudiometer being utilised for the purpose. Corrections should of course be made for temperature and pressure. It is obvious that the difference of height of the mercurial column in the barometric and eudiometric tubes would affect the calculated results if proper correction were not made. In practice, a telescope, situated at a distance of a few feet from the apparatus, is used to obtain accurate readings.

No candidate speaks of the actual condensation of volume after explosion. Students frequently assert in *viva voce* examination, that two litres of hydrogen and one of oxygen form one litre of water! The proper statement is that the 3 vols. indicated contract to two of steam, which in turn condense by cold to a proportionately minute bulk of water. The extent of condensation after synthesis can be experimentally determined by an excellent apparatus devised by Dr. Hofmann, of Berlin. The tube in which the mingled gases are contained in their combining volumes, is surrounded by a jacket of steam, the heat of which enables the steam produced by the union of the gases to retain the gaseous form. The combination may be effected by the passage of a spark from either a Leyden jar or a Ruhmkorff's induction coil. The volume contraction of one-third may then be clearly observed.

The account of pollen commanded less attention than the subject deserves. Several speak of it as "dust," "grains" or "fine flour," and do not lay stress on the fact that pollen in reality consists of cells or sacs filled with a granular fertilising fluid. It should be remembered that a grain (as of sand) implies a minute solid particle—homogeneous throughout. The term *fovilla* as applied to the essential fecundating principle, is not used by any of the candidates. The colour, size, shape, markings, and structure, as well as the varying appearance of the extine are, however, in most cases pointed out.

The colour may be white (*actæa*), red (*verbascum*), blue (*polemonium*) or purple, but is never green. It is usually some shade of yellow or brown. The size is microscopic =3-20th to 3-400th millimetres in diameter. The form is described by one as generally triangular. It is of this figure in *œnothera*, but more commonly round or ovoid; occasionally cubical (*senna*) or cylindrical (*tradescantia*). Brongniart attempted to distinguish natural orders by the form of the pollen. Thus, in *campanulaceæ* and *geraniaceæ* it is spherical. The markings vary as does the testa of seeds, being granulated, reticulated, or even spiny like a sea urchin. The object of the projections is that alighting on the stigma the pollen may be retained on its surface, while on the other hand it can adhere to the bodies of bees, &c. In anemophilous flowers it is usually dry, in entomophilous ones often sticky or oily. As a rule in separate vesicles, they sometimes cohere in masses called *pollinia* as in asclepiads and orchids. In some of the latter the club shaped *massulæ* are stalked and rest on a disk (retinaculum). The peculiarity of the pollen in coniferous trees is alluded to by "Thersilochus," while sketches are given by both prizemen. As regards the number of pores or slits (*oscula*), there may be one, two, or many. Three is common, but in rare cases (e.g. holyhock) they may be numbered by hundreds. Protrusion of tubes takes place at the "poles," or at any thin portions of the outer coat, and sometimes a lid falls off at one point. Normally, in monocotyledons, one pollen tube is exserted, while dicotyledons are characterised by three prolongations, of which two are usually abortive.

The functions of pollen are too meagrely described, but our space will not permit full particulars. Suffice it to say, that, by imbibition of moisture from the viscid or glutinous stigmatic surface the cell swells; the *extine* being thick, and inelastic ruptures at weak places, and the elastic and distensible membranes *intine* protrudes through the opening. The thread-like prolongation traverses the style (often several inches in length), being nourished by the conducting tissue of the same—until the delicate tube reaches the ovule which it penetrates by way of the micropyle, and thus comes in contact with the embryo sac. Then, by endosmose, one of the germinal vesicles becomes impregnated with the fovilla, so that when certain complex changes have been effected, the ovule, when fully ripe, becomes the seed which contains the true embryo or infant plant destined to reproduce the individual. Thus is brought about the acme of the plant's existence, viz., the fertilisation of the ovule, through the interaction of the fovilla (developed in the male apparatus) on the mucilaginous fluid contents of the embryo sac—a theory which was first established by the German botanist Camerarius, and published in his famous treatise, "*De sexu plantarum.*"

A word or two on the third question. The rhizomes of the pharmacopœia are ten in number, as shown below.

Named in British Pharmacopœia.	Described, but not Named as Such.
* Rhizoma Arnicæ	Felix Mas
,, Cimicifugæ	Gelsemium
,, Podophylli	Zingiber
* ,, Serpentariæ	——
* ,, Valerianæ	Turmeric
* ,, Veratri Viridis	(*in appendix.*)

Of these, the two first candidates give all but *Curcuma*, "Dum spiro spero" enumerates seven, omitting cimicifuga, gelsemium and curcuma. "Karma Loco" only mentions four. He is in part excused, but not justified by the fact that in the index to the B.P., only four of the above appear, viz., those marked with an asterisk. But, if he had looked at the text he would have found two others designated *Rhizomæ*, while, on further examination of the volume, he would have discovered four more specified as rhizomes in the few descriptive lines preceding the "characters." Such inconsistencies of nomenclature are, however, too great to be overlooked in our standard volume, and clearly show the need of more careful revision of clerical errors in the British Pharmacopœia which has long since attained its "majority."

COMPETITION No. 14.

In consequence of the absence of competitors for the prizes which would have been awarded, in our last issue no questions were set for further competitions. Now, however, we venture on a fresh set.

Answers to the following questions are required to be returned by the 15th of May.

The report will appear in the June issue of this journal.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe two processes for the manufacture of vinegar, state the strength, properties and tests of this preparation.

2. Give an account of the general contour and external appearance of a tree-fern, palm, and pine, respectively, explaining the causes of the varying aspect.

3. Name the official drugs derived from trees of the natural order *Lauraceæ*, stating particularly what parts are used, and how they are obtained.

A suggestion for increasing the usefulness of this department will be found on the next page.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Dear Sir,—I have noticed with regret, that your competitions have met with comparatively little response from students, who I believe, would benefit greatly from them, especially those who are studying for the pharmacy examinations. I think more interest would be shown, if besides the usual questions, a question such as the following should be added:—Make a sample of ung hydrag nit., pot. iodidi, ferri et quiniæ cit., and send it along with the other answers. And if a few gentlemen who take an interest in pharmacy were to give a medal for competition, say to the competitor who gains the highest number of marks in perhaps three or six competitions, I am sure it would bring more students into the field, and there would be a much better competition. Apologising for the length of this letter.—I remain, yours truly,

ENGLISH MAJOR.

AMERICAN TRADE NOTES.

New York, 5th February, 1887.

During the past month the activity in our drug market which was confined to a few articles gradually extended, till as we write, nearly every article has become affected, and a higher range in prices established all round. The spring demand has not set in as yet, and when it does, our market is expected to show further improvement. Lately American houses have been the heaviest purchaser in the London market, and in several instances set the ball rolling there.

The prices given below are net f.o.b., New York for original packages, exchange on London 30 days $4.86.

Ashes.—First pots are slightly dearer at 4½c. (21/-). Pearlash, owing to small stock, has advanced to 6½c. (29/9).

Balsams.—*Copaiba*: No arrivals have taken taken place, and inquiries in Brazil show that no supplies are at the shipping ports. Stock here is greatly reduced, London having taken nearly all the Maranham at 39c. (1/7½), while houses here had to purchase Para there, at 37c. (1/6½). Tolu.—The large arrival mentioned in last report has been sold, the market now rules at 32c. (1/3¾). Peru still neglected, sales were made at $1.05 (4/4). Canada very scarce, and dearer, price 34c. (1/4¾).

Camphor.—Manufacturers having made all their contracts for the year are now talking of putting up the price.

Essential Oils.—Aniseed is firm at $1.70 (7/-); Cassia, 60c. (2/5½); Peppermint has been in active request, and large sales of the H. G. Hotchkiss brand took place to London at $3.65 (15/-), but now $3.75 (15/5) is demanded. In Wayne county most of the growers have sold their oil, and certainly not more than one-fifth of the crop is left there. Competent authorities here look upon the present position as strong, and that a gradual advance will take place from this quarter. Sassafras has become scarce and dear, 40c. (1/7¾) having been paid; Wintergreen is cheaper at $1.90 (7/10); Wormwood has advanced to $4.00 (16/5).

Bromide Potassium.—There is no change in the position, 32c. (1/3¾) for bulk, and 40c. (1/7¾) for 1lb. bottles being quoted.

Roots.—Jalap is getting very scarce, and is higher, 15c. (7½d.) being generally demanded. Ipecac being found to be in very short supply, has risen to $1.25 (5/2), and is tending higher. Senega root has declined to 40c. (1/7¾) for prime Western; common chumpy Manitoba can be had at 34c. (1/4¾); Serpentaria has declined to 30c. (1/3); Sarsaparilla is cheap at 9c. (4½d.) for prime Vera Cruz, and 32c. (1/3¾) for best brands of Honduras.

Spermaceti is slightly cheaper at 39c. (1/7¼); makers are getting oversold.

Quinine.—This important article began to move about the middle of January, and has kept improving ever since. Starting from 50c. (2/0¾) for German in bulk, it has to-day reached 60c. (2/5½), at which sales were made. The official price for American make in ounce vials is 70c. (2/10½), but they are so full of orders, and sold so far ahead, that it is probable another advance will take place before long. The cause of the advance is really the very large increase in the consumptive demand, helped by the feeling that bottom was reached, and it was safe to purchase for spring and summer consumption at any rate.

Cotton Seed Oil.—The demand has improved, and higher rates established; prime summer refined is quoted 40c. (£34 15/-).

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

[Special Cabled Report.]

London, March 29, 1887, 10.30 a.m.

It should always be remembered that prices quoted in this section are as nearly as can be ascertained the lowest that are actually paid for bulk quantities in London. Considerable allowances have to be added in many cases before ordinary prices can be ascertained, and for many drugs it must be recollected the range of quality is very wide.

The changes during the month are of considerable importance.

Opium is much scarcer. This has been anticipated, owing to the damage done to the spring sowings by frost, and the hardening of the Smyrna market in consequence. The London market became very firm, and at last advices druggist's was selling at 12s. It is now worth 15s.

Cod Liver Oil is also dearer. The weather has been stormy during the fishing season, doing considerable damage to boats; in addition to this, the livers at Lofoden have been deficient in oil, and the quality of the first arrivals has been inferior to that of last year's oil. The first arrivals were firmly held at 4s. 9d. to 5s. a gallon, but this price has increased during the past six weeks.

Cinchona.—Ceylon bark has experienced a decline of 25 per cent. This is in consequence of the demoralisation of the Colombo market, where dealers have lost all faith in the future of the article. The exports from Ceylon have been only slightly less than those of the previous year, and there is no prospect of permanent improvement in the market until there is a considerable reduction in this direction.

BIRTHS.

Ayscough.—On March 23rd, at her residence, North Quay, Brisbane, the wife of J. W. Ayscough, of a daughter.

Chegwidden.—On the 9th March, at 110 Clarendon-street, South Melbourne, the wife of F. P. Chegwidden, chemist, of a son.

Purnell.—On the 27th February, at North Gilberton, S.A., the wife of R. S. Purnell, of a daughter.

Radcliffe.—On the 11th March, at Melbourne-street, North Adelaide, the wife of Charles Radcliffe, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Qualtrough—Neville.—On the 23rd February, at All Saints' Church, Petersham, Sydney, by the Rev. A. C. Corlette, Albert Richard, youngest son of the late William Qualtrough, of South Brisbane, to Eliza, only daughter of John Neville, Norwood Park, Petersham, Sydney.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

New South Wales.

"Great Liver Regulator" (Ale). Prepared by Botanical Manufacturing Company, Trescott and Co., Wilson-street, Newtown, N.S.W., for Dandelion Ale.

"Gregory Coles," over the words "Corn Extractor." For a preparation for corns. J. Gerrard, Burwood.

New Zealand.

"Perfection Soap" "Newton's," for household soap. John Newton, Caledonian Soap Works, Kaiwarra, Wellington.

C. J. Hewlett and Sons, London, E.C., with picture of an owl for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy.

South Australia.

Crescent, with initial letters of the company placed inside. For bicarbonate of potash, soda, etc. Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, Northwich, England.

"Perfection Soap" "Newton's," for household soap. John Newton, Caledonian Soap Works, Kaiwarra, Wellington, New Zealand.

C. J. Hewlett and Sons, London, E.C., with picture of an owl for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy.

Tasmania.

B. M and Co., in a crescent, for bicarbonate of soda and other chemicals. Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, Northwich, England.

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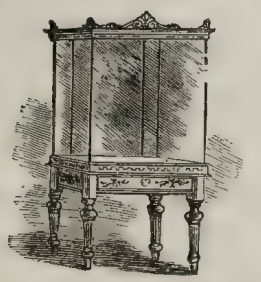

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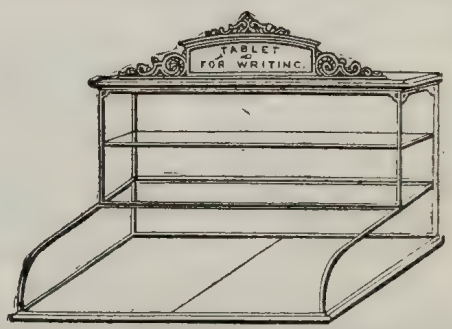

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(Patented). Fig. 317.

Fig. 317.

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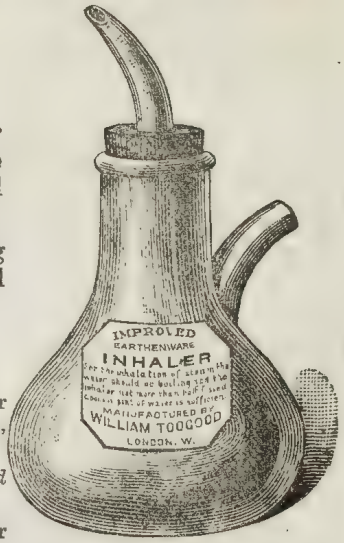

Fig. 315.

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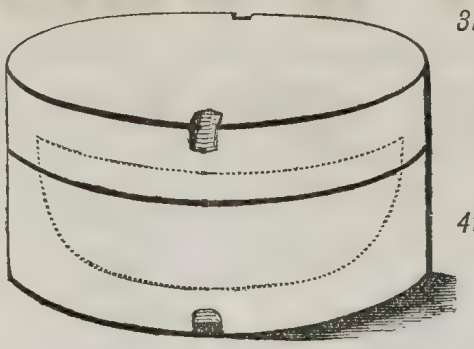

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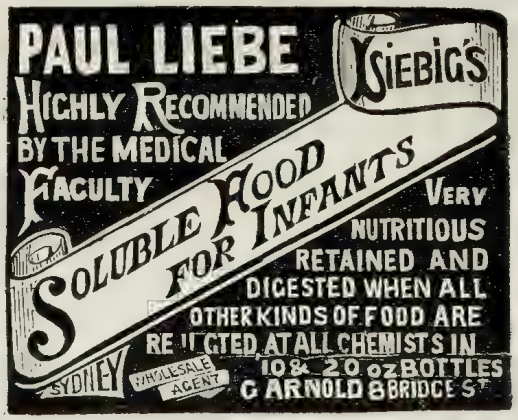

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A Modern Pharmaceutical Factory.

Although Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., manufacturing chemists, have been established in the old country only about eight years, the name of the firm is already as familiar to the profession throughout the United Kingdom as household words, and they have in that short period succeeded in creating a business which, as regards magnitude, far exceeds that of many similar firms which have been established in London for more than a century.

When they first commenced business in London they imported their concentrated essences, compressed tablets, malt extract, &c., from their factories in the United States, but the merits of their specialties, assisted, doubtless, by judicious advertising, have commanded such an enormous sale as to justify the firm in establishing a factory in London for their manufacture. In looking around for a suitable building Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome were fortunate enough to meet with a large disused granary on the banks of the river Wandle, at Wandsworth, a little above its junction with the Thames, which they were able to convert into a most convenient and capacious factory. Through the courtesy of one of the principals we paid a visit to their works recently, and had an opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the perfected methods by which extract of malt is made. That manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. is known as "Kepler's," a preparation which is largely prescribed by the medical profession in all countries.

As the position of Extract of Malt in dietetic treatment is one of supreme importance, a detailed account of the mode of manufacture can hardly prove otherwise than interesting to our readers. Barley has been used in one form or another in dietetics from time immemorial. It is a cereal exceptionally rich in nutritive materials and digestive ferments. We read in the works of Hippocrates of this grain being employed as a roborant in his day, and it is not difficult to follow its use through succeeding times. It is from barley that the malster obtains malt, though malt can be manufactured from other grains; but, according to impartial and thoroughly reliable scientific authorities, no grain equals it for a malt extract. If there were any grain that surpassed it, barley would have been long since discarded in its favour; if there is no grain that equals it, to make a malt extract of two grains must be to make the extract inferior, just in proportion as the grain substituted is inferior for the purpose to barley.

Malt is made by allowing germination to take place in barley which has been carefully selected and screened, to remove all other seeds and admixtures of every kind, as stones, &c. Germination is induced by moisture and warmth. As soon as the grain begins to germinate the disastate appears. When a plant stores up carbo-hydrates it does so as starch, but when it utilises them it does so as sugar. Disastase is the indispensable agent by whose instrumentality the plant converts its starch into sugar, The malster takes advantage of germination in two ways; first, he thus sets the digestive ferments in the grain at work, and, by this means converts the insoluble constituents into highly assimilable principles; secondly, as in the Kepler malt, he takes good care in extracting these valuable nutritious principles that the digestive ferments are not destroyed or lost, for he is well aware of the priceless value set on these for many conditions of disease. Therefore, at the point when his experience warns him that germination is sufficiently advanced with a heat which is not high enough to kill the disastase, he stops the process. The barley employed in Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s factory is malted by a special process which is extraordinarily efficient in obtaining all the diastase in the grain. After germination the grain is dried by currents of warm air until it is sufficiently dry to allow of screening and grinding in a specially constructed mill which does not overheat the malt.

To make the malt extract, tepid water is poured on the ground malt and brought into a mash-pan of a capacity of 3,000 gallons, where it is mixed by machinery of a recent design and carefully warmed by a heating apparatus, which is so ingeniously constructed that the mixture is kept uniformly warm and over-heating of the malt liquor cannot occur. After remaining in the mash-vat a sufficient time, the liquid is conducted into a large filtering apparatus which separates the grain from the liquid. When this liquor has been drawn from the mash the residuum in the vat is again treated in the same manner, and in this way all the diastase is at length extracted from the malt. The liquor, now rich in diastase, is run into a filtering apparatus of over 300 square feet filtering surface, and comes through this, translucent and perfectly clear, in about twenty minutes. This rapid filtering process is necessary in order that no changes in the fluid may take place. The liquor, amounting to about 4,000 gallons, is now taken direct into a vacuum pan by suction.

The vacuum pan is of a new design, specially built to allow evaporation to occur at a low temperature, and for this purpose it is connected to a powerful condenser and vacuum pump. To condense the vapours generated in the vacuum, a stream of very cold water from deeply sunk wells is thrown into the condenser at the rate of about 75,000 to 80,000 gallons during the process of evaporation, which is continued until the liquor is condensed to a proper consistence.

The vacuum pump is so constructed as to receive water and air in such a perfect and unvarying manner that the vacuum in the vacuum pan is always maintained at 740 millimeters absolute. The vacuum pump, water pump, and the other machinery, such as mixing apparatus, malt mill, &c., are driven by a 25-horse-power engine. The requisite amount of steam is produced in a 30-horse power steel tube boiler. All the different apparatus work so harmoniously, and are so per-

fectly adapted to the required purpose, that the entire process is conducted with wonderful celerity; indeed, many quarters of malt can be daily converted into the Kepler Extract of Malt.

The machinery employed in manufacturing the Kepler Solution, which, as is now well-known, is a pure cod liver oil perfectly dissolved in extract of malt, is so complete as to allow an output of several thousand bottles daily. Many forms of apparatus had to be constructed and tested in manifold ways before one was obtained adapted to all the requirements, as is that now used.

To one visiting this factory, where are manufactured some of the most elegant and valuable of pharmaceutical preparations, everything appears scrupulously clean and supremely systematic; and yet there probably never was a factory where the comforts and gratification of its many workers were more considerately looked after. The firm does its own printing, and to recount in order everything from the Alpha to the Omega of its details would fill many a page.

Having described at such length the method of manufacturing extract of malt, we can only devote a small space to a description of the factory itself. As already stated, the building (which consists of four floors), was formerly used as a granary, and it is so situated on the river bank that vessels can come alongside to receive and discharge their cargoes.

The ground floor contains in one division, engine, vacuum pump, water pumps, and filtering apparatus for malt. In a second compartment machinery for making the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract. The third and remaining space is set aside for the manufacture of beef and iron wine, and other preparations.

On the second floor are the private laboratory, fitted with all kinds of chemical apparatus for experimentation, analysis, &c., the large vacuum pan, a smaller vacuum pan with special condensing apparatus, to which is adapted a powerful pump which creates a perfect vacuum. The small vacuum pan is reserved for purposes of experimentation in connection with the preparation of malt extracts as rich as possible in diastase. This floor also contains the store room for malt, malt mill of extensive working capacity, and the mashing apparatus, of large dimensions; a remarkably complete percolating apparatus worked by hydraulic pressure, besides a room for mechanical work, wherein are made machinery and fine apparatus used in the various processes. This room (the engineer's) is fitted with a varied assortment of complete and complicated machines and tools.

The third floor is divided primarily into two compartments, one specially set apart for the manufacture of "*Tablets*" or "*Tabloids*" of compressed drugs, &c. These tablets contain no excipient, and are made by enormous pressure upon the pure drug alone. In this place are several automatic machines by which all the tablets are made, and capable of turning out 200,000 daily. Here, also, are the hypodermic tabloids made. We were shown the alkoloids and active principles, some of them in coloured bottles, all kept perfectly dry and in the dark, and under lock and key. We could not but note the scrupulous care requisite to preserve intact the awful potency for good or evil of these different isolated principles. One bottle was more poisonous than a field of noxious herbs. This compartment is provided with a fine drying room, where the temperature is kept at the different degrees in different divisions of it, according to the requirements in manufacturing the compressed tablets.

The second compartment of the third floor, situated opposite the other, is where a large number of employés are employed in packing, bottling, &c. The whole of these processes is superintended by a scientific chemist with his assistant and several engineers to superintend the working of all this complicated and costly machinery.

The fourth floor of the factory is kept for storing the enormous quantities of different cartoons, packages, &c.

Respecting the other numerous effective and elegant pharmaceutical preparations which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. have placed within the reach of the profession it is not our intention to speak in the present article. This, however, we may say, that the profession is much indebted to them for adopting suggestions and perfecting methods of manufacture—regardless of cost—so as to ensure efficiency and accurate dosage; and, we believe, that their labours are well appreciated. One great and commendable feature in the mode of conducting their business is worthy of notice. Any medical man may write to them, giving his experience of the use of their preparations in the full assurance that his confidence will not be abused by the publication of his name and testimonial side by side with quack advertisements in the lay newspapers, as is too often done by other manufacturers of medicinial specialities.

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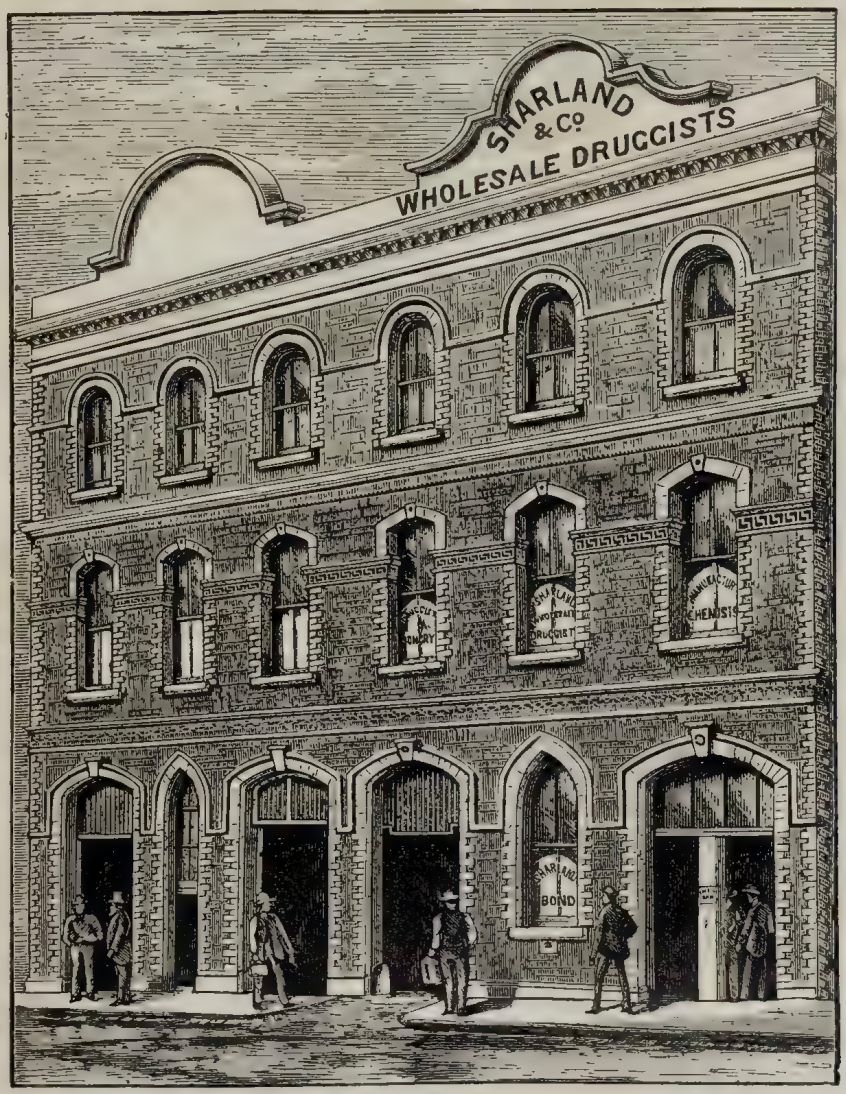

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It is earnestly requested that all members who have not paid their Subscription for the current year, and also such as are in arrears, will forward the amounts to the Secretary with as little delay as possible, as a revised list of members is now being prepared.

Members not in receipt of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, and *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* will oblige by forwarding their names and full addresses to the Secretary, to whom also all changes of address should be at once notified.

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This, the second alkaloid of hyoscyamus, is like hyoscyamine, isomeric with atropin, &c. It has been much used in America, and, in the November number of the Practitioner, Dr. Mitchell Bruce recommended it as a "powerful cerebral sedative," which very rapidly and completely controls those conditions of cerebral excitement invariably known as delusion, mania, and insomnia, with restlessness. The Tabloids of Hyoscine contain each 1-100 gr.

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Oro Nasal Steam Inhaler

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Fig. 317.

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This Inhaler has much to commend it to popular use.—*Knowledge*, November, 28, 1884.

Fig. 315.

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All members of

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales,
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland,
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia,
The Hobart Chemists' Association,
The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association,

in addition to this journal are entitled to its parent journal, "The Chemist and Druggist" (London). In the event of any irregularity or failure in the arrival of either journal, we shall be obliged if notice is sent to the Publisher, "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Those of our subscribers who have been in the habit of remitting *direct* to our London office, will find it a convenience in many ways to pay their subscriptions to this office.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

We have decided to treat advertisements of assistants wanted or wanting situations, and also businesses for disposal, as information and to publish them in our advertisement pages without charge till further notice. Announcements must be sent to this office not later than four days before the end of each month.

THE ART OF PHARMACY.

We have now received a supply of copies of this treatise, reprinted from *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1887.* Full particulars as to price, &c., will be found on page xvi. of our advertisement sheets.

WANTED.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (London) issues of January, February and March, 1878; April, 1880; June, 1881; December 1882; January, March, and July, 1883; July, 1884. Also, Australasian Supplement to the "Chemist and Druggist," July, 1878; June, 1880; February, March, May, and September, 1883; September, 1884. Send, particulars to 71/24, office of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Editorial Notes.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

On another page we give full particulars of the scheme propounded by the Board of Technical Education for the absorption of the School of Pharmacy of the New South Wales Society into its own organisation. We commend the extraordinary proposals to the attention of our readers and especially of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Our New South Wales correspondent speaks of them in strong terms; and it may be as well to mention that neither he nor ourselves is the mouthpiece in this matter of the Council or the Society. The Council proceeds to its discussion on May 3, and naturally we do not anticipate their decision. But we offer some remarks on the subject which we think will be the natural expression of the thoughts of most pharmacists on a careful study of the document.

The prime objection to the whole scheme is that the Technical Board assumes a veto of everything connected with the proposed College, the rules, the use of gifts and bequests to the College, examination papers, the method of conducting the examinations, and the election of professors and of teachers. That is to say, the Technical Board reserves to itself the right to interfere with, alter, revise, or repudiate every suggestion or action relating to the College.

Secondly, the proposals in a most unwarrantable manner interfere with the private constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society itself. They actually presume to say that the President should be elected every third year, and to dictate the manner of election, and offer as an inducement to the adoption of this, the overwhelming honour of a seat at the Board *subject to the approval of the Minister of Technical Education.* It may or may not be a desirable thing that the term of office of the President should be three years, or that he should be elected by ballot by the members instead of by the Council of the Society, but if there is any British blood left in the veins of New South Welshmen the surest way to get such proposals rejected is to submit them as they have been submitted by an outside body who presumes to tack to them a bribe of a seat at its own table, *subject to consent!*

The very first question to be asked in this connection is, why should the School of Pharmacy be transferred to the Technical Board rather than the pharmacy department of the latter to the Pharmaceutical Society? This seems to be the logical proceeding, the proceeding in consonance with precedent and usage. Who ever heard of pharmacy or medicine or law being under the control of a mixed body, elected from the general public, and without any special qualifications whatever?

The next question, supposing this preliminary difficulty is surmounted, is, what does the Technical Board offer? It proposes to pay the Society the cost of the apparatus and specimens now in its possession; it offers the Society the privilege of electing half the managing committee of the proposed College, and also the President. (It is by no means clear if the President is to be one of the four, or an additional member. Even if he has a casting vote he will be the

servant of this miscellaneous Board—but this by the way). It offers the Council of the Society (not the Pharmacy Board, be it noticed, though that is the proper authority under the existing Act) the control of the examinations and of the teachers; but only the nominal control, for the Technical Board will always have its veto; and it offers the President a seat at the Technical Board, *ex officio*. It offers to pay the expenses of the proposed College, but as that simply means that it will continue its existing Pharmacy Department, this item may be ruled out. There is no proposal that the College shall be conducted on a more liberal scale than hitherto.

Thirdly comes the question, what does the Technical Board want in return for its munificent offers?

It requires the Pharmaceutical Society virtually to drop its Incorporation Bill, and thus consent to remain in its present anomalous and inconvenient position (section vii). It requires that Society to hand over its present control and influence on Pharmaceutical Education, its power to appoint professors (section iv), and the fees for classes, certificates, and diplomas, and all gifts and bequests made for the use of the School of Pharmacy, and, finally, *mirabile dictu*, to alter its bye-laws to fall in with a fancy scheme propounded by men without the slightest pharmaceutical qualification. That is to say, the Society would lose all prestige and become an appendage to the Technical Board. It would lose all reason for its existence beyond mere trade's unionism and would sink to a lower level than any Society in these colonies. Moreover, beyond and behind all this, there seems an intention to constrain the Pharmaceutical Authorities sooner or later to accept the certificate granted under the authority of the Board of Technical Education as a qualification for the practice of Pharmacy, altogether apart from the sanction of the Pharmacy Board.

Next, we must consider the present position of the Pharmacy Department or Technical Board. Our correspondent states that the number of purely pharmaceutical students last session was only seven or eight. We have made particular enquiries of those in the best position to know the facts, but though we were assured that the number of chemists who attended the classes of the Technical Board was very much larger than this, it was admitted that the larger number included many besides pharmaceutical students and many classes outside the pharmaceutical department. We could not ascertain how many strictly pharmaceutical students had attended the classes of the Pharmaceutical Department, so, till further evidence is forthcoming, we must accept the statement of our correspondent. Thus we must consider that the Pharmacy Department of the Technical Board, to which the 28 students of the School of Pharmacy are to be attached, contains itself some seven or eight students. It seems a case of the tail wagging the dog.

A much simpler plan than all this is, as already hinted, that the Technical Board should hand over to the Pharmaceutical Society its Pharmaceutical Department, and some portion of its annual subsidy. What has the Technical Board to do with Pharmacy, any more than with medicine or law? What would doctors or lawyers say if the Board offered to take up the teaching of those subjects? What should prevent this transfer? The Technical Board would lose a Department and would also lose an expense. What objections can be raised to this? To our minds it seems simple in the extreme, a complete substitute for the elaborate and laborious scheme proposed. The only opposition we can imagine will be from persons who have a great sense of the importance of the Technical Board and of the necesssity of maintaining its prestige.

We cannot believe that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales will consent to such a complete abdication of their position, not only as leaders of Pharmacy, but as Pharmacists themselves, as would be implied by the acceptance of this proposition. They do right to consider it, and to consider it carefully and with full intention to understand it in the most favourable sense. But there is not the slightest doubt that its acceptance would place them in a position of dependence unexampled in Pharmaceutical Educational bodies throughout the civilised world.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.

Our columns bear testimony to the activity of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, which seems the only body in these colonies able to maintain the interest in monthly meetings of its Council and of its general members. It is known that the Society is now discussing the question of Pharmaceutical Legislation, and we therefore invite the attention of our readers to some of the subjects and methods of such legislation, although the whole subject is familiar to them.

We propose to deal with the question very briefly. The reason for all legislation is the benefit of the public and it is recognised that one section must not be benefited at the expense of another. It is desirable, therefore, that some restrictions should be placed on the sale of poisons, and also that the public should be able to distinguish persons who are duly qualified by education and experience to dispense medicines from those who have no such qualification. But it will be open to argument if it is desirable to prevent the public from obtaining medicines and medicinal substances under any circumstances from unqualified persons.

As regards the sale of poisons it is desirable that all without exception should be sold in packets bearing the word "Poison" to warn the owner, the name of the poison for the guidance of the doctor called to attend a case of poisoning, and the name of some responsible vendor within the reach of the arm of the law and thus punishable if any offence has been committed against the public good. It is also highly desirable and will be more so as population increases in density, that the sales of all the more virulent poisons shall be accurately registered so that in the case of criminal poisoning a further means of detecting the offender shall be in reach of law officers.

It is also arguable if a simple antidote should not be named on each poison label, and if it should not be made penal to have in possession poisons not duly labelled or left about in accessible positions. To these restrictions there should be no exceptions.

There are many poisons so virulent or so little used in the ordinary routine of life, and therefore so little understood by most people, that it is desirable to confine their sale to persons who will exercise due care in handling and selling them. Such poisons should be enumerated, and as science makes fresh discoveries their number should be increased. The only persons to whom their sale can be confined are chemists and druggists, and it should be an offence for anyone but a chemist to sell any such poisons.

The popular demand for patent and other medicines in convenient form for self administration has hitherto compelled legislatures to allow of their sale by others than chemists, but in these cases some person responsible to the judicial tribunals of the country for mistake or carelessness should be named on each packet. The supply of medicines by doctors or on their prescriptions, of wholesale quantities to retail chemists and by veterinary surgeons, is properly relieved of certain of these restrictions. But poisonous photographic materials should be kept under strict control.

To secure the proper education of chemists an examining body must be constituted with power to register duly qualified

men, and to remove from the register, after due notice and hearing of objections, all persons who if retained would be a danger to the public by reason of habitual intoxication, misdemeanour, or professional offence.

To ensure that the law is properly observed experience shows that it is necessary to have a body actively interested in the matter and endowed with sufficient funds to carry it out. It is found that Government officials, the police, and all persons ordinarily entrusted with the administration of the law only get interested when injury has been done and then hasten to lock the stable door. The Pharmaceutical bodies have the constant interest but not the funds. If South Australian chemists are public spirited enough they will do without voluntary defence funds, they will endeavour to dispense with the distinction of Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, of "registered chemist" and "member of the society," and will agree that membership of the Society, and not mere registration, shall be the qualification for carrying on business, and that the qualification shall terminate with the annual subscription. This will give the Society strength of numbers and of funds, and will enable it by judicious selection of points of attack to hold the act always *in terrorem* over offenders.

One other point seems worth mentioning. In the interests of chemists it is advisable that the Act which deals with the sale of poisons should deal also with pharmacy. It is not well that there should be any separation, as in that case the Pharmacy Act comes to be looked upon as merely protective and trades-union-like.

Several minor points deserve consideration, but these will come up for discussion on the draft of the bill itself.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA AND THE FEDERAL STORE.

We call the attention of our readers to the report given elsewhere of the argument in this case. It will be seen that in reply to observations from the Bench, Mr. Hodges threw out a very acute remark. It was observed that in section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, carrying on business as a chemist and druggist is defined as keeping open shop for the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, and it was suggested that this limited the meaning of the words in section 18, which inflicted a penalty on unqualified persons who carried on the business of a chemist and druggist. Mr. Hodges replied in effect that the cases were quite different. In the first section the Legislature desired to save the rights of certain persons, but even then they would not extend that to persons who had not been in the habit of dispensing prescriptions. But in the penal clause the intention was different and the carrying on business is not limited to the dispensing of medicines.

According to this distinction a person would be carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist if he sold medicines, whether he made them up himself or they were made up elsewhere, even in England. This, of course, is not a legal decision, but it is interesting as a possible interpretation of the Act, and still more so as it was thrown out in the heat of argument without possibility of premeditation.

PRIZE FOR BEST SERIES OF POISON LABELS.

The Sale of Poisons Act, Tasmania, requires that poisons sold wholesale or retail shall bear a label with the name of the poison, the name and address of the seller, and the simple antidote, if any, and also the word "poison" printed conspicuously in red letters on a separate label. The New Zealand Act requires the word "poison" to be in white letters on a red ground, the letters to be in block type of not less than a quarter of an inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in breadth. All colonies require that the label should bear the word "poison," the name of the poison, and the name and address of the seller. The Court of Medical Examiners of Tasmania has been asked to prepare a series of poison labels such as will comply with the requirements of the Act, but has declined to take any steps in the matter, if, indeed, the responsibility can be properly placed upon their shoulders. We think our readers have the best knowledge of the requirements of the public and of their own businesses. We invite them to submit their ideas to open competition. We would suggest that all colonies should unite to give us their ideas. It is not compulsory anywhere but in Tasmania to place the name of the antidote on the label, but we believe that, if suitable labels were prepared, they would be very generally adopted by all chemists who properly appreciate the responsibility of their position.

We therefore offer a prize of

TWO GUINEAS

for the best series of poison labels. The labels need not be printed. Competitors should send in their papers with a motto, by May 15. Each Pharmacy Board in the different colonies will be asked to appoint one of its number to examine the labels sent in and to give their opinion as to which is the best; and the competitor who gets the votes of most of the colonies will be awarded the prize. Below is a complete list of the poisons which require to be labelled in any or all of the colonies :—

ACETIC ACID
ACONITE
" PREPARATIONS OF
ALKALOIDS, ALL POISONOUS VEGETABLE
" THEIR SALTS
ALMONDS, ESSENTIAL OIL, UNLESS DEPRIVED OF PRUSSIC ACID
AMMONIATED MERCURY
ARSENIC
ARSENICAL PREPARATIONS
BELLADONNA
" PREPARATIONS
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM
CALABAR BEANS
CANNABIS INDICA
" " PREPARATIONS
CANTHARIDES
" TINCTURE
" ALL VESICATING LIQUID PREPARATIONS
CARBOLIC ACID
CHLORAL HYDRATE
CHLORODYNE
CHLOROFORM
CONIUM
" PREPARATIONS
COPPER SUBACETATE
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
" " PREPARATIONS
CROTON OIL
" SEEDS
CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM
CYANIDES, ALL METALLIC
DIGITALIS
ELATERIN
ELATERIUM
EMETIC TARTAR
ERGOT OF RYE
" PREPARATIONS
ESSENTIAL OIL OF ALMONDS, UNLESS DEPRIVED OF PRUSSIC ACID
ETHER
EUPHORBIUM
FOXGLOVE
GOULARD'S EXTRACT
HELLEBORE
HEMP, INDIAN
" " PREPARATIONS
HYOSCYAMUS
" PREPARATIONS
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM
IODINE
LAUDANUM
LAUREL WATER
MERCURY, RED PRECIPITATE
" WHITE "
" CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
MORPHINE
" PREPARATIONS
NITRIC ACID
NUX VOMICA
OIL OF ALMONDS, ESSENTIAL, UNLESS DEPRIVED OF PRUSSIC ACID
OPIUM
" ALL PREPARATIONS
OXALIC ACID
PODOPHYLLUM
POPPIES, ALL PREPARATIONS OTHER THAN LAUDANUM
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
" IODIDE
PRUSSIC ACID
RED PRECIPITATE
SANTONINE
SAVIN
" OIL
SCAMMONY
STRAMONUIM
STRYCHNINE
" PREPARATIONS
SUBACETATE OF COPPER
SULPHATE OF ZINC
SULPHURIC ACID
TARTAR EMETIC
VALERIAN
VERDIGRIS
VERMIN, KILLERS
" " CONTAINING ANY SCHEDULED POISON
WHITE PRECIPITATE
ZINC SULPHATE

LABELLING MIXTURES.

At the meeting of the Melbourne City Council on April 4, the following report of the Legislative Committee was adopted:—

That it be suggested to the hon. the Chief Secretary that in any amendment of the Public Health Statute, provision be made in regard to all articles of food or drink sold as composed of any principal substance mixed with others, that the proportionate quantity of the principal substance by which name the article is sold, be stated on the label covering such mixture.

This is a startling and far-reaching proposition. At present it is merely a suggestion, and relates only to articles of food and drink. In the discussion it appeared that such articles as cocoa were in the minds of the Committee, and that the proposal meant that the packet of cocoa should bear a label stating what per centage of cocoa proper it contained. But once the principle is admitted it will not be long before a proposal will be made to extend it to proprietary medicines and other articles. Imagine the flutter among the dovecots on the passing of a law that the label should state how much castor oil there was in castor oil pills, how much fruit in fruit saline, how much limejuice and glycerine in that delectable compound, how much liver in liver pills, how much windsor in windsor soap. Once applied to foods, why should it not be extended to fabrics? Why should we ignorantly buy flannel that is half cotton or silk that is half jute? We are no better able to judge of the quality of fabrics than of food; we are equally injured by fraud; for in neither case is anything but the pocket concerned. No one can suppose for a moment that the admixtures now sold as articles of food are injurious to health, for if they were so their sale would immediately be injured. Indeed, it was admitted in the discussion that the intention was to prevent injury to the purse of the public.

Nor should the system stop at fabrics. Soap, jewellery, snuff, artificial manures, upholstery, cutlery, and almost every article of ordinary consumption is liable to be falsified, and the untechnical purchaser deceived and defrauded.

It is to be remembered that the proposal is that the proportion of the principal ingredients shall be declared, not the proportions of all the ingredients. This is a step towards rationality, but we very much fear that there is little chance of the suggestion ever becoming law in any reasonable period.

Prizes for Scientific Work. The Royal Society of New South Wales offers its medal and a money prize of £25 for the best communication on the chemical composition of the products from the so-called kerosene shale of New South Wales, to be sent to the honorary secretaries before May 1, 1888, also for the best communication on the chemistry of the Australian gums and resins, to be sent in before May 1, 1889.

We have now received a small supply of the

Reading Cases

for

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

and can supply them to our readers at two shillings each, post paid to all colonies, except Queensland, where they will cost two shillings and sixpence post paid. The postage amounts to sixpence in all colonies but Queensland, and the balance of the increase over the price in England is due to freight and duty and other expenses.

The cases hold thirteen weekly issues, corresponding to half a volume. Orders will be filled in rotation.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

By Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. & Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Continued.)

Acacia Graffiana.

Glabrous; branchlets angular; phyllodia narrow or almost linear-lanceolar, nearly straight or slightly falcate, greyish-green, one-nerved; the margin thickened; veins concealed; glands almost basal; flower-heads rather small, in short racemes, the young inflorescence enveloped in large roundish scale-like bracts; sepals extremely narrow, dilated at the summit, hardly half as long as the nerveless petals; fruit much coiled, conspicuously compressed, rather narrow; seeds placed longitudinally, more than half as broad as the pericarp, dull-black, lateral areole minute; funicle thin, shorter than the seed, not dilated into a strophiole.

In South-Western Australia; James Drummond.

This species occurs unnumbered in Drummond's collection, and seems not to have been distributed, it having been probably among the last of his gatherings. It differs from A. subcoerulea particularly in shorter inflorescence, narrower sepals, circularly twisted fruit with thinner and narrower pericarp, seeds broader, not placed transversely, nor shining, with much smaller areole and not folded funicle. Our new species is easily distinguished from A. Lindleyi by its much smaller and not prominently veined phyllodia, further by the neither acute nor striate bracts; probably also the fruit of A. Lindleyi will prove very different, it being as yet unknown. Mrs. M'Hard sent branchlets of that species with flower-buds from the Blackwood-River. A. Graffiana bears also affinity to A. iteaphylla; but the latter has disconnected petals very much longer than the sepals, the bracts less blunt, the fruit broader and almost straight, the funicle upwards conspicuously thickened and the seed areoles larger; it is now known also from the Gawler-Ranges, according to specimens communicated by Charles Ryan, Esq.

The dedication of this new species is to Mr. Robert Graff, the accomplished and zealous artist, who recently finished the lithographic illustrations of the "myoporinous plants," and who has since drawn and engraved many plates for the Iconography of Australian Acacias and allied genera, in the fourth or fifth decade of which work Acacia Graffiana will appear. These decades should prove also particularly adaptable to pharmacists, as so many of the species of the large genus Acacia furnish also in Australia tan-bark and mimosa-gum, and as the fragrant exhalations of the flowers may likely yet by new methods become available for perfumery.

It may aptly here be remarked that the so-called pods of leguminous plants are solitary portions of an apocarpous fruit, as demonstrated by the plurality of pistils in Affonsea and in the section Archidendron of Albizzia.

It may here also be observed, that it will for cultural and, especially for technologic purposes be best, to return to the appellation A. mollissima for our common Black Wattle, by which name it had been distinguished from the typical A. decurrens, described as Mimosa decurrens by Donn (Hort. Cantabr. 114), so far back as 1796, and illustrated by Ventenat (Jard. de La Malmaison t. 61) in 1804. This earliest described of our wattles seems within Victorian territory limited to the North-Eastern regions; the branchlets from the decurrence of the leafstalks are still more angular than those of A. mollissima and A. dealbata; hence the specific name; the leaflets are conspicuously longer, and the flowering time is different from that of either of the two; moreover, the bark is considered for tanning purposes not quite so powerful as that of A. mollissima. In connection with the early literature of Australian Acacias it may also be remarked, that the A. subulata of Bonpland (Descript. des plant. rar. cult. à Malmaison, 110, t., 45), is referable to A. linearis of Sims, the latter name as far the aptest deserving to be maintained, though published a few years later than that given by Bonpland. Cunningham's and Leichhardt's plants, drawn to A. subulata by Bentham, belong however to quite a different species. Pharmacists, established in various places of Australia, particularly in far inland-regions, could much promote the further elucidation of many yet obscure species by sending flowering and also well-fruiting branchlets of any of the Acacias, occurring in their vicinity.

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constituted under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40 Vic., No. 9 (1876).

President—C. McKAY, M.D., and L.R.C.S., Edin. (President of the New South Wales Medical Board); H. H. MACLAURIN, M.D. (Medical Adviser to the Government); H. W. SADLER, JAS. MAYNE, BOZON F. BOZON, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, T. B. MELHUISH, EDWARD THORNTON, and JOHN S. ABRAHAMS (members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales). Secretary and Registrar—WILLIAM TOWNLEY PINHEY, J.P.

THE BOARD meets on the first Tuesday of each month, at twelve o'clock, a.m.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established—June, 1876.

President—H. W. SADLER. Council: BOZON F. BOZON, JAMES MAYNE, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, JOHN S. ABRAHAMS, EDWARD THORNTON, and T. B. MELHUISH. Secretary, W. T. PINHEY, J.P.

THE COUNCIL meets on the first Tuesday in each month, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

Board of Examiners—BOZON F. BOZON, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; JAMES MAYNE, Botany and Chemistry; T. B. MELHUISH, Materia Medica and Prescriptions.

Preliminary Examination—Examiner, BOZON F. BOZON.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, April 5, the following members being present, viz.:—Dr. M'Kay (the President) in the chair, Messrs. Abraham, Sadler, Bozon, Melhuish, and M'Carthy.

The Secretary and Registrar (Mr. Pinhey) was also in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The following applications for certificates, under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40 Victoria, No. 9, were dealt with:—

J. W. Green, of Bungwall Flat, storekeeper. Granted for twelve months.

Clarence Malcom, of Copeland, storekeeper. Postponed for production of the necessary certificate under the Act.

Caleb and Washington Handley Soul, Sydney. Applicants furnished a statutory declaration that they were carrying on the business of chemists and druggists prior to the passing of the Poisons Act, and made application to be placed on the list of qualified persons under the said Act. The application was postponed for further consideration at the next meeting.

John H. Holt, of Denman. Granted conditionally for twelve months.

W. Blunden, Sydney. After consideration it was decided to admit the applicant to examination, on the ground of his having served his time with a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

Percy George Milne, of Bourke, on the ground of his having been in business as a chemist and druggist prior to the passing of the Poisons Act. Granted.

The application of D. B. Lindsay, of Albury, was re-considered. Granted conditionally on the production of a certificate from Messers. Duncan and Flockhart that the applicant was assistant to them, and proof that he was in business in India on his own account prior to 1876.

Maurice Herbert Simon. To be examined.

This concluded the business.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, April 5, the President (Mr. H. W. Sadler) in the chair. There were also present, Messrs. M'Carthy, Bozon, Melhuish, Abrahams, and the Secretary, Mr. W. T. Pinhey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR.

It was proposed by Mr. Melhuish, and seconded by Mr. M'Carthy, that Mr. J. W. Allison be appointed auditor, *vice* Mr. Thornton, resigned.

REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

It was resolved "That a copy of the transactions which take place at each meeting of the Council be handed to the press for publication, so that members of the Society in the country may thereby be informed what business is occupying the Council."

THE PROPOSALS OF THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It was decided that a special meeting of the Council should be held on Tuesday, April 19, to take into consideration the proposals made by the Board of Technical Education with regard to the amalgamation of the Society's School of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Department of the Technical College.

THE APPLICATION FOR A GOVERNMENT GRANT.

A letter was read from the Under Secretary for Public Instruction stating that the Minister for Public Instruction had submitted to the Cabinet the Society's application for a (£1 for every £2 subscribed) subsidy, and that the latter, after careful consideration, could not, at the present juncture of public affairs, favourably entertain the application.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Thomas Carr, of Launceston, duly registered as a qualified chemist and druggist. Granted, the applicant having furnished the necessary certificates.

R. H. Hauke, of Gawler, South Australia, on the ground of his having been in business as a chemist and druggist in South Australia for the past ten years. Postponed to enable the applicant to furnish evidence of his registration in South Australia.

Adolphus Gustavus Alfred Raphael, of Sydney. Granted, the applicant furnishing a certificate of his having passed the examination of the New Zealand Board of Pharmacy.

Edward Taylor, Brisbane. Granted, the applicant being duly registered in Queensland.

S. B. Player, South Brisbane, on the ground of his being a member of the South Australian Society, postponed to enable the applicant to furnish the necessary certificates.

Walter Clewer, Hobart, for membership, granted, the applicant having furnished the necessary evidence of his being registered in Tasmania.

Charles W. Clarke, Melbourne, M.P.S., South Australia. Granted.

J. C. George Jurs, Goondiwindi, Queensland, on the ground of his being duly registered in Queensland. Granted.

D. B. Lindsay, Albury, for membership, on the ground of his being in business in India prior to the year 1876. Postponed to enable the applicant to furnish further particulars.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF INDENTURES.

Arthur Simpson, to Messrs. A. J. Watt, Son and Co. Application to pass the preliminary examination.

Evan Edward Evans. To be registered.

Herbert Fitzpatrick, to Mr. R. A. Pye, Windsor. Postponed.

J. B. Orr, to Mr. A. A. Kerr, Goulburn. To pass preliminary examination.

Samuel Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. Frederick Cherry, Hay. To pass preliminary examination, the papers for such examination to be forwarded to the Police Magistrate at Hay.

Charles Francis Angelo Bendelack. To be registered, applicant having furnished evidence of his having passed an Oxford University examination.

Correspondence having been read, and the monthly accounts passed, the meeting terminated.

A special meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, April 19; the President (Mr. H. W. Sadler) in the chair. There were also present—Messrs. Bozon, Melhuish, Mayne, Abrahams, and the secretary, Mr. Pinhey.

The business of the meeting was to consider the proposals made by the Board of Technical Education as regards the amalgamation of the School of Pharmacy with the Department of Pharmacy of the Technical College.

These proposals are the outcome of the recent conference between two representatives of the Board of Technical Education, viz., Mr. Norman Selfe, acting president, and Dr. Belgrave, and two representatives of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, viz., Messrs. Sadler and Abrahams.

Below the proposals are given *in extenso*:—

PROPOSALS OF THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

To be called "THE SYDNEY PHARMACEUTICAL COLLEGE."

I. To be managed by a council of nine, consisting of four nominees of the Board of Technical Education, and four elected by ballot, by members, from among members of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; the president to be also elected by ballot by the entire body of members. Ballot papers to be sent to members residing beyond ten miles from Sydney.

II. Rules regulating the Council and the College to be transmitted within 24 hours of adoption to the Board; but to be of full force unless, and until, vetoed by the Board of Technical Education.

III. All the expenses of the Pharmaceutical College to be paid by the Board of Technical Education, including the salaries of all teachers and officers, until the College funds proper, accruing from gifts, bequests, and every other voluntary or business source, are sufficient to defray every expense.

All moneys derived from class fees and certificates, and diplomas, shall be taken account of and paid into the College banking account in a bank distinct from that of the Technical Board, and from that of the Pharmaceutical Society.

All moneys given or bequeathed to the Pharmaceutical College to be enjoyed by it alone, *i.e.*, not by the Pharmaceutical Society, nor by the Technical Board, but to be still subject to the negative consent or unexpressed sanction of the Board.

The Board of Technical Education to pay the Pharmaceutical Society the cost for present plant.

IV. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to prescribe examination papers, supervise examinations, nominate professors (?) and teachers, and conduct all the business of the College, and be invested with all its property, being liable, however, in all its work, to the possible veto of the Board.

V. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society to be elected every third year, and to be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Technical Education, subject to the approval of the Minister for Public Instruction.

VI. The Board of Technical Education to appoint assessors at examinations when deemed necessary.

VII. The "Act of Incorporation" of the Board of Technical Education to contain powers to enable it to establish more or less autonomous special colleges, rendering it unnecessary for the latter to obtain each a distinct Parliamentary charter.

FUTURE SPECIAL COLLEGES.

College for Dentistry.
Pharmaceutical College.
Applied Fine Arts College.
Mechanical Engineering College.
Architectural College.
Commercial College.
College for Women and Domestic Economy.
College for the Sciences as applied to Trades.
College of Agriculture.
College for Veterinary Science.
Floating College for Navigation.
Local Technical College.

After reading the above Mr. Pinhey placed before the Council the following criticisms on the different clauses.

Clause I. The members are to be *nominated* on behalf of the Technical College, but *elected by ballot* to represent the Society.

Why not nominated by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Council?

The President of the Society is to be elected by ballot by the entire body of members, and members residing beyond 10 miles from Sydney are to be allowed to vote by proxy.

By what right do the Technical Board seek to dictate as to how the President of the Society shall be elected, and upon what ground do they seek to alter the existing bye-laws?

Can the Technical Board instance any case of a similar Council which does not elect its own President?

Clause II. The rules, &c., made by the proposed Council of 9 are to be subject to the veto of the Technical Board.

If the Technical Board are to possess this power of veto what real authority will the proposed Council of 9 possess?

And what may not the Council of the Society claim to exercise the power of veto?

Clause III. Why are fees for certificates and diplomas as members of the Pharmaceutical Society to be paid in to the account of the proposed college? Class fees certainly, and also certificates of having passed examinations, but why fees for membership diplomas?

Why are the Board of Technical Education to exercise a discretion as to moneys bequeathed or given to the proposed Pharmaceutical College; and why is the Pharmaceutical Council not to exercise an equal right?

Clause IV. gives the Pharmaceutical Council a *nominal* right to prescribe examination papers, supervise examinations, nominate professors (?) and teachers; but the power of veto being in all cases reserved by the Board of Technical Education, the *real* power must remain with the latter.

The clause also states that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is "conduct all the business of the College, and be vested with all its property."

If this is to be so what position will the proposed Pharmaceutical College Council of 9 occupy, and what will be their duties and powers?

Clause V. What right has the Technical Board to stipulate that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be elected for THREE years, and what is the motive for so doing?

Clause VI. If the Board of Technical Education is to appoint assessors at examinations, why is the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society not to possess an equal right?

Clause VII. practically stipulates for the withdrawal of the Society's Act of Incorporation, which has been approved of by a select committee, and by the present Minister for Public Instruction, in favour of the "Act of Incorporation" of the Board of Technical Education, which has already been condemned in unqualified terms by the Minister for Public Instruction, who has also condemned the whole scheme of establishing a number of autonomous special colleges as ill-considered and unworkable.

Further, what motive can the Board assign for seeking to prevent the Society obtaining a legal status?

In conclusion Mr. Pinhey made a suggestion that as two members of the Council were absent, and others might not have fully considered the matter, that it would perhaps be as well to refer the whole matter, *pro forma*, to a committee of three to report upon. This suggestion, however, met with no support, and it was then moved by Mr. Bozon and seconded by Mr. Mayne that the proposals be declined *in toto*.

An amendment was thereupon moved by Mr. Melhuish and seconded by Mr. Abraham, that the whole matter be postponed until the next ordinary monthly meeting, chiefly, it was understood, that a full Council might deal with the proposals. Upon the casting vote of the President, who disclaimed all sympathy with the proposals, the amendment was carried.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, April 27, 1887.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE WITH THE TECHNICAL BOARD.

The Conference between two members of the Board of Technical Education and two members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has duly taken place, and as a result of this Conference the Board of Technical Education has submitted to the Council probably the most extraordinary set of proposals this or any other Council was ever called upon to deal with. What actually took place at the Conference I am not in a position to state, and I am informed that no official statement has been furnished to the Council by its delegates. At the same time it is generally understood that Messrs. Sadler and Abraham pursued a merely passive policy, preferring that any proposals should come from the Board of Technical Education. As will be seen from the report of the special meeting of the Council, held on the 19th instant, the Technical Board has proposed to some purpose, and one does not know whether to admire the cool audacity of their proposals, or to be lost in astonishmont at their absurdity. To understand this matter aright it is necessary to consider the history and origin of the proposals. During the past two years the efforts of the Society to constitute itself a teaching body have been so far successful that the attendance during last year at the Society's lectures and practical classes was an

increasingly large one, there being an average of 28 students on the books. On the other hand the attendance of *bonâ fide* pharmacy students in the pharmacy department of the Technical College has so far fallen away that I am credibly informed that the numbers had dwindled down to seven or eight at the end of last year. Now it is a perfectly well known and recognised fact that, the Technical College classes must not stand still, much less must they fall away in the manner I have indicated. The College and its managers are bound to justify their existence in the eyes of the public and in the minds of the Government, and hence it is not surprising that when this falling away in the department of pharmacy was seen to be a serious and permanent one, that the powers that be should seek to sound the Society as to the terms upon which the latter would hand over its students to bolster up the failing department. These soundings culminated in the Board of Technical Education requesting a conference with two representatives of the Society, and as a result we have a set of proposals which to say the least of them are astounding. Had the Society and its educational department fallen into a state of desuetude and helplessness, whilst the Board's department of pharmacy was in the highest state of favor and prosperity, one would not have been so greatly surprised at proposals such as these ; but with the positions exactly reversed it says a good deal for the Council that they have had the politeness and self-control to consider them. It does not require a very vivid imagination to conceive what would have been the effect on the Board of Technical Education had the Council taken the initiative and submitted proposals dealing with the constitution and powers of the Board in the way the latter have had the presumption to deal with the constitution and powers of the Council. Imagine the latter dictating to the Board as to how their members and president are to be elected, the tenure of office of the latter, the disposal of fees received by the Board, the submitting of bye-laws, regulations, &c., made by the Board to the Council, and a few other equally preposterous conditions. The Technical Board would think, and rightly, that the Council had taken leave of its senses. The proposals read more like a joke than anything else, and if really intended to be serious they show bad taste on the part of their framers. If one is to judge from these proposals, their author or authors must have formed a very low estimate of the mental capacity of the members of the Council. In having decided to consider the proposals at all, instead of rejecting them at once and *in toto*, as it was at first proposed to do, the Council has set the Board a lesson in good manners which they will do well to take to heart. The smallest consideration of these absurd propositions will serve to show that not only would they deprive the society of its present control over the education and examination of the rising generation of pharmacists, but that they would actually destroy the independence and position of the society itself, and reduce it to the humiliating position of being a mere tool to be used for the Board's own purposes. True, a *nominal* power is vested in the Society, but it will be noted that the *real* power is in every case reserved by the Board of Technical Education. To those who are able to read between the lines a good deal is to be learned from these proposals. Thus the offer of the Board to pay all the expenses of the proposed College of Pharmacy seems a very generous one, until one remembers that in reality all it means is that they take over the Society's students and add them to their own, altering the name of the department of pharmacy to the more grandiloquent "Pharmaceutical College," whilst at the same time they obtain the practical control, not only of the curriculum, but also of the examinations. This is undoubtedly the idea, but in the last particular I think the Board have made a slight mistake. The present examiners are appointed by the Board of Pharmacy, and have been so gazetted, and under no circumstances can they recognise any arrangement made in the Technical College a regards examinations. Then, again, the proposal that the president of the Society shall be elected every three years, instead of yearly as at present, and that he shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Technical Education, would strike most people as a very palpable bid for the president's vote and influence, and again I think the Board has made a mistake, since the president is the last man to be thus influenced. The Board further proposes to obtain an "Act of Incorporation," giving it full powers over the proposed pharmaceutical and other colleges, and indirectly hints that it will hence be unnecessary to proceed with its Act of Incorporation. If I understand aright the interpretation is as follows:—The Board are aware that the Society's Act of Incorporation was viewed favourably by the late and present Government, was reported by a committee of the late Parliament without amendment, has the support of a leading member of the Government, and has been most favorably spoken of by both the late and present Ministers for Public Instruction. The chances of the Act soon becoming law being excellent, the Board coolly hint that it should be withdrawn, practically that more power may be placed in their hands, whilst the society is at the same time prevented from taking a proper legal status and the position in the public mind it is entitled to. And be it remembered that at the very outset the Technical Board's proposed Act has been condemned by the Minister for Public Instruction in the most unqualified manner. With regard to the vital part of the Act, viz., the establishment of more or less autonomous special colleges, it may be of interest to quote Mr. Inglis' remarks:—"He might observe, with regard to the scheme submitted in the bill proposed by them, that they contemplated by far too large a Council. Another objection was that they proposed to call in the aid of experts and form sub-committees. With such a bulky board as they contemplated they would find themselves in irretrievable confusion." One more point as regards the Board's proposals, and I may leave them to the certain condemnation of every friend and well-wisher of the Society. The wording of several clauses is so vague and loose that the exact force is not easy to understand in some instances, and one stupid blunder stands out beyond all others. In Clause I. it is stated that the proposed Pharmaceutical College is to be managed by a joint Council composed of members of the Board and members of the Society, but in Clause IV. it is stated—"The *Council of the Pharmaceutical Society* to prescribe examination papers, supervise examinations, nominate professors *(sic)* and teachers, and *conduct all the business of the College*, and be vested in all its property, being liable, however, in all its work to the possible veto of the 'Board.'" The joint Council has evidently been totally forgotten, or else it is intended that both that body *and* the Council of the Society are to manage the proposed college in some extraordinary way understood by the Board only. Having treated these proposals with much more courtesy than they were entitled to, it only remains for the Council to decline them *in toto*, giving the Board at the same time to understand that they can never consent to outside interference with the powers and constitution of the Society, even should such interference be under the guise of an educational movement.

Reciprocity.

During the month an official intimation from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia has been received, to the effect that reciprocity with the Society in this colony has been formally agreed to, so that reciprocity has now been officially declared between New South Wales and all the colonies except Victoria. As will be seen from a report of the Council meeting, held on April 4, no less than eight gentlemen belonging to other colonies made application for membership, and Mr. Pinhey informs me that such applications and enquiries continue to be made almost daily. He also informs me that letters have been received from the officials in each colony, expressing their pleasure at the action of this Society, and containing many evidences of goodwill and cordiality. This is undoubtedly as it should be, and I take it that no better criticism of the action of the Council of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society could be offered.

The Election of Members of the Council.

It would appear that no notices have been sent in by gentlemen aspiring to seats in the Council, so that no election will take place this year. Messrs. Abrahams and Thornton, having been nominated by the President to fill extraordinary vacancies, will retire in June next; but since no notices of candidature have been sent in, it seems probable that they will retain their seats ; though whether they will have to be elected by the general body of members, or be simply elected by the other members of the Council I cannot quite see. If it is necessary that they should be elected by the members of the Society generally, then it would seem necessary that they should have given the usual notice of candidature ; but having failed to do so, it is not easy to understand what can be done. If I understand the bye-laws aright, the Council have no power to elect members of that body, and these, being in reality vacancies caused by effluxion of time, it almost ad-

pears as though some extraordinary action will have to be taken to fill the vacancies, the President only possessing the power of filling vacancies caused by the retirement of members during the current year.

The School of Pharmacy.

The lectures and practical classes began on March 31, under the direction of Mr. H. A. Bruce Leipner, F.C.S., and will be continued throughout the winter months. Full particulars of the classes will be found in your advertising columns, and students have now an opportunity not only of acquiring a theoretical, but also a practical knowledge of the scientific part of their profession which they will do well not to neglect. I understand that each student receives Mr. Leipner's personal supervision in the practical chemistry, and in this way the work most suitable, and in keeping with the knowledge and attainments of the individual student, is assigned to him.

Death From a Soothing Powder.—On March 30, a child named Catherine Mabel Jones, 3 years and 9 months old, died very suddenly at her parents' residence, No. 3, Albert-street, Macdonaldtown. Early in the evening, as the child was suffering from toothache, she was given one of "Steedman's" soothing powders by her mother, and was then put to bed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock on the same night she was found to be dead. Dr. J. E. Jeffries having been called in, pronounced life extinct. He subsequently made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that many of its organs were normal, although one lung was diseased. An inquest was held by Mr. H. Shiell, J.P., but was adjourned for an analysis of the stomach of the deceased by the Government Analyst. At the adjourned enquiry, William M. Hamlet, Government Analyst, deposed that he had examined the stomach of the deceased, together with six powders that had been handed to him; he found distinct traces of morphia in the stomach; there were dark markings which he considered peculiar to morphia-poisoning on the membranes of the stomach; "he examined the six powders, and found that one weighed 3 grains; three weighed 2½ grains each; another weighed 3.08 grains, and the remaining one weighed 4½ grains; the powders contained morphia and magnesia in very variable quantities; the quantity of morphia in each powder varied from half a grain to a grain; each of the six small packets referred to was marked "Steedman's Soothing powder;" these powders were an imitation of "Stedman's Soothing Powders."*

The variation of the quantity of morphia in each of the first-mentioned powders was such as to render their use dangerous; a grain of morphia would be a fatal dose to a child 3 years 9 months old; half-a-grain of morphia had sometimes proved fatal. Dr. James E. Jeffries, recalled, deposed that from the evidence given by the Government Analyst, and from the post-mortem appearance of the deceased, he concluded that the child died from poisoning by morphia; he, however, believed that the bad condition of one of the child's lungs contributed to the fatal ending of the case; he considered ½ grain of morphia a dangerous dose for a child 3 years and 9 months old; from such a dose he should expect fatal consequences. Elizabeth Jones, recalled, deposed that the six powders produced were, with two others, purchased from Mr. Williams, chemist, King-street, Newtown; one shilling was paid for them; she gave one of the powders to her baby of 11 months, two nights before administering one to the deceased; she added nothing to the powders after purchasing them; she had often given the deceased powders, but could not say whether they were "Steedman's" or "Stedman's;" the powder which she last gave to the deceased was mixed with a little water. The jury found that the child died from morphia-poisoning, and further, that the morphia was contained in a "Steedman's soothing powder," which was administered to the deceased by her mother believing that it would do the child no harm. It was added that "the jury would caution the public against purchasing 'Steedman's soothing powders,' as they are dangerous to life."

*It is only right to state that those who know most about the matterr are not prepared to say that Steedman's powder is an imitation of the other. In commenting on a case at Sheffield, in which a child died after taking a powder prepared by Steedman, an unqualified herbalist, the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, remarked, "It is only fair that we should prominently remove any impression which our report may have occasioned in regard to the soothing powders of Steedman, of Walworth, or the teething powders of Stedman of Hoxton, both of which have been sold, probably by millions, without, as far as we know, any injury resulting to anyone."

[W. and T. Williams, the chemists who sold the Steedman's powder, ask us if they cannot bring an action for damages against the analyst, as his misstatements have injured their business considerably.

The analyst was certainly not called upon to express an opinion as to whether a certain proprietary medicine was an imitation of another, and, moreover, having taken such a step he ought to have made himself sure of his facts. He would have been more cautious had he had much experience in England, where allegations against the safety of the two preparations concerned have been repeatedly made, and triumphantly refuted. But, in any action for damages, the occasion would probably be considered 'privileged,' and, if not, the expense and anxiety involved would not be repaid by any advantage gained. Certain purists would say that Messrs. Williams would have avoided all this trouble if they had nothing to do with the patent medicine trade. But, if the statements of the analyst are true as to the variability in the weight of Steedman's powders, they are dangerous articles to handle. Probably, something will be heard on the other side from Mr. Steedman.]

Mr. Edmund Fuss, of Narrabri, has perfected a means of preserving virus for inoculating cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Copeman, stock inspector, has pronounced it a complete success. He has inoculated two separate herds affected with pleuro, and emphatically states that the method of preserving the virus was completely successful. Mr. Fuss intends arranging for supplying virus throughout the colonies. The virus used in the aforesaid cases has been preserved for nine months.

The partnership between Charles Atkinson Smith and Adolph Bruce Leipner, analytical chemists, Sydney, under the style of "Smith and Leipner," was dissolved on March 24. The business will be carried on by Charles Atkinson Smith.

Mineral Water.—It is reported that a large flow of artesian mineral water has been tapped by the Government diamond drill at a depth of 560 fest, near Talbargon River, Ballemore, 23 miles from Dubbo. The water is charged with gas, but no particulars as to its saline constituents have been published.

Discovery of Alumite.—That knowledge is power is a fact exemplified every day of our lives. It has been recently illustrated at Bulladeelah, some half-a-mile from Port Stephen [(says the *Newcastle Herald*), in a very marked way. Some time ago some specimens of stone, apparently limestone, were submitted to Messrs. Cox and Seaver, the well-known geological reporters. These gentlemen visited the place where the mineral was found, and effected a purchase of the site. A company was then privately floated, the proprietors holding two-thirds of the interest, and allowing some other Sydney gentlemen in as partners for a sum between £8,000 and £10,000 for the remaining one-third interest. The company is now making a tramway from the hill, where the mineral is found, to the shore of Port Stephens, for shipping purposes. Alumite has not hitherto been found in any part of the world, except in one or two localities in Europe—one being the neighbourhood of Rome. Alumite is a native sulphate of potassium and aluminium with water. It occurs generally in compact masses, in cavities filled with crystals of the same substance, in volcanic districts, with native sulphur. To manufacture alum it is piled up in heaps, in a furnace or kiln, and heated to low redness, the flames being lead in an upward direction through the mass. After a short time the sulphate of aluminium is decomposed into aluminia, oxygen, and sulphurous acid, and the calcination is known to be complete when white vapours of this latter substance make their appearance. The calcined mass is then placed in cisterns and constantly moistened with water for three or four months during which time it crumbles up, and is converted into a soft mud. This mud contains a considerable quantity of alum, which is dissolved out in water, the liquor being evaporated down until it attains a sp. gr. of about 1.114 at 45 deg. The alum prepared for alumite, and formerly known as Roman or cubical alum, is a neutral potash alum, with crystals of a cubical shape. It is preferred to the common variety for some dyeing and printing operations, as it does not affect certain colors.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND, 1887.

Grain Agency Buildings, Christchurch.

President—JOHN V. ROSS, Christchurch.

Members—GEO. BONNINGTON, Christchurch; EMIL. C. SKOG, Christchurch; CHAS. J. WILSON, Christchurch; JAS. ALEX. POND, Auckland; GEO. MEE, Wellington; THOS. WILKINSON, Dunedin.

Registrar—F. SMITH-ANSTED, Christchurch.

Deputy Registrars—Auckland, H. N. GARLAND; Wellington, Hy. BRITTAIN; Dunedin, R. P. BAGLEY.

MEETINGS are held on first Friday evening in each month.

EXAMINATIONS are held on the third Wednesday in April and October, at Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, provided a sufficient number of candidates make application throughout the colony.

Fee for Examination, £3 3s.; payable 30 days prior to Examination.

Fee for Registration, £1 1s.

CHEMISTS registered in Great Britain, and resident in New Zealand, are entitled to registration, on application to the Board in proper form, accompanied by their certificate of qualification, and the registration fee.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS—By section 15 of "The Pharmacy Act," every registered Pharmaceutical Chemist on changing his place of business is required to intimate the same to the Board.

NEW ZEALAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.

The ordinary meeting of the Board took place on Friday, the first day of April, at the Board Office, Christchurch. Present—The President (Mr. Ross), Messrs. Bonnington and Skog.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence had been received since the last meeting:—

From the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, which was postponed for consideration, at next meeting, before the full Board.

From the Deputy Registrar, Wellington, asking if a candidate, who had not arrived at the age of twenty-one years, would be admitted to the Examination. The application was refused in terms of the Act.

The chemistry papers for the coming Examination were received from Mr. Pond, and approved of.

The matter of applicant for registration, Mr. Harris, of Queensland, was dealt with; applicant's name would be placed on the register when the necessary declarations were completed.

The Deputy Registrar in Auckland sent the names of six candidates for examination.

From the Registrar-General, in reply to the Board *re* purging the Pharmaceutical Register, directing the Board to forward registered letters to persons, supposed to be not still resident in the colony, observing the conditions set forth in the Pharmacy Act 1880. The Registrar of Deaths would communicate at a later date, giving the names of registered chemists deceased within a given time.

The examination under the Board will take place on Wednesday, the twentieth day of April. Messrs. Bonnington and Wilson will superintend the examination in Christchurch.

The next ordinary meeting of the Board will be held on Friday, the sixth day of May.

TRIAL OF DR. RUSSELL.—Dr. Russell, who was charged with procuring abortion and attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of tincture of aconite and strychnine, was tried before the Supreme Court at Christchurch, on April 13 and 14, and condemned to seven years' penal servitude.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Auckland, APRIL 12, 1887.

The examination of the new Pharmacy Board will be concluded before this letter appears in print, the official date being the third Wednesday in April, viz., the 20th. Some six candidates will present themselves in this town alone, and should they all succeed in satisfying the examiners, will tend to make qualified assistants a drug in the market. There must be in Auckland quite twenty apprentices, with an equal number of assistants. These apprentices, when they have served their time and have passed their examination, will, in some instances, open shops; the population is not growing sufficiently quickly to warrant anything of the kind. That vacancies will occur among the ranks of the veterans, is, of course, always to be borne in mind, but, at the present time, "opportunities for going into business" do not seem likely to present themselves in this manner, and every well-wisher of the profession trusts that the day may be far distant when they will.

It may safely be written that it is not the wish of anyone out here to make pharmacy a close profession; but it is distinctly in the interests of the public that chemists should not multiply *ad nauseam*; when there are more chemists' shops than a town or district can support, it follows that the returns of each business will be so small that whatever business is done will be done on such economical principles that the value of the article supplied may suffer in therapeutic value. This, up to the present, is not the case here, but that it may come to pass is possible. 'Pyretic' Lamplough, on the wrapper of his saline, quotes from Sterne about "the two blades of grass," &c., but it is quite a question if the reading had been two bottles of saline instead of two blades, Mr. Lamplough would have considered the sentiment quite so apposite.

Competition is the soul of business, but in the profession of pharmacy there are certain modifying contingencies which must not be lost sight of. In the old country, where competition is keen, it is possible to find chemists' shops where the ordinary pharmaceutical appliances are almost unknown, where concentrated infusions are the rule, water of the tap always used, and other equally economical methods. All this is the result of men opening shops with little or no capital, and even though the capital could be found, the neighbourhood would not justify the outlay; for, it must be recollected that a qualified man will sooner or later get into business, capital or no capital, the result being a lowering of the pharmaceutical commercial standard, when the number of chemists' shops becomes too great. It is just possible that a trouble of this kind is threatening New Zealand, and, unless the Legislature passes an amended Pharmacy Act, the trouble will be upon us in a very few years. There are pharmacies in this colony that are worked by an army of apprentices, no assistants being employed, so that, should such a state of things become the rule rather than the exception, the qualified man will be driven to open a pharmacy that he may secure journeyman's wages.

No doubt, the shop windows in Melbourne have been rendered bright by the coloured poster issued by the jurors of the Colonial Exhibition, to succesful exhibitors. Mr. T. B. Hill has been awarded one, and a silver medal for his exhibit of building stone obtained from his estate at Raglan. He has a block of it on exhibition at his pharmacy in Queen-street, forming the door-step of his premises, and, although it has had the traffic of a large business over it for years, it shows no signs of giving way; it contains from 80 to 90 per cent. of $CaCO_3$

Mr. Edward Collins, who was nine years with Mr. Graves Aickin of Queen-street, and for the last four years as manager, left last month for New York.

Mr. Henton, resident manager for Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., has returned from his Australian visit, and expresses himself as much pleased with the pharmaceutical outlook on your side of the water.

Mr. Powell, of this city, is removing his pharmacy from Hobson-street to Karangahape-road, one of the busiest thoroughfares out of Queen-street. In this same thoroughfare, which, in its entire length, is, perhaps, three-eighths of a mile long, there are already three pharmacies, and Mr. Powell will make a fourth.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Dunedin, April 14, 1887.

THE STORES AND STOREKEEPERS.

The subject of "euchreing" the grocers, storekeepers, drapers, and others, is one which has occupied the attention of almost every druggist throughout Australasia at some time or other, and all have suffered more or less from the cutting prices adopted by them. We as pharmacists therefore owe our thanks to *The Chemist and Druggist* for bringing the matters under special notice, and taking the trouble to focus the different theories advanced, with the view to remedying the evil at present existing. Here in New Zealand I can remember, even ten or twelve years ago, if anyone wanted such things as a hair brush or comb, perfumery, toilet soap, sponge, and many other toilet requisites, the chemist's shop was the place at which it was customary to purchase them, but now all that is changed, and we find the public resorting to grocers or storekeepers for patent medicines, and to drapers or fancy goods dealers for the articles mentioned above, besides others too numerous to mention. In fact almost every description of tradesmen has taken to selling something which we think legitimately belongs to our business. Consequently unless a chemist and druggist can be sure of a good run of dispensing he may as well close his shop, for he is only working at "grocers' profits and chemists' hours."

Apart from this there is a serious difficulty, inasmuch that we find so little unity amongst members of our business, and there are those who lower the dignity of our profession by advertising on the same lines as a draper or butcher. There are some druggists in Dunedin whose advertisements in our daily papers would amuse your readers immensely, but I don't feel justified in giving them a free advertisement in *The Chemist and Druggist*. Taking all things into consideration one may truly say that the profession is going (if not gone) to the dogs.

How to remedy this evil is a difficult problem to solve, and I am afraid nothing but legislation will effect a cure. By making it law that only registered chemists should be allowed to sell all drugs, chemicals, or any article intended for use as medicine, we should regain the custody of many articles now in the hands of grocers and others—such as soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, castor oil, glycerine, &c., besides patent medicines. This would be half the battle gained, and a more ingenious mind than mine might suggest such a clause as would include many others now being sold by almost every shopkeeper.

The Shop Hours Regulation Bill, as introduced by Sir John Lubbock, or something approaching it, which would make it compulsory for all to close at a certain hour, should become law, for private agreement has been repeatedly tried and as often failed.

Failing legislation, chemists should unite by legal agreement into a company, thus centralising capital, which would enable them to purchase large stocks of patents, &c., direct from the manufacturers, at great reductions in price. Under proper arrangements these could be supplied to shareholders, who would thus be able to compete favourably with the present sellers, among whom are grocers and others, who in most instances buy small quantities in their town of residence, and who would soon cease to keep such things in stock, as the small turnover would not warrant them doing so. I cannot occupy more of your space in explaining the scheme here suggested. I believe the plan to be feasible, especially in large cities, where most capital could be obtained, and feel confident that if once tried (providing the concern was floated on sound business lines suitable to all) it would prove such a success as would soon shut out of the running many objectionable rivals, and would soon be adopted in most towns of the colonies. [Has our correspondent overlooked the N.Z. Drug Co.?]

TENDERS FOR MEDICINES.—At a meeting of the Otago Benevolent Trustees, held on March 16, Mr. M. Marshall was declared to be the successful tenderer for the supply of medicines to the institution for the year ending March 31st, 1888, at the following prices:—

Mixtures: 4oz. 6d., 8oz. 8d., 16oz. 1s. per bottle.
Lotions: 1 pint, 8d. per bottle.
Liniments, 8oz., 1s.
Embrocations: 8oz., 6d.
Aperient Pills (sugar coated): 3d. per dozen, 2s. per gross.
" " (plain): 2½d. " " 1s. 6d. " "

Other tenders were received from Messrs. B. Bagley and Son and Mr. A. M. Loasby.

Next year it is expected the competition will be "very keen," as it is rumoured that the Dunedin Corporation intend (in the case of all chemists and druggists) to remit the water rate charges, and allow them to use as much aqua as they please—free, gratis, for nothing. The profits in the drug trade will then be enormous, and the man who advertises himself as the "cheapest druggist in the world," and guarantees the Dunedin public medicines 25 per cent. below any other house in the city, will undoubtedly stand a chance of winning hands down.

Mr. R. P. Bagley has been appointed local registrar to the new Pharmacy Board. Only one local candidate has made application for examination, which takes place on 20th April.

ROUGH ON RATS.—Public attention is being directed to the large number of deaths that occur in the colony from the effects of "Rough on Rats," and it is proposed to put some legal restriction on the sale of this poison. Not too soon, for hardly a week passes but what brings us news from some part of the colony about "Rough on Men." Two more suicides have occurred at Auckland recently with it. In one case, William Ayers took the poison in a brothel on the 18th March, and a Mrs. O'Neill, wife of an expressman at Onehunga, poisoned herself, on the 21st, with the same preparation.

DISPENSING DOCTORS.—Dr. Stenhouse, who went home some twelve months ago, has returned to Dunedin, and has resumed practice in Stuart-street. He advertises that having purchased a supply of pure drugs in London, he intends dispensing his own medicines. This makes a second medical man who dispenses his own here, hitherto we have had "only one"—Dr. Martin.

MR. SHEPPERSON is at present staying in Dunedin, representing the well-known firm of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., whose various preparations he is introducing to the notice of the medical profession here. He is to give a demonstration of digestive terments at the Otago Medical Society's meeting to-night.

The stock, &c., of Mr. J. D. Lightbourne, chemist, late of Waitaki, is advertised to be sold by auction at an early date by Messrs. A. M'Kenzie and Co., auctioneers, Dunedin.

The wife of Mr. E. S. Ellisdon (of Sainsbury, Ellisdon and Co., wholesale druggists), died on April 8th (Good Friday).

I hear Mr. M'Rorie has left Dunedin for Melbourne, having sold the business recently carried on by him at Caversham to Mr. Pickford, from Invercargill.

NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY.—ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have the pleasure to submit, for the approval of the shareholders, the balance-sheet and profit and loss account to the 31st January, 1887.

The stock has been taken with the usual care, doubly checked throughout, and the accounts subjected to close inspection.

The net profit for the year amounts to			£10,833 19 4
To which has to be added the balance from last year ..			12,154 15 8
			£22,988 15 0
Out of this the directors paid a dividend, on 31st January, 1886	£2,923 9 8		
And an interim dividend was declared on 31st July	2,923 9 8		
Before striking the balance for the present year, provision has been made for depreciation on buildings, plant, and fixtures—on the total indebtedness, of the customers, on open accounts, and on bills—and also on stock for any fall in values which might accrue ..	£4,140 18 10		
			9,987 18 2
Leaving a balance of			13,000 16 10
Which it is proposed to apply in payment of a dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to 31st January, 1887, amounting to			2,921 1 10
And to carry forward the balance			£10,079 15 0

The Company's debentures, £17,400, which fell due 1st July, were paid at maturity, and your directors are now placing a new issue of debentures on the London market.

The dividend now recommended, if passed by the meeting, will be payable at the United Bank of Australia (Limited), at its branches throughout the colony to colonial shareholders, on and after the 25th day of March, 1887, and to London shareholders at 82 Bishopgate-street, on receipt of advice.

The following directors—Messrs. Alfred Fenton and William Elder—retire from office, in terms of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

BASIL SIEVWRIGHT, Chairman.

Dunedin, 1st March, 1887.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital, 100,000 shares .. 40s.		200,000 0 0
Less unallotted 33,126 40s.	66,252 0 0	
„ uncalled 50,174 .. 20s.	50,174 0 0	
		116,426 0 0
		83,574 0 0
Bills payable		25,042 3 5
Open liabilities		5,422 11 2
Unpaid dividends		22 14 1
Staff fund		1,129 9 5
Bank		3,457 10 6
Reserve 5 per cent. on customers' liabilities		2,548 11 4
Profit and loss account		13,000 16 10
		£134,197 16 9

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stocks	89,905 10 8	
Less reserve of 2½ per cent. off stock ..	2,246 8 4	
		87,659 2 4
Warehouse premises	8,769 4 7	
Warehouse fixtures	2,020 16 2	
Dunedin factory buildings	5,055 5 11	
Dunedin factory plant and fixtures ..	3,326 10 6	
Kaikorai factory building and plant ..	8,561 1 3	
	27,637 18 5	
Less depreciation account	2,736 15 6	
		24,901 2 11
Kaikorai land and siding		1,288 3 0
Bills receivable		845 16 2
Book debts		19,161 13 4
Cash in hand		341 19 0
		£134,197 16 9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£ s. d.
To salaries, charges, travelling, discounts, insurance, rents, and advertising	18,195 13 9
Bad debts	2,673 5 11
Property tax and license fees	488 3 6
Balance, being net working profit	10,833 19 2
	£32,151 2 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To half-year's dividend, 31st January, 1886		2,923 9 8
Interim dividend, 31st July. 1886..		2,923 9 8
Reserve for depreciation—		
On buildings, plant, and fixtures, 5 per cent.		1,381 12 11
On Customers' Indebtedness, 5 per cent.	£2,548 11 4	
Less last year	2,035 13 9	
		512 17 7
On stock, 2½ per cent.		2,246 8 4
Balance to be dealt with		18,000 16 10
		£22,988 15 0

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By gross profit at Dunedin and branches, after deducting net cost of manufacturing		32,041 17 6
Rents		104 0 0
Transfer fees		5 5 0
		£32,151 2 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By profit as above..		10,833 19 4
Balance from last year		12,154 15 8
		£22,988 15 0
By balance		£13,000 16 10

BASIL SIEVWRIGHT, Chairman.

Contingent liabilities—

Bills under discount £31,310 3 11

This report was presented at a meeting of the Company on March 17. In moving its adoption the chairman, Mr. Sievwright, compared the items in the balance-sheet with those of the previous year. The largest difference was in bills under discount £31,310 3s. 11d. against £12,215 1s. 5d., the increased amount being brought about through paying off debentures. An extra 2½% had been written off stock to meet the continued depreciation in the value of many lines. The new issue of debentures is to the amount of £25,000. The directors had resolved that the proposal to establish boards of advice or local boards at branches could not be carried out with advantage. Mr. John Mill seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Mr. John Mitchell proposed, and Mr. J. Scoular seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Alfred Felton and William Elder. On the motion of Mr. W. D. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Anderson, the auditors were re-elected. Mr. W. D. Stewart moved, and Mr. T. Brown seconded, a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the company. About a dozen shareholders were present.

Sheep-dipping Trials.—The "Perfect" sheep-dip, made by Mr. C. M. Brooke, chemist, Kaiapoi, and the "Zealandia" sheep-dip, made by Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Dunedin, have recently been the subject of public trials. A suggestion has been made which Mr. Brooke supports that an exhaustive trial of sheep-dips should be held. It is proposed that the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association should appoint a committee, calling to their aid the Director of the School of Agriculture, the various local sheep inspectors, and a woollen manufacturing expert. so that after dipping and shearing, the wool could be scoured, dyed, and woven, and the dip having the best effect on the quality of the wool thus ascertained. Mr. Brooke states that £20,000 is sent home from New Zealand annually for sheep-dip. [It is rumoured that some sheep-dips, well known in New Zealand, have been made from formulæ published in the columns of our London journal. We hope many will find our pages equally profitable.—Editor.]

Poisoning by Morphia.—On March 29, Dr. Pemberton, brother-in-law of Mr. Brittain, chemist, Wellington, died suddenly from the effects of morphia poisoning. He had been suffering from insomnia, and took to his bedroom a small bottle of morphia. He put a little on his finger, took it, and immediately went to sleep. His appearance seemed unnatural, and Mr. Brittain was sent for as well as other doctors, but their efforts to restore consciousness were unavailing. Dr. Pemberton was 43 years old, and had exercised his profession some years in Africa, where, however, the climate did not agree with him.

Messrs. Chisholm and Co., says the *Wellington Evening Press*, have just commenced business in the city. The fittings of the shop are of walnut, relieved by full length mirrors, and the bottles are recess labelled. The style of the shop is said to be very attractive.

At the sale of salvage stock of Messrs. Barraud and Sons the stock was purchased by the New Zealand Drug Company for £510, and the fittings brought £50.

It is reported that the New Zealand Drug Company has purchased the Congregational Church building, Wellington, for the sum of £1000 with the intention of using it as a bonded store. The church authorities propose to erect a new and more commodious building for their purpose in a rather less central situation.

Mr. M. H. Wilton chemist, of Marton, has removed to Manaia.

Starch and Sugar Industries.—Mr. J. A. Pond formed part of a deputation from the New Zealand Industrial Association which waited on Hon. J. Ballance, Native and Defence Minister the other day with a proposition for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry. The proposal made was that a factory should be established for the manufacture of crude sugar which could be refined at the already existing works, and that the Government should contribute up to £2000, pound for pound of the capital raised by a company for such a purpose. Suggestions were also made for assisting the starting of a starch factory.

Mr. George Robson, chemist, Te Aroha, has received a diploma for his exhibit of Te Aroha mineral water at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

New Plymouth Hospital.—The tender of Messrs. Teed and Co. for drugs was accepted at the March meeting of the Board, terminable at three months' notice.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

Wakefield's Buildings,
Edward-st., BRISBANE.

President—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Other Members of the Board—A. W. FIELD, J. H. FITZGIBBON, T. W. THOMASON and D. J. CLARK.
Secretary and Registrar—FRANK TAYLOR.
Board of Examiners—A. W. FIELD, Botany and Materia Medica; D. J. CLARK, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; T. W. THOMASON, Chemistry.

EXAMINATIONS—The Preliminary Examination is held quarterly in the first week of the following months, viz., March, June, September, and December.

Examiner, J. S. Herman Schmidt. Fee, £3 3s.

THE Professional Examination is held quarterly as above. Fee £3 3s. A candidate not passing in all subjects may present himself again within six months on payment of half fee, viz., £1 11s. 6d.

REGISTRATION—Persons holding certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of Ireland, or of New South Wales may be registered in Queensland on payment of the fee of £2 2s., and persons holding certificates from the Pharmacy Boards of New Zealand, may be provisionally registered under the Act until the 1st of May, 1887. Fee, £2 2s.

Other Registrations of Chemists, £1 1s.
Registration of Indentures of Apprenticeship, 10s. 6d.

COPIES of "The Pharmacy Act, 1884" and the Regulations can be obtained from the Registrar. Price, 1s.

Registrar, FRANK TAYLOR.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

President—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Vice-President—J. H. FITZGIBBON.
Hon. Secretary—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—WALTER TAYLOR.

MEETINGS—Last Thursday in each month.

MEMBERS—Applications for Membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.
Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

ASSOCIATES—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to the Secretary.

PRIVILEGES—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings, and for election of Council and Officers.

EACH Member is supplied with "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," (*London*), weekly. "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA," monthly. "THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY," annually.

QUEENSLAND.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

The usual monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland was put off for a week on account of the Easter holidays, and was held on Tuesday, the 19th April, 1887.

Present—Messrs. Yeo, Taylor, Field, Clarke, and Thomason. The president (Mr. C. H. F. Yeo) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

There were no applications for registration.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES REGISTERED.

Heinrich Schmidt, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Watson Thomason, of Stanley-street, South Brisbane.

POSITION OF VICTORIAN AND NEW SOUTH WALES CERTIFICATES.

As the "additional regulations," recognising the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the Pharmacy Boards of the colonies of New Zealand and Victoria as Boards of Pharmacy under the Act until the 1st of May, 1887, will to all intents and purposes lapse at the end of this month, it was resolved that for the future the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales be recognised as a College or Board of Pharmacy under the 20th section of the Act, and the Registrar was instructed to take the usual action to obtain the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The Registrar was also instructed to write to those persons registered under the Victorian certificate, and intimate that their provisional registration will expire on the 30th instant, and that on and after the 1st of May next they will be illegally keeping open shop, and be liable to prosecution.

A letter, dated 3rd March, from the Under Colonial Secretary, was read, intimating that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the addition to Regulation 41 of the Regulations, made in pursuance of "The Pharmacy Act of 1884," notification whereof appeared in the last issue of the *Gazette*. The addition referred to is of the words "but rejected candidates may present themselves for re-examination within six (6) months on payment of half-fees."

The ordinary correspondence and financial matters closed the meeting.

SUPPOSED POISON PLANTS.—A pamphlet on supposed poison plants and plants deleterious to stock in Queensland, by the Colonial Botanist, Mr. F. M. Bailey, and the Chief Inspector of Stock, has recently been published by the Government Printer. Price, 4s.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The B.I.S.N. mail steamer, "Almora" took for Rockhampton 100 cases of extract of meat.

The *Bundaberg Star* states that the scented verbena from which essential oil is obtained grows freely in that district, and that the oil is worth 20s. an ounce. Here is a chance for a chemist.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The bark "Irvine," recently discharged at Rockhampton, had a cargo consisting chiefly of chloride of lime. The casks were so rotten that in some cases they fell to pieces while being handled, and when the lower tiers were reached the workmen could not stay in the hold many minutes at a time.

RESEARCHES ON QUEENSLAND PLANTS.

At the March meeting of the Royal Society of Queensland, a series of papers on the above subject by Dr. T. L. Bancroft were communicated by Mr. H. Tryon:—First,

"ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF CRYPTOCARYA AUSTRALIS."

The plant, so named by the late Mr. Bentham, is a member of the family Laurineæ, and a small tree which grows plentifully about Brisbane. Its bark has a very persistently bitter taste, and a poisonous nature, its toxic action being due to the presence of an alkaloid which can be separated as a colourless crystalline body—the component crystals being acicular and arranging themselves from solution in stellate masses. This alkaloid is intensely bitter, like the bark itself. Warm-blooded animals to which it is administered exhibit at first respiratory difficulty soon ending in asphyxial convulsions and death. It has also a poisonous action on animals of a lower order, such as *reptilia*. Other species of the same genus Daphnandra, grow in the colony, and those which have been examined are found to be similarly poisonous. Moreover, it is interesting to note in any plant belonging to the natural order Laurineæ, an active principle of such a nature as that which Daphnandra has been seen to contain.

A second paper by the same author, Dr. T. L. Bancroft, was entitled,

"ON THE DISCOVERY OF SAPONIN IN ACACIA DELIBRATA, A. CUNN."

Saponin is a substance which forms a frothy matter in water, like soap, and is one of the constituents of the garden plant, *Saponaria officinalis*. On biting the seed-pod from a a tree of the above acacia, which was found growing in a scrub on the Gregory River, the author remarked that it had not the usual astringent taste of an acacia, but a disagreeable acrid

one, and so he had been prompted to make the investigations which his paper related. He finds that this peculiar character is due to the presence of a neutral body, having the properties of a glucoside, and that after chemical treatment of the pods this substance separates out in dirty white non-crystalline state, having a very faint odour and an extremely nasty taste. This body is soluble both in water and in alcohol, and the smallest amount shaken up in the former causes froth to arise. Its behaviour when treated with various chemical re-agents is then alluded to. When applied to the living organism it is found to be an irritant poison, physiologically allied to saponin, and it is also chemically similar to that substance; it has been regarded as being identical with it.

The third paper was entitled,

"On the Physiological Action of Daphnandra Repandula."

It was whilst located on the Johnstone River, where also the author discovered a new species of Daphnandra, that he found out the poisonous properties possessed by plants of that genus, an observation which he has recently communicated to the Royal Society of New South Wales. All parts of this Daphnandra repandula have a peculiar transient bitter taste. When the bark is first removed from the tree its inner surface has a yellow color, and remains free from microscopic organisms when kept. The action of different chemical bodies on this infusion having been referred to, the method adopted in procuring an extract of the plant was described. This extract is found to be of a hard consistence, soluble to any extent in water, and to be remarkably rich in alkaloids. It neither contains gums nor resins. It is very poisonous—a grain is a fatal dose for a frog, and ten will kill warm-blooded animals. The method of preparing the different alkaloids was then described. These are all colourless when pure, and crystalline, as are also their salts. The active one can be easily separated from them, being soluble in water. Experiments with this show that in the frog at least its poisonous effect is chiefly due to its action on the motor ganglia of the heart—an action which is carefully described. To some extent it is antagonistic to strychnia. It does not injure muscle when administered through the circulation, and the primary cause of death in these animals, to which it had been given, appears to be loss of the reflex function of the spinal cord. In the case of warm-blooded animals it causes asphyxial convulsions of a non-violent character. The paper further related to the changes which this drug exerted in the appearance and in the functions of different organs of the body, and to the fact that it powerfully affects even fish, insects, molluscs, and infusoria; when topically applied to voluntary or involuntary muscle, nerves, cilia of frog's pharynx, gill of mussel, thin-skinned insects, it paralyses each and all of them rapidly. Daphnandra has also a curious action—namely, that of retarding the development of septic organisms, such as bacteria in beef infusion; it will also deodorise putrid meat. It checks the growth of the yeast plant, and kills some water plants. Daphnandra micrantha, *Benth*, a shrub growing in the neighbourhood of Brisbane, contains likewise a similar active principle, so that there is some prospect of not only the subject of the paper but of other species of the same genus also being found to be of use—at least, medicinally.

A New Plan for Melting Wax.—Messrs. A. B. Edman and Co., of the Italian Apiary, Eight Mile Plains, on the Logan, Queensland, uses a solar wax-melter, by which wax is obtained without the slightest discolouration. A tin box, trough shaped, has a false bottom laid in it, and on this are placed the wax cappings and combs desired to be melted; over this is laid a pane of glass, supported by rabbets on the inside of the box, a space of half an inch is allowed, and then another pane of glass is laid; it is essential that these glass panes fit accurately to the box so as to prevent the escape of the heated air below. All being ready, the box, with the wax in it, and the panes of glass fixed, is placed out in the full sunshine; then a reflector, the same size as the panes, is fixed at right angles with t he glass so as to reflect the sun's rays upon it. The reflector can be made of bright tin, but looking-glass is preferable. The surface of the glass feels pleasantly warm, but apparently not near the heat required to melt wax; but under the glass, the temperature is absolutely scalding. For melting wax the apparatus is simply perfect; it is no trouble, and the quality of the wax is never injured, for there can be no burning or discolouration.

Use for Bananas.—It is stated that missionaries in the Congo region have discovered that a beverage made of bananas is prevention of malarial fevers. Acting upon this hint, the Banana Liqueur Company have produced a beverage in either an alcholic or non-alcoholic form. It can be used with equal advantage as a liqueur diluted with hot or cold or soda water. Jamaica bananas are used, but this may provide a hint for Australasian chemists.

PHARMACY IN QUEENSLAND.—ANOTHER VIEW.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I am quite prepared to endorse all that your correspondent "Retailer" has written in his letter, which you print in your issue of March 1st. I have already ventilated my personal grievances in your columns, so will not refer to them again. We chemists in Queensland have a common grievance which we ought to remove as soon as possible; that is, as your correspondent points out, the want of a "Poisons Act," or better still a "Drugs Act." Can we not combine and agitate systematically until we get one before Parliament? In this young colony we might with advantage to ourselves learn by the observation or experiences we have had of the working of "Poisons Acts" in England and the southern colonies—we know in what these acts are deficient; actually they do not afford adequate protection either to the public or to the chemist. One Act allows its provisions to be evaded by granting licences to unqualified persons to sell poisons under certain conditions! Another Act falls short of its requirements by allowing unqualified persons to conduct a chemist's business by nominally forming themselves into a company! Another Act prohibits the sale of poisons by any but qualified chemists, yet permits the most dangerous poisons to be sold by grocers and storekeepers under the protection of a patent medicine stamp!! Might I humbly suggest that we should get some one to prepare a bill on the basis of the English and colonial Acts, taking care that no such anomalies as cited above creep into it; copies of this document might then be submitted to chemists in the form of circulars (after your excellent method of conducting inquiries) for them to append any appropriate remarks and to erase what they consider objectionable. The bill modified according to the aggregate opinion might then be put into the hands of an advocate in Parliament.

There are some other mistakes which I think most chemists are agreed should be rectified. Regarding the examinations as conducted at present, and the lack of educational advantages in Queensland, it is not possible that the southern colonies can (with justice to their own qualified men) estimate the Queensland diploma as equivalent to theirs; as a matter of fact, it is not and cannot be, until there be uniformity in the examinations throughout the colonies. To secure this it might be desirable to have examination papers (previously prepared by examiners of each colony) sent under seal from a common centre to each branch which is under a superintendent, who distributes the papers to each candidate and sees fair play, &c., on the same principle as the preliminary examination is conducted in England. Part of the examination might be *viva voce*, each superintendent being supplied with a list of questions to put to the candidates under his supervision, or if practicable, we might employ examiners from Victoria and New South Wales to examine in Queensland.

If this will elicit some further correspondence from abler men than myself on the important questions referred to. it will, I hope, be sufficient apology for my troubling you with this letter, and if some one will take the initiative in drafting an efficient Poisons Act for Queensland he will be a public benefactor.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
ORA ET LABORA.

[Our correspondent seems to overlook the quarterly examinations now conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Queensland; these seem to be as severe as those of the southern colonies.]

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

31 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
ADELAIDE.

President—W. H. HARRISON, Ph.C., Lond.; L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed.

Vice-President—F. E. GRUNDY, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Registrar—W. J. MAIN.

Treasurer—H. J. POOLE.

Other Members of Council—B. GRUMMETT, G. A. PARKER, and J. WHITE.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Last Thursday in each month.

GENERAL MEETING.—First Tuesday in each month.

MEMBERS.—Applications for membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

ASSOCIATES.—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to Hon. Sec.

Entrance Fee, 5s.

Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings, and for election of Council and Officers.

Use of Library.

Each Member is Supplied with

"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.

BYE-LAWS.—Printed copies of the Bye-laws and Regulations for Examinations can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Price, 1s.

EXAMINATIONS.—Preliminary Examination. Fee, £1 1s.

Four clear days' notice to be given of intention to be examined.

The next Preliminary Examinations will be held in July and October, 1887.

Minor Examination. Fee, £2 2s.

Major Examination. Fee, £3 3s.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are now overdue, and the attention of members is called to the resolution on page 129.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Council Meeting.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council took place at the Society's rooms, Industrial Buildings, on March 31, 1887.

Present—The President, Mr. W. H. Harrison, in the chair; the vice-president, Mr. F. E. Grundy; hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Main, and Messrs. Grummett, G. A. Parker, and White.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Charles Bendelack, of South Yarra, and being a registered chemist of Great Britain the application was granted. Four other applications were received, but the applicants were referred to the examinations.

In the case of another applicant it was decided to write to the New South Wales Society for particulars. A letter was also read from Mr. C. De L. Clarke, of Sydney, asking for certificate.

It was resolved that the time for holding the two next "preliminary" examinations, be the last weeks in April and October.

A letter was received from the South Australian correspondent of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, asking permission of the Council to be allowed to engage a short-hand writer for the general meetings of the Society. Resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. A. Parker, seconded by Mr. W. J. Main, "that he be allowed a short-hand reporter, and that the reports be sent, subject to the approval of the President."

Resolved "that the Council do not at present see fit to remove the banking account of the Society, as suggested by resolution for their consideration at next general meeting.

Meeting then terminated.

General Meeting.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society took place at the Industrial Buildings, on April 5, 1887.

Present.—The president in the chair, the vice-president, the hon. secretary, hon. treasurer, and Messrs. C. H. Braddock, P. J. Evans, F. J. Eyre, C. S. Hill, Long, H. O'Connor, G. A. Parker, J. White, Woodman, and Young.

Minutes of last General Meeting, also Council Meeting of March 31, were read and confirmed.

The Auditors, Messrs. W. H. Sowter and J. H. Young, presented their report on the balance-sheet presented at the last General Meeting. Mr. F. E. Grundy moved its adoption, which was carried.

Mr. Hill's notice of motion relating to applications for membership was read.

It was mentioned that the Council had complied with the wish of the South Australian correspondent of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, that a short-hand writer be allowed at the meetings, so as to take a full report of the proceedings.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the Council's action be approved of.

A little discussion took place on the subject, and the correspondent said in explanation that the editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* was desirous of giving fuller reports, in the same way as the London Pharmaceutical Society had their meetings reported, and it would be of great advantage to their Society to have meetings fully reported.

Mr. Young seconded the motion.

Mr. Grundy in supporting, thought the thanks of the Society were due to the editor for the interest he had taken in the matter, and for doing all he could for the interests of the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Reciprocity.

The President called upon Mr. Hill to move the notice of motion standing in his name.

Mr. Hill moved—"That any kindred Society or Board acknowledging the validity of this Society's certificate or diploma, that this Society agrees to receive in an equal degree the certificate or diploma of such Society." He did not anticipate any great opposition, and hardly deemed it necessary to enter into any elaborate discussion. He thought the New South Wales Society was very generous, indeed, to include their Society in this respect, and was only sorry he could not say the same of Victoria. In passing a motion such as this, the members were called upon to give little and receive much, to give the proverbial sprat to catch a mackerel, or, in more classic language, "a very small *quid* for a very large *quo*." If the Societies throughout the colonies would only carry similar motions, he thought it would be a very great boon, indeed, to all concerned. He suggested that a copy of this motion be sent to the Societies of the various colonies. The question was one of great anxiety, as, in these days of depression, one might have to seek employment elsewhere. Considering how little the Society was called upon to give, and how much it would receive, he had little doubt but that his motion would be carried.

The President remarked that it was a very complimentary action on the part of the New South Wales Society, which was a much older body, and every desire should be shown to appreciate the compliment.

Mr. Poole seconded; to him it was great satisfaction that such an old Association should so recognise them.

Mr. Grundy had great pleasure in supporting, and thought it showed a very good spirit for such a Society as that in New South Wales to move in this act of reciprocity. It would be a great boon indeed for those who had to seek employment in other colonies. He sincerely hoped that the Victorian Society would review the action they had taken and make it their duty to follow in the wake of Sydney.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Applications for Membership.

Certain applications were considered, and Mr. Hill said that a previous motion of his did not refer to the present applicants, but he moved it on a past occasion, thinking that the Society might be made a stepping stone by some persons who, not being able to pass their examinations in other colonies, would perhaps think they could gain easier admission through this Society. He pointed out that, if such a thing as this was allowed, they would soon lose their standing in other Societies. In his opinion, every applicant should be dealt

with by the Council first, and that they should see whether such applicant was suitable for admission, and advise the Society how to deal with the application.

Mr. Young pointed out that Mr. James' application had been before the Society some five months. It had been put off from time to time, and he asked what was being done in the matter.

The President said the application was refused at the time, under a certain rule, and Mr. Young would hear more about it later on, as he (the President) understood the Vice-President intended to move a resolution dealing with such cases that evening.

Mr. Long asked the question "Can the Society receive no one unless they have passed an examination?" [Mr. Hill, "Yes"] Then Mr. Long thought they were in advance of Victoria in this respect. Mr. Long also asked "Does it necessarily follow that members of this Society, in the event of an Act being passed, are recognised as chemists?" To this he received an answer in the affirmative.

Mr. Hill said tnat the Pharmacy Board of Victoria did not recognise the Pharmaceutical Society of that colony. If a man passed the examination [or became a member of the Society] in New South Wales he would be a pharmaceutical chemist, but anyone desiring to open business in Victoria must go before the Pharmacy Board.

The President stated that according to Rule VII. applicants for membership must first pass an examination, and according to Mr. Hill's motion now passed, members of other Pharmaceutical Societies are also eligible.

The President mentioned that the Council had considered Mr. Bendelack's application and thought him a suitable candidate.

Mr. Braddock moved, and Mr. White seconded, that he be admitted to the Society. Carried.

PHARMACY BILL.

The President said it was the Society's intention to go into the question of a Pharmacy Act very shortly, and he hoped that the individual members would study up the subject and come prepared to discuss the advisability of adopting any particular Act or framing one especially for this colony.

Mr. Hill mentioned that the editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* had kindly sent a copy of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario for the benefit of the Society.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Grundy gave notice of motion "that any chemist in business on his own account in South Australia on or before 31st of December, 1886, be admitted on payment of 21s. and 10s. 6d. entrance fee, provided they apply for admission before 31st of August, 1887."

He said the object of his motion was to allow anyone engaged in business in South Australia an opportunity of coming into the Society. If a Bill passed through Parliament, it would allow persons so engaged to come in, and he thought it would be better to extend the privilege before such a Bill did pass. It would act as a bond of friendship, and, in his opinion, be of great assistance to the Society in many ways.

Mr. O'Connor was pleased that such a motion was to be brought on, and he had every confidence that the mover would be able to carry it. It was a question which should command the attention of members generally.

The President expressed himself as in favor of the motion, and hoped the mover would have the majority on his side. It would strengthen their hands considerably, and he hoped members would treat the question in a liberal spirit.

Several members spoke on the subject, and the feeling, generally, was in its favour.

OVERDUE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Main asked "What action was to be taken with those members who have not paid up their subscriptions." Several members spoke on the subject, suggesting various ways of getting in back subscriptions, but, ultimately, Mr. Parker moved "that all members who have not paid their subscriptions prior to June 1, 1887, shall be declared defaulters, and their names erased from the Register, and that notice be forwarded by the secretary that they will be required to pay for all journals taken by them to 'date.'" Mr. White seconded. Carried.

EXHIBIT.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. C. H. Braddock laid on the table a sample of pure Benzole of his own manufacture, for the Society's museum. The President thanked Mr. Braddock, and congratulated him on his success in producing so excellent a sample.

CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Main brought forward the question of issuing certificates of membership, several applications having been made for such.

Mr. Grundy felt that this was a step in the right direction, and he had mentioned the matter to a lithographer, and found that it would cost something like £10 10s. for drawing a design on stone.

Mr. Main thought a simple and less expensive certificate would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Poole agreed with Mr. Main that it was not necessary to have an elaborate affair, but one nicely printed would meet their wants just at present, as eventually they would need to have the usual certificate.

Mr. Hill understood that the leading colleges of England only had plain certificates, and he agreed with Mr. Poole.

After a little discussion, Mr. Main moved "That the Council be asked to consider the advisability of having certificates, and that they submit a design at the next general meeting. Seconded by Mr. O'Connor, and carried.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The President stated that the Council had decided to hold a preliminary examination in April and October.

He understood that there would only be two or three that would be ready for April examination, but he had been given to understand some would not be ready until July.

Mr. Poole thought it had been a great mistake to alter the time of examination in the first place, and some of the students were not at all satisfied.

Mr. Parker thought that all future examinations should take place at the time stated by the Council.

The President pointed out that the Council had passed it at their last meeting, and the question was whether a supplementary examination should be held in July or not.

Mr. White was of opinion that the postponement of examination was fair enough, for if a student had worked himself up and the examination was postponed, it was an easy matter for him to do without further teaching, and go on by himself.

Mr. Parker moved "That a supplementary preliminary examination be held in July next, to meet the exigencies of certain cases." Seconded by Mr. Eyre and carried.

The meeting then terminated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Adelaide, April 23rd, 1887.

RECIPROCITY WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

The final act in relation to the question of "Reciprocity with the New South Wales Society" was completed at the last general meeting, when Mr. Hill, in moving his resolution, was ably supported by other members, and succeeded in carrying it without any opposition. Mr. Hill is to be congratulated in carrying through what will undoubtedly prove a boon to both societies interested, and will go far towards establishing that feeling of brotherhood between the two societies, which in these days of anxiety and competition is sometimes overlooked. The suggestion that copies of the resolution referred to be sent to the various societies throughout Australasia is a good one, and should help to extend the act of reciprocity further than it at present exists.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The question of admitting chemists, who were, and are at present, in business on their own account, as members of this society, but who failed to make the necessary application before September 1st, 1886, has once more been brought on for discussion. It will be fresh in the memory of your readers that a resolution, somewhat similar to the one, notice of motion of which was given by Mr. Grundy at the last meeting, was debated at the February meeting, and overwhelmingly lost, by a majority of 10 to 3 against the proposal. Since that time, I understand, several members feel it is now better to extend the period for making application to meet the cases alluded to above, and from the notice of motion given it would appear that the intention is to include all those who were in business up to, and inclusive of, December 31st last, provided they make their application before August 31st next. From the support accorded the mover at the time of giving notice, it is not at all improbable that more votes will be given in its favour than were recorded on the affirmative side for the same question when last raised. There are, however,

several members who are even now opposed to this extension of time, and when the question is gone into in June an animated discussion will no doubt ensue.

Certificates of Membership.

Our Society is making rapid strides. We are now contemplating the issue of certificates of membership. Up to the present time the receipt from the hon. treasurer for subscription and entrance fee paid to him, together with a notification from the hon. secretary, have been considered a sufficient guarantee of membership, but now that the membership will not be so local as before it is necessary to have a more imposing and official document.

An item of interest to those students studying for the "preliminary" is the fact of the alteration of times for holding this examination. Last year the examinations were held on the 15th July and 15th December. The Council have altered those dates to the *last weeks in April and October*, but to meet some students now preparing it has also been decided to hold a "supplementary" examination during *next July*.

The date for holding the preliminary this month (April) is the 28th instant, and I understand the Council have decided to add to the Latin translations, passages from Virgil's Æneid, it being optional with the student which of the two passages he shall take. This addition will be included in the future preliminary examinations, and commences with the examination this month. The Council have thought fit to include Virgil in order that our examination will be in keeping with the British, as it is the desire of this Society to follow on the lines of the parent Society as far as it is possible. This action will have the effect of placing our preliminary on an equal footing with the Victorian and New South Wales examination. The two latter until now, as was pointed out in the article on "Australian Pharmaceutical Examinations" in your last issue, were the only ones that had *fully adopted* the British scheme in their preliminary. This gradual assimilation of the examinations is simply carrying out a portion of the resolution carried at the late conference relating to the subjects to be included in the preliminary, viz., "Same as *required* by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Damage to a Shop Window.—The window of the pharmacy belonging to Mr. O. B. Lower, chemist, Parkside, was, on February 24th broken, through the carelessness of a tram conductor. It appears the conductor had a parcel of newspapers to deliver to Mr. Lower, but instead of stopping the car to do so, threw them while in motion, with the intention of landing the parcel at the door, but instead of that, missed his aim and broke a piece of plate glass in the window measuring about 5 feet by 2 feet, but fortunately missed the carboys.

Accident.—On March 30th Mr. Joseph Parker, chemist, King William-street south, was driving in a buggy in Currie-street, when a led horse backed into the trap and jerked Mr. Parker out of the conveyance just at the heels of his horse. His son, who was sitting by his side, was also thrown out. They were soon rescued, and neither was the worse for the spill.

Mr. F. E. Grundy, late manager for Geyer and Co., has started in premises in a good position directly opposite the Bank of Adelaide, King William-street. Mr. Grundy describes his business as "The Medical Dispensary."

The two suburban businesses at Parkside, those of Mr. H. Clayton and Mr. W. H. Baker, have been amalgamated, Mr. Clayton having sold out to Mr. Baker, who removes his own stock from the present premises to those of the former. Mr. Clayton, I understand, intends devoting his whole time to the pursuit of art.

Medical men are evidently feeling the effects of "dull times." I notice one suburban gentleman of this calling is making and packing "chlorodyne" in 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 6s. bottles. The preparation is described as Dr. ————'s Chlorodyne," and is stated to be "superior to that of the best known makers." Chemists are invited to take a stock "on sale or return." What is the medical profession coming to?

The Telephone and Infection.—A letter has recently appeared in one of our daily papers, written by a city chemist, in which the writer draws the attention of those using telephones to the danger of infection from the indiscriminate use of public instruments, and suggests that a supply of a weak solution of carbolic acid in water be kept handy, to enable the mouthpiece to be cleansed before use.

The Council of the Adelaide University have resolved to admit women as medical students on the same conditions as males.

Lectures on Botany by Professor Tate at the University, are for the future to be delivered in the afternoon instead of evening during the second and third terms. Evening lecture fees are still only to be charged.

The following local firms intend to exhibit at the Jubilee Exhibition:—The Adelaide Chemical Works, mineral acids and other chemicals; C. C. Cross, Gawler, medicines; F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide, pharmaceutical exhibits; J. W. Birks, Port Adelaide, patent medicines of own manufacture.

The Northern Territory Times of April 2 states that the local bailiff and chemist, Mr. Woods, was missed from his establishment on March 31. One of the creditors obtained a warrant and a special bailiff, and followed the ship "Rapido" out of the harbour with the s.s. Zulieka. Although the captain admitted that the defaulter was on board, the most careful search failed to discover his whereabouts.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "the accomplished scientist," whose strictures upon the Australian Pharmaceutical Societies you publish in the current number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, has paid me a very pretty compliment in his criticism upon the English portion of the Preliminary Examination paper of the South Australian Pharmaceutical Society. The compliment is the more genuine because it is certainly unintentional, but it is of the less value because of the small knowledge which the writer seems to have of the subject he criticises. His words are:—"The first of the preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held in the middle of last year. Perhaps liberal allowance ought to be made for a first effort, but the English of the English paper is not all that could be desired. Question IV. starts with 'What is meant by strong and weak verbs'? the logical answer to which would be—everything that English verbs can mean. The real question that the examiner wished to ask is correctly put in the next English paper in December—'What is the distinction between "strong" and "weak" conjugations of verbs'?" The fact is that previous to the first examination last year, I was furnished with a volume of the Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, London, in order that the South Australian examinations should be on a par with those conducted in Great Britain, and so it will be found that the first question stated above was copied from page 358 of the Pharmaceutical Journal of October, 1880, viz., 'What is meant by strong and weak verbs?'" Then, in December, knowing the value of the question, but not having the former question before me to copy from, I set, independently, a similar question, in the form which appears to be acceptable to your correspondent, viz., "What is the distinction between 'strong' and 'weak' conjugations of verbs?" From the remarks of the critic, it would appear that I was led astray in giving the question as put by the "amateurish" College of Preceptors of London, but my own December form question he decides to be the correct one, and so his encomium might feed my vanity, but that his opinion is utterly worthless, and proceeds from deficiency of knowledge. The phrases "strong verbs" and "weak verbs" are quite correct, and "strong conjugations" and "weak conjugations" are not wrong expressions.

Dr. Morris, in Historic Outlines of English Accidence, uses the terms "strong verbs" and "weak verbs" fifty times at least, both in his text and running titles, but I doubt if he uses the expression "strong conjugation" or "weak conjugation" at all; and, similarly, in his introduction to Chaucer's Prologue (Clarendon Press Edition), Mason, an authority, I think, second to none, uses the terms "strong conjugation" and "weak conjugation" chiefly, but the names, "strong verbs" and "weak verbs," are to be met a dozen times in his excellent English Grammar. In Earle's Philology of the English Tongue, the invariable terms are "strong verbs" and "weak verbs." Oliphant, in Standard English, speaks often, but only of "the strong verb" and "the weak verb." Skeat, in his introduction to Piers, the Plowman, writes "strong verbs" and "weak verbs." So, then, the testimony of some of the best modern philologists is against your correspondent, and I only refer to writers whose works I have in my own little library. Your "Scientist" would not object, probably, to the phrases, "regular verbs" and "irregular verbs." These obsolete and absurd titles rest upon superficial inflexional differences, but no one

would demand the invariable use of such phrases as "verbs of regular conjugation," and "verbs of irregular conjugation." In very truth, the term, "conjugation," in this connection, is erroneous, if the complete inflexion of a verb is called "conjugation," since such verbs as *beware*, *quoth*, *hight*, *must*, and others, can hardly be said to have any conjugation, and yet they belong, I suppose, either to the "strong" or "weak" class of verbs. But we have had enough of this.

Your critic goes on to say, concerning my paper:—"Examiners should look to their own English, especially when they quarrel with that of a poor drowning man, as they do in question V.—"Explain the strict sense of the drowning man's words, 'I will be drowned, and nobody shall save me.' If any error correct it.'" There is no "quarrel" whatever; it is stupidness to suggest it. The persistent and too general incorrect use of "shall" and "will" is greatly to be deplored, and the fifth question was set to test the views of the candidates upon a grammatical subject. The man's language was just the reverse of what a "poor drowning man" should use. and was such as if complied with would hinder any one from rescuing him. "No one shall save me" of course signifies "I forbid any attempt being made." The account I have to give of this quotation is that a highly intelligent woman, some forty or fifty years ago, was accustomed to remind her children of the saying in question V when correcting their slipshod language, and in the arrangement of a kind Providence it happened that I was one of those children, but I doubt there was no such sentence ever really uttered. The case of "the poor drowning man" was hypothetical, and the grammatical absurdity was regarded by us children as a pleasantry. While, however, the question is technically proper, I do crave forgiveness for such a display of hardness of heart and callous indifference to human affliction as appears in my presenting such a sentence in an examination paper. No doubt I owe an apology to the candidates for harrowing their feelings, and I thank your critic for his latent suggestion that I should cultivate tender consideration for others. I have used the words quoted many times for the purpose of producing a correct understanding and use of the auxiliaries "shall" and "will," but now that your distinguished scientific correspondent of the Melbourne University has pointed out the cruel hardness of such a quotation I must, I suppose, avoid all reference to such a painful subject in future, and frame a brand new sentence.

I trust you will excuse my occupying so much of your valuable space, but I beg room just for one tiny Liliputian Parthian shot. Your correspondent is, I conclude, a young man. He has doubtless acquitted himself creditably in the schools in all the subjects he has studied, but he did very little English, or in English literature, and he has not had time or perhaps opportunity for reflection, so that his knowledge may gain coherence. Thus, he is quite right, I think, in his strictures upon the Victorian preliminary Latin examination, as any fifth or sixth form boy might perceive, but his remark above in the same column respecting the necessity of Latin for pharmacists is quite in error. Were all English medical practitioners to write their prescriptions in English there would still be valid reasons for dispensers of medicine learning some Latin, at least how to read easy Latin prose. Cannot your "accomplished" correspondent by a little reflection discover a practical reason for it?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Adelaide, S.A., 23rd April, 1887. The Examiner.

[We willingly give place to Mr. Hopkins' remarks, but we must really say that he entirely misses the point of our contributor's criticism. No fault is found with the terms strong verbs and weak verbs, but with the form of the question. "What is meant by strong and weak verbs?" is what the question says; "What is meant by the terms strong and weak verbs?" is apparently what was intended. To the question as it stands the reply is properly everything that English verbs can mean; to the question as it ought to stand, and as in effect it did stand in the second examination, the answer is a proper grammatical definition. Whether the question was first set by the College of Preceptors or not does not affect the fact that it is not good English. As regards the use of Latin to doctors and pharmacists we dare not open our columns to the war between classics and science, with which Mr. Hopkins is doubtless familiar. Mr. Hopkins has no authority for saying that our contributor is connected with the Melbourne University.—Editor.]

COURT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF TASMANIA.

President—T. C. SMART, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Members—Drs. E. L. CROWTHER, J. COVERDALE, J. W. AGNEW, R. S. BRIGHT, W. G. MADDOX, H. A. PERKINS.

Secretary—J. LEVER, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEETINGS are held at the General Hospital, Hobart, as occasion may require, there being no fixed dates.

VACANCIES in the Court are filled by election by the remaining members, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

AT MEETINGS three are required to form a quorum.

THE fee for Dispenser's License by examination is £2 2s., and for Registration of Chemists qualified elsewhere, as also for Legally qualified Medical Practitioners is 5s.

THE Court has also power under certain conditions to grant Letters Testimonial, qualifying to practice medicine.

LAUNCESTON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—LANDON FAIRTHORNE, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. JOHNSTON.

THE ASSOCIATION is open to all registered Chemists of Tasmania.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s. 6d.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.—The purpose of protecting the Trade, and furthering the interests of Chemists generally.

PRIVILEGES.—Each member is supplied with:
"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.
"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.
"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.

TASMANIA.

HOBART CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hobart Association was held at the Ship Hotel on Friday last, the 22nd ult. Present: Messrs. H. Hinsley (chairman), A. P. Miller, J. W. Tiplis, Drake, Lithgow, and Ash, hon. sec. The business of the meeting consisted merely in discussing one or two alterations in the price list, and instructing the hon. sec., Mr. Ash, to obtain a quotation from some local printers for a series of antidote labels, something after this style:—

POISON.

Antidote (in case of mistake).

Here the chemist writes in as occasion requires whatever suggests itself to him as most likely to change the mind of a would-be suicide, *a la* Dr. Murrell in his work, "What to do in cases of poisoning?" One member suggested to have only one kind printed, "Administer an emetic, and send for a doctor." Would this be carrying out the intention of the Act?

Dr. W. G. Weaver, son of the late Wm. Geo. Weaver, chemist, Hobart, has established himself in Hobart. He has been in charge of the quarantine station at Albany, being detained by an outbreak of scarlatina on board the s.s. Elderslie, of which he was surgeon in charge.

Local Competition.—I do not suppose you will receive many answers from Tasmania about co-operative stores, (your second enquiry on behalf of the interests of the trade). We have now protection here, and we have only one Dispensary (Friendly Societies Amalgamated) in Hobart. They employ a qualified chemist as dispenser, and call for tenders amongst the Hobart "Knights of the Pestle," for the supply of Drugs, &c., so it would be hard to say whether they injure business much; they might be worse than they are.

(from our own correspondent.)

Launceston, April 25.

There is not much of pharmaceutical interest this month to record. I forward you a full report of the case against Dr. Park, of Latrobe, under the Poisons Act, which took place on the 22nd March last, and is important as being the first case of the kind in Tasmania.

An instance of the folly of want of reciprocity of registration among the colonies has just come under my notice. A recently-passed major man of Victoria was desirous of taking a country business in New South Wales. The latter colony, it seems, will not register even a Victorian major, but will a Tasmanian certificate. He was therefore obliged to come over and register here, and then go to New South Wales. For this humiliating position of the Victorian major man is not the conservatism of that colony to blame, and the wide field of New South Wales closed against them in consequence? Further comment is needless.

At the examination on March 6 the following Launceston gentlemen secured their certificates as licensed dispensers of medicines:—Wm. J. Woods, assistant to J. H. Lithgow; Harold Wragg, in the employ of L. Fairthorne and Son; and Alex. Nicholson, from the establishment of Hatton and Laws. Hubert J. Tracey, of Queensland, received a license at the same meeting of the court.

THE SALE OF POISONS ACT 1886—FIRST PROSECUTION.

At the Latrobe Police Court on Tuesday, March 22, before Mr. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, and Mr. J. M. Dooley, J.P., John Steel Park was charged by Sub-Inspector Collett under the Sale of Poisons Act, with having sold, on March 16, a quantity of laudanum, poison, without having the printed name of seller and the antidote for such poison on the wrapper according to law, set down in 50 Victoria, No. 13, sections 6 and 11. Sub-Inspector Collett prosecuted, Dr. Park defending himself. John Duncan deposed—I am a blacksmith, residing at Mount Bischoff. I obtained a bottle with laudanum in it from a chemist down the street. The price was 1s. I bought it to drink from an assistant in the shop, who asked no questions. I asked if it was genuine. The assistant told me that I had better not take too much of it. Cross-examined by defendant—After buying the laudanum I went over to Rockliff's Club Hotel and called for a glass of brandy. I poured the laudanum into a glass and drank it down. Had some drink before going to the pharmacy. I had not been vomiting. I had breakfast. Don't know what I did after drinking. Don't remember Dr. Smyth seeing me. I thought I put the bottle into my pocket. The assistant cautioned me not to take too much. I don't know the name of the owner of the shop. The little boy gave me the bottle. John Henry Asher, late manager and owner of the pharmacy, Latrobe, deposed—I was manager for Dr. Park at the Pharmacy some time ago. I had the making up of prescriptions and medicines. The writing on the bottle produced looks like Morey's, who is at the pharmacy. I know the labels on the bottle and wrapper; they come from the pharmacy. I think the bottle has had laudanum in it, but will not swear it. There are no other chemists' shops at Latrobe where they sell medicines labelled the same as the bottle produced. R. S. Smyth, medical practitioner, of Latrobe, deposed—I believe the bottle produced contained laudanum. It is a 1oz. bottle, and such a quantity of landanum would be sufficient to kill a person if he took the whole of it. It is a poison in any medium quantity. There are several antidotes. I should say mustard and water given directly after the poison would have the effect of assisting in a recovery from the effects of the poison. Sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper are also antidotes. There are other means for assisting a recovery. The above antidotes are simple ones. There is no antidote printed on the bottle, neither is the name of the seller on the bottle. I have read the Act regulating the sale and use of poisons. If I were the owner of a chemist's shop, I would not consider I had complied with the meaning of the Act if poison was sold as this laudanum was from the pharmacy. By the Bench—Sulphate of zinc will assist in producing a good effect after taking laudanum. By defendant—An ounce of laudanum is a poisonous dose for a man. It might not poison a person in the habit of taking it. I have never read of persons taking a pint or half a pint of laudanum with impunity. (Here the defendant became personal, which conduct was immediately checked by the Bench.) By the Bench—Mustard and water is about the best ordinary antidote. Sub-Inspector Collett deposed—On the night of March 16th I took into custody the man John Duncan, who gave evidence this morning, I thought at the time the man was drunk, and brought him to the watchhouse. On searching him at the station I found the bottle produced in his trousers' pocket. I could then see by his manner that there was something more the matter than drunkenness. Not knowing what to do, I sent for Dr. Smyth, the Government medical officer. It was then after 11 o'clock. The doctor came to the watchhouse and said he thought the man was out of danger as he must have been vomiting. On the following morning I asked the man where he got the bottle from. He told me he got it at the chemist's shop. I showed it to Morey the next morning, and he told me it was his handwriting, and that he had sold it. The wrapper does not contain the name of the poison printed on it. The name of the seller is not printed thereon. By defendant—I arrested the man outside Rockliff's Hotel. He seemed to be drunk, but was shivering and convulsive. He was vomiting when I found him. He did not continue to vomit. He was not rational. He could not speak or give a straightforward reply. I sent for Dr. Smyth. I was not present when the doctor saw the man. I would know that you were proprietor of the Pharmacy, as I have seen the name over the door, and on a card in the window. If any medicine came from the pharmacy I should know, and believe it was from your pharmacy. After an excited address from the defendant, the Bench found the defendant guilty, and imposed a fine of £1, with costs of £1 13s.

The Homœopathic Pharmacy, Launceston, has adopted a very effective and legitimate method of making known its claims on the public, by publishing, at the price of sixpence, a very neat pamphlet, entitled, "The Medical Companion," containing simple remedies for common complaints, what to do in case of an emergency, hints to mothers, health mottoes, etc. The directions are, of course, homœopathic throughout. There is no doubt that if people knew what to ask for they would buy more frequently. Information such as is given here is a distinct help to trade.

Chemists' Circulars.—Mr. Hy. W. W. Guest, late of Moonta, S.A., and now of Geyer & Co., 9 Hindley-street, Adelaide, has sent us copies of a "New Circular of Drugs and Specialities, manufactured by himself," which he issued in 1885. He is good enough to say that he took some ideas on the matter from our London journal, thus putting to the very use they were designed for, the suggestions of our Editor. The circular is in four parts, Remedial Specialities, Toilet Requisites, Culinary and Household articles, Veterinary medicines. If we may be allowed any criticism, it is that the circular gives too much information in one packet. The public has a very poor digestion for advertisements, and "little and often" is the best means of building up a strong faith in the virtues of a chemist, without any relapses from surfeit or indigestion. It is amazing how little is said by the most successful modern advertisers, but they never tire of saying it.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

President—CUTHBERT R. BLACKETT, F.C.S., &c.
Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Secretary and Registrar—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Members—HENRY BRIND, HY. FRANCIS, ALF. J. OWEN, S. S. STRUTT.

MEETINGS—Second Wednesday in each month, at 11 a.m., at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—The next examination will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Wednesday, June 1st, at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. Notice of intention to be present for examination must be given ten days prior to the day fixed for examination.

INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP must be registered within three months of their execution.

MODIFIED EXAMINATION for assistants before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, is held at the College of Pharmacy. The next examination will be held on June 6, 1887. Fee of £3 3s., which must be sent (with indentures of apprenticeship and the necessary declaration) to the Secretary ten days prior to the date of examination.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.—The Examination in Practical Pharmacy will be held before the Board, on June 6 and 7. Candidates must pay the fee of £3 3s. ten days prior to the day of examination.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DEFENCE FUND.—Subscriptions of 10s. 6d. per annum to this fund are solicited from all Chemists registered in Victoria, and may be forwarded to the Registrar, to the Pharmacy Board, or to any wholesale drug firm in Melbourne.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

(With which is incorporated the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.)
Established 1857.

President—THOS. HUNTSMAN.
Vice-President—CHRISTOPHER HARRISON.
Hon. Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Hon. Secretary—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Council—A. ANDREWS, B. BAKER, C. R. BLACKETT, R. P. FRANCIS, H. GAMBLE, WM. BOWEN, W. Y. NELSON, CHAS. PLEASANCE, HY. WM. POTTS.

MEETINGS—At the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne. Council—Second Friday in each month, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERSHIP.—Any duly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist in the Australasian Colonies may become a member, subject to certain regulations. Forms of application may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Entrance Fee, £1 1s.; annual subscription, £1 1s., payable on January 1. Life subscription, £15 15s.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Members are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions for the current year are now due. Exchange should be added to all country cheques.

15th January, 1887.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(Under the control of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.)

SWANSTON-STREET, MELBOURNE.
Director—Prof. ALFD. H. JACKSON, B.Sc., F.C.S., &c., Associate of Owen's College, Manchester.

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS in Materia Medica and Botany, and Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, will be held on June 2nd and 3rd, 1887, at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. in each subject, which must be paid 10 days before that date.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the *Pharmacy Act* 1876, and of the regulations made thereunder, I, the undersigned, JOHN TURNER THOMAS, was appointed to be the Returning Officer, and to conduct the Elections of Members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and whereas under the provisions of the said *Pharmacy Act* 1876, and of the regulations made thereunder, the Returning Officer shall, upon being notified by the Board that an extraordinary vacancy exists, proceed to the ELECTION of ONE PERSON, being a Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist of Victoria, to serve as a Member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 10th day of May, 1887, proceed to the ELECTION of ONE PERSON; being a Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist, to serve as a Member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and also that if the number of persons nominated as hereinafter provided for is greater than the number of persons required to fill the vacancy created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 10th day of May, 1887.

Dated this 15th Day of April, 1887.

JOHN TURNER THOMAS, Returning Officer.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 13th April, 1887.

Present—Messrs. Blackett, Brind, and Tompsitt. The president (Mr. C. R. Blackett) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Francis, Strutt, and Owen.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

The following were registered as pharmaceutical chemists:—

Albert Victor Jacobs, South Melbourne, passed Major Examination, Victoria.

John Arthur Hylton Nash, Flemington-road, certificate Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Minor).

William Henry Kirton, 31 Bourke-street, Melbourne, certificate Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Minor).

Charles Bendelack, Collingwood, certificate Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Minor.)

The applications for registration of John Duncan and W. C. Clowes were postponed for further information.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS ACT.

CERTIFICATES RENEWED.

Shirley W. Brooke, Moe.
Samuel Sherlock, Frankston.
Godfrey B. Berry, Taradale.
William Irwin (manager for T. Montgomery), Terang.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

M. C. Hodgson, Darlington.
J. Mackie, Woolsthorp.
Arthur E. Fawthorp, Woorak.
Alfred Edward Gadd, Avenel.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BOWEN.

The resignation of Mr. Bowen as a member of the Board was received and accepted. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Bowen conveying the thanks of the Board for his valued services.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE FEDERAL STORE.

The Registrar reported that the application to the Full Court for a rule *nisi* calling on the magistrates who adjudicated to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court had been made absolute.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN TASMANIA.

It was resolved that the preliminary examination papers should be sent to the Council of Education at Hobart, to allow candidates an opportunity of passing, and so qualifying themselves for examination under the Pharmacy Act of Victoria.

The ordinary correspondence and financial business brought the meeting to a close.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA

The monthly meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held on Friday, the 15th April, 1887.

Present—Messrs. Baker, Huntsman, Tompsitt, Harrison, Pleasance. The president (Mr. T. Huntsman) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for non-attendance were read from Messrs. Blackett and Nelson.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following were duly elected :—

Charles Bendelack, Collingwood.

Richard Henry Hawke, Gawler, S.A.

The resignation of the following members was accepted subject to the certificates being returned :—

H. J. Fowler.

W. J. Clewer.

G. A. Pritchard.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

A lengthy report from the committee was received and adopted.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DEFENCE FUND.

The Pharmacy Board forwarded a progress report, and the response to the circular issued some time since having been satisfactory, it was notified that subscriptions should now be forwarded either to the registrar, to the Board, or to any of the wholesale drug firms in Melbourne.

The resignation of Mr. Bowen as a member of the Council was received and accepted with regret.

Correspondence and financial business closed the meeting.

THE PHARMACY BOARD AND THE FEDERAL STORE

The case of The Queen v. Panton *ex parte* Shillinglaw was heard before the Supreme Court on April 4 and 5. It was an application to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Holroyd to compel Mr. Panton and the magistrates of the Melbourne District Court, to state a case in which the Federal Store Limited was prosecuted, on February 15, for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. The magistrates dismissed the information and refused to state a case on the ground that no point of law was involved.

Mr. Hodges and Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Emerson and Barrow, appeared for Mr. Shillinglaw, and Professor Elkington, instructed by Mr. Woolf, for the Federal Store.

Professor Elkington reviewed the facts of the case and argued that the magistrates had merely to determine a question of fact as to whether the Federal Store did or did not on the occasion referred to, carry on the business of a chemist and druggist. No point of law was involved. There was a great difference between the case of the Equitable Co-operative Society and the Federal Store, as in the former case a dispenser was kept on the premises ; in the latter the prescription was sent out and dispensed by a chemist outside, and there was no pretence of dispensing by the store.

Mr. Hodges argued that "If it can be proved that there was one fairly debateable point we are entitled to the rule. A company can not be registered under the Act, as the qualification is personal. This company is not registered, but a customer going to the Store sees all the insignia of a chemist's shop. He is supplied with various articles which are sold only by chemists, pays for them to the Store, and to the Store only. All this is undisputed. It is true that the articles bear the label of Simpson and Davenport, and they were not supplied from stock. But what does it matter where the Store have their pharmaceutical department? So far as this case is concerned, Simpson and Davenport was their pharmaceutical department. The Store might say to a customer, our chemist is not here, but we can get it made up. The Store does not say, 'Our chemist has resigned, and the department is closed, but we will get the prescription made up, and charge you what we think the chemist will charge us.' If Simpson and Davenport were servants of the company, and had a shop of their own and got so much a week for the Federal Store, it would undoubtedly be the Federal Store keeping open shop."

Mr. Justice Kerferd : Section 2 defines carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist as keeping an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions. Does not this limit the sense of the words in section 18?

Mr. Hodges : Section 18 is dealing with persons who wish to obtain certificates, and require that they shall not merely have carried on business, but shall have been in the habit of compounding and dispensing prescriptions.

Mr. Justice Holroyd : The Company charges a certain sum for getting the medicine made up, and does not know if it is the sum charged them. It is a debateable question if that is a breach of the Act,

Mr. Hodges : If the case were left there, they might be merely agents ; but in this case the medicine is made up and the purchaser is charged a sum quite independently of what is charged to the company, and the person who makes it up looks to the company, and the company only, for payment.

Mr. Justice Kerferd : You establish the position that the Federal Store were principals, and you then go on to say that this transaction was carrying on business.

Mr. Hodges : Here is the account given to us :—

Bought of the Federal Store Drug Department.

	s.	d.
Prescription	3	0
Glycerine	0	6
Carbolic acid	0	10
Paid	4	4

The Federal Store, Limited.

Mr. Justice Williams : That is very strong evidence, but I don't agree that it is all one way, for the evidence shows that the medicine was not made up at the drug department, but at Simpson and Davenport's, who were independent chemists, paid neither by salary nor commission.

Mr. Hodges : The evidence stands uncontradicted that we bought from the Federal Store, and the Store sold to us. The person who sells drugs is carrying on the business.

Mr. Justice Williams : That raises the debateable point, and opens a very wide question, including the sale of patent medicines.

Mr. Justice Holroyd : In section 2 a chemist and druggist means a person carrying on business, with an open shop, for the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions. You say, chemist and druggist, in a later section, has a wider sense.

Mr. Hodges : Yes ; in the first case the Legislature wished to save the right of certain persons, but would not include everyone who might have sold drugs. In the other case the object is rather the other way, and the carrying on of business means not only that the person compounds medicines, he may get them compounded. He is not limited to keeping open shop for the compounding of prescriptions, but may merely deal in them.

Mr. Justice Williams : Do you mean to say, as a matter of law, that a person would be carrying on the business of a chemist, if he sold medicines made up elsewhere, even in England.

Mr. Justice Holroyd : And even innocent drugs ?

Mr. Hodges : A person in the habit of supplying customers with prescriptions, and getting them made up elsewhere, is carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist.

Mr. Justice Williams : We all think that there is a debateable point of law taken in conjunction with the undisputed facts of the case, and the justices will be required to state the case. The rule *nisi* will be made absolute without costs.

Eucalyptus Oil.—Mr. Joseph Bosisto, the founder of the eucalyptus industry in Australia, will be interested to learn, on the authority of the *American Druggist*, quoting from the Essential Oil circular of Schimmel and Co., of Leipzig, that he has transferred his residence to Europe, in order to be able to superintend the organisation of the industry in person. It it intended to put on the market two qualities of oil of Eucalyptus globulus, an inferior sort in large packages as heretofore, and another in small vials, holding one or several ounces, as a medicinal specialty. Schimmel and Co. doubt the wisdom of this last-named form of package so far as Germany is concerned. The ordinary quality of oil of Eucalyptus amygdalina has been chiefly used as a perfume by soap-makers, though it has never attained to any importance, as there is no lack of cheaper ethereal oils of an agreeable odor. It is, however, possible that it may find practical employment as a destroyer of insects, since it has been found by Schultz to have strong insecticidal properties. One of the Eucalyptus oils, obtained from Eucalyptus corymbosa, is reported to have a very pleasant odor, resembling that of roses and lemons. Schimmel and Co. attach the remark that, if this report is true, it seems strange that the oil has never made its appearance in commerce.

Government Analyst.—At a meeting of the Executive Council on April 19 Mr. C. R. Blackett was appointed Government analyst in succession to the late Mr. William Johnson. Mr. Blackett will be called upon to abandon all private practice so long as he may continue in the public service.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Late Government Analyst.

William Johnson, born 1825, died 1887. On April 16, 1887, Mr. William Johnson, one of the original members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for many years Government analyst, died at his residence, at the age of 61 years. The portrait above is said, by those who knew him, to be excellent. It is engraved from a photograph taken some four years ago. From various sources, including "Victorian Men of The Time," we gather the following account of his life:—He was the seventh son of the late John Johnson, salt manufacturer, of Congleton, in the Peak district of England. He was born in 1825, and at the age of 14 was apprenticed at Macclesfield to follow the calling of a chemist and druggist. After serving in various parts of England he became, in 1844, a pupil of Professor Redwood, and the late Professors Pereira, Fownes, and Thomson. In 1846 he commenced business in Birkenhead, and in conjunction with Professor Archer (now of Glasgow) was appointed lecturer on botany and chemistry at St. Aidan's College, at Birkenhead. He arrived in Melbourne in the year 1853, and shortly after landing erected an imported house at St. Kilda, and commenced business as a chemist and photographic artist, photography at that time being a novelty. When the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was founded in 1857, Mr. Johnson was one of the most active workers. He was a member of the first Council, and he edited the "Quarterly Journal of Transactions" in conjunction with Mr. J. Bosisto, now M.L.A., during 1858, but unassisted during 1859 to 1861. The insufficient support given to the publication led to its discontinuance, but Mr. Johnson's increasing avocations would have constrained him to relinquish the post. Mr. Johnson was elected vice-president of the Society in March, 1859, and was president from 1864 till 1873, and in 1877-78. He remained a member of the Council for some years after this. He was elected trustee of the Benevolent Fund in 1877. In 1858 he was employed by the Yan Yean Water Supply Commission to report generally, in conjunction with Professors Brande and Taylor, of London, upon the quality of the water; the same year was engaged by the Government of Victoria to test the quality of the various sorts of freestone found in the Australasian colonies, with a view to the selection of the best material for building the Melbourne Houses of Parliament. In 1866 he was appointed by the Government of Victoria to succeed the late Dr. Macadam as Government analytical chemist, and has held this post ever since. Mr. Johnson's duties in the Government service extended through every branch in which he might be needed, but the greater portion of his work was connected with the departments of Police, Customs, Railways, Post Office, and Central Board of Health. When the Pharmacy Act was passed in 1876 he was selected by the Government as one of the members of the first Board of Pharmacy appointed to carry out the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts; he was long the examiner in chemistry. Mr. Johnson has taken great interest in, and has been intimately connected with, all the industrial exhibitions that have been held in Victoria. At the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81 he was chairman of the jury appointed to judge malt liquors; also chairman of the jury selected to attest aërated waters, liquors, syrups, &c. He served also as a member of the jury judging chemicals and perfumery. With the general public he was most nearly brought in contact by means of the frequency with which he was called upon to give evidence during the past quarter of a century in many very important criminal prosecutions. He also gave the results of his analyses in innumerable prosecutions for adulteration. In all these matters his evidence was marked by strong indications of care and conscientiousness. The cleverest barristers fully recognised that there was nothing to be gained by any attempt at cross-examination. In his evidence in chief Mr. Johnson was invariably lucid, and it was safe to conclude that he never either overstated or understated the facts science enabled him to grasp. Whenever science was at fault he did not hesitate to say to. His evidence in a criminal case where the turning point was the decision whether certain blood was human or animal is still remembered. One of his few friends, Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, has furnished us with the following particulars:—Mr. Johnson was a gentleman of the most genial disposition, an original and powerful thinker, as shown by several essays of his, such as that on the constitution of the globe. He was a most painstaking operator in the chemical laboratory, where various products, such as the nitrate of silver, were for many years prepared on a large commercial scale. Doubtless his close application to chemical work brought about the ailment to which he succumbed. He gave also some time, on my suggestion, to investigate products of native plants, and thus furnished some of the essential oils for the Victorian Exhibition of 1862, and the London Exhibition of 1863. Later he brought into notice for the first time the valuable oil of *Pinus insignis* as a remarkable product. His surroundings were of exquisite taste, such as the corridors with conservatory plants, the fern-tree-gully at the rear of his premises (annually lighted up for a great and charming family festival), the oil paintings, the many splendid and costly apparatus for his professional work, all evincing a high sense of the beautiful. Withal he was most unassuming, living unostentatiously for his profession and his researches. His eldest son is a highly-accomplished medical practitioner at Mount Gambier, being a F.R.C.S. of London. His second son continues the renowned pharmacy. For about two years Mr. Johnson's health had not been good. He suffered from weakness of the heart and bronchitis, and about six months ago the former became so aggravated that he had to take to his bed. He never recovered sufficiently to leave the house, and as already stated died on the morning of April 16.

He was twice married, and leaves one daughter and the sons mentioned above.

Medical Board.—Mr. E. M. James, of Melbourne, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Medical Board of Victoria, caused by the death of Dr. Blair.

Medical Students.—We understand that a larger number of students have enrolled for the medical curriculum at the University of Melbourne than ever known before in the history of the University. In the first session there were three students, last year about seventy, while this year one hundred entries have been made. For the new sciences for the Bachelor of Science degree there are only six entries, yet this is fairly promising.

Mr. James Watson, of 92 Wellington-street, Collingwood, has sold his business to Mr. Bendelack.

Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. v. Wilson and M'Kinnon, proprietors of *The Argus*. This case was heard on March 28 and 29 in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Holroyd and a special jury of twelve. The plaintiffs sued the proprietors of *The Argus* for libel and for £2000 damages. Mr. Hood and Mr. Hodges were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Purves, Q.C., and Dr. Madden for defendants. The cause of action was the following paragraph, published in *The Argus* on January 1st, 1886:—"The attention of the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association, Melbourne, has been called to the fact that the s.s. "Port Victor," which arrived here on the 7th December, brought a consignment of 115 cases, in all about 13 tons, of bisulphide of carbon, a chemical of a most volatile

and combustible nature. It was shipped in London as sheep-wash, and this discrepancy between the fictitious name and the real character of the article has been pointed out in a communication to the manager of the Australian and New Zealand Underwriters' Association in London, with a request that he will bring the matter under the notice of the Board of Trade with a view to greater vigilance being exercised as to the nature of the consignments, so as to prevent the shipping of dangerous articles under names usually given to goods of a harmless character." It was held by the plaintiffs that the defendants, by these words, had charged them with fraudulently concealing the nature of the bisulphide of carbon shipped by them and in fact with shipping it as sheepwash. The facts of ths case as they came out in evidence were as follows:—Mr. Herbert Rocke was in London in 1884, and knowing that in 1885 tenders were likely to be called by the Government for the supply of bisulphide of carbon, he made some arrangements with his London manager. In 1885 his firm secured a contract to supply 1000 drums, and telegraphed to Mr. Ockenden, their London manager, to ship the stuff. Mr. Ockenden, in June 1885, arranged with the managers of the Anglo-Australian Steamship Co. for the shipping of the bisulphide. The Company knew it was dangerous, strong smelling, inflammable, and threw off a vapour. It was arranged that it should be carried as deck cargo at shippers' risk and in lots of 12 tons measurement in each steamer, or more if possible. The bisulphide shipped by the "Port Victor" was not insured, but it was arranged that the captain should have a gratuity of 2s. 6d. for each crate of four drums safely delivered. A special receiving order was made out by the managers of the Company, with counterfoil as follows:—'No. 85, s.s. "Port Victor," for Melbourne, on account of Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. Description of package 1968 | 2052, 85 crates bisulphide of carbon, 115 crates altogether, shipped on deck at shippers' risk.' The order was originally issued for 85 crates only, but as the chemist could supply more it was agreed to let him alter the receiving order in accordance with the number of crates actually sent for shipment, and that when the number was known the counterfoil should be altered accordingly. It was proved that the bisulphide was known to be such when it passed over the wharf to the ship and that a special charge was made for carrying the goods from the conveyance to the ship without lodging it in the shed. In the bill of lading the goods were described as merchandise, and it was explained that this was the usual practice as the Shipping Company would have been liable if the parcel had proved to contain anything but what was specified on the bill of lading. When the bisulphide reached Melbourne it was all unshipped safely with the exception of one drum, which caught on a nail and was ripped open. The bisulphide escaped and poured over the clothes and boots of one of the stevedores, and the drum was thrown overboard. It is alleged that the men found the soles of their boots rotted off next morning. The late Captain M'Callum, surveyor to the Underwriter's Association, made a report to Mr. Cleverland, the secretary, which was printed as a circular and sent round to members of the Association. The report stated that after much enquiry he had found that the carbon bisulphide was shipped as sheepwash. *The Argus*, after enquiry into the matter and on the strength of Captain M'Cullum's report published the paragraph complained of. These seem to be the leading facts of the case. The jury, after a hearing lasting over two days found that the bisulphide was not shipped as sheepwash, thus exonerating the plaintiffs of fraud, but on the questions—was the paragraph libellous, were the facts true on which comment was made, was the comment fair, and were the defendants guilty of malevolence? They gave a general verdict for the defendants. A motion will be made for a new trial.

Quack Medicines.—At the instigation of the *Herald* newspaper Mr. Blackett has analysed various nostrums which have been sold in Melbourne. He reports:—"I have analysed the two samples of medicine which were submitted for examination No. 1, called 'Seal Oil,' is composed chiefly of turpentine, some essential oil and fish oil, turpentine being the active ingredient, two-pennyworth of which would be of about the same value as an application. No. 2, 'Prairie Flower,' so-called, is composed of aloes, carbonate of soda, cayenne pepper and some aromatic. Total amount of solid matter I found to be eleven per cent. Aloes is really the active agent. Being a powerful purgative, it ought not to be given indiscriminately, but under medical direction. 'Prairie Flower' is, therefore, an alkaline solution of aloes, made warm with cayenne (a very favourite substance with American quacks), is of little value other than as a common drastic and nauseous aperient. C. R. Blackett, F.C.S." This was sold in large quantities by "Professor" Hartley, who of course contradicted the analysis. But a casual visitor at a wholesale druggist's saw the Professor hand in an order for aloes, capsicum, &c. The exposure seems to have driven him from Melbourne.

Mr. J. H. A. Nash has opened a new pharmacy opposite the Royal Park gates, in Flemington-road.

Septimus Ludwig, a German Jew, formerly country traveller to Stiles and Co., manufacturing chemists, North Fitzroy, was charged at the City Court on April 14, with obtaining money under false pretences. Since his discharge from the employ of Messrs. Stiles and Co. he has been travelling over the colony collecting money from their customers ostensibly on their behalf. He was committed for trial on April 26.

Rabbit Poisoning.—At a meeting of the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council it was stated that chaff and arsenic is the best poison during the summer months; phosphorised grain is taken very well along the coast, and rough fresh country, but it is not a success in the warm districts of the colony. Carbon (bisulphide) is extensively used, and is one of the best means for the destruction of the pest.

Chloride of Lime for Thistle Destruction.—The Bungaree farmers see no reason why they should not have a share of Government money. Mr. Pearson, the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, reports that the application of half a ton of chloride of lime to an acre would destroy all thistles in one season. Thereupon the Bungaree Shire Council resolved that the Government ought to supply chloride of lime to the farmers at £4 a ton delivered at Ballarat instead of £8 or £9, a price offered by Mr. Mansfield, and that the Government should be asked to take steps as early as possible to enable this to be effected.

Fish Oils.—At a recent meeting of the Field Naturalists' Association, Mr. A. M. Cornwall exhibited specimens of oils prepared from the following fishy and other sources in Western Port:—Bull shark (*Odontaspis Tuarus*); Yellow-sided dolphin (*Dolphinus novæ zealandiæ*); Piked dog-fish (*Acanthias vulgaris*); Sting ray (*Trygon Pastinaca*); Mutton-bird (*Puffinus Brevicaudu*); Fiddler ray (*Trighirina Fasciata.*) The first two are of good colour and odour, and oil of bull shark is used by the fisherman as a substitute for cod liver oil, and externally for cuts, bruises, &c. The three last are muddy and strong smelling, but all are used by curriers, &c., in the colony.

TRADE MARKS—FIJI.

The Trade Marks Registration rules have been published in the Fiji official gazette. The following are the fees approved:—

	£	s.	d.
On application to register trade-mark for one or more articles	0	5	0
For registration of a trade-mark	1	0	0
Where the same person is registered at the same time for more than one trade-mark, for registration of each additional trade-mark after the first	0	10	0
For entering notice of objection, for each trade-mark	1	0	0
For registering subsequent proprietor, for each trade-mark	0	10	0
For altering address on the register	0	5	0
For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof, or an alteration therein not otherwise charged	0	10	0
For continuance of trade-mark on or before day of expiration of seven years	1	0	0
Additional fee when fee is paid within six months after expiration of seven years	1	0	0
Additional fee for restoration of trade-mark when removed for non-payment of fee	2	0	0
For certificate for each trade-mark	0	5	0
For inspecting register	0	1	0
For office copy of documents, per folio of seventy-two (72) words	0	0	6
Settling a special case	1	0	0

For a sketch or copy of a trade-mark, such fee as may be determined in each case by the Registrar General.

The following was written in reference to a prescription for four powders, one to be taken three times a day:—Please am I to give one powder for a dose, or am I to make three halves of the powder. Mrs. E.

Prevention of Phylloxera.—Professor E. W. Hilgard, of Berkely, Cal., states that it is perfectly practicable to protect vines planted in infested ground from attacks coming from without, by surrounding the stocks with a layer of mercurialised soil, eight to ten inches thick.

THE MEDICINES MOST FREQUENTY PRESCRIBED IN AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled from the statistics afforded by the analysis of several thousand prescriptions dispensed by pharmacists in these colonies.)

Last month we published the results of an examination of some thousands of prescriptions dispensed in Australia. We now present our readers with some of the materials on which those concessions were based. We have to give our best thanks to those of our readers who undertook the somewhat tedious labour of analysing their prescription books for this purpose.

One of the chief objects for calling for lists from which to make a compilation of the medicines most frequently dispensed in Australasia, was to know whether the British Pharmacopœia really constituted a standard pharmaceutical work, united alike to the pharmacist in this part of the world, and to the requirements of the medical practitioners.

Underneath will be found fairly elaborate statistics capable of affording valuable information on these practical points: and although it has necessitated both laborious and tedious work, we have taken pains to exhibit side by side typical examples of town and country, in this large section of the Queen's domains, representing such colonies as we have been able to procure data from in response to our recent appeal. We must regret that there are no returns from Southern and Western Australia, and that New Zealand and Tasmania are also unrepresented. Nevertheless, we have made such a selection as will fairly indicate what remedies are most commonly prescribed in the Australian continent.

ANALYSIS OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

NAME OF DRUG, CHEMICAL, PREPARATION, &c. (*All proprietary articles are italicised.*)	Number of Times in One Thousand.						Number of Times in 10,000
	Victorian City.	Melbourne Suburbs.	Victorian Watering-place.	New South Wales.	Queensland Towns.	Brisbane.	
Acaciæ, Pulvis	..	..	10	15	..	2	45
Acetum Ipecacuanhæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
„ Scillæ	..	1	..	24	..	..	42
Acidum Aceticum	..	7	..	5	..	..	20
„ „ Dilutum	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.66
„ Arseniosum	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
„ Benzoicum	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
„ Boricum	4	..	10	1	..	..	25
„ Carbolicum	..	14	25	14	..	8	68
„ Citricum	4	14	5	14	36	..	122
„ Gallicum	4	5	5	1	9	24	80
„ Hydrobromicum Dilutum	8	10	16	28	10	4	127
„ Hydrochloricum	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
„ „ Dilutum	32	19	10	13	12	4	150
„ Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	16	29	5	2	11	22	142
„ Nitricum	..	..	..	5	..	..	8
„ „ Dilutum	4	3	15	5	24	12	105
„ Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum	96	40	55	21	..	22	423
„ Phosphoricum Dilutum	4	12	5	2	9	2	51
Acid Phosphate (Horsford)	..	12	..	..	..	..	20
Acidum Salicylicum	..	7	..	..	..	..	13
„ Sulphuricum	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
„ „ Dilutum	40	28	30	4	27	110	348
„ „ Aromaticum	4	9	..	1	..	44	97
„ Sulphurosum	..	6	..	..	3	..	15
„ Tannicum	..	4	5	24	30	..	105
„ Tartaricum	8	..	5	1	..	..	25
Adeps Preparatus	4	14	..	3	3	..	40
Æther	4	3	..	11	..	..	30
„ Chloricus	3	17	..	..	..	8	48
„ *Ozonicus*	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
Aloes Barbadensis Pulvis	..	1	..	7	..	..	13
„ Socotrina „	..	..	..	18	..	..	30
Aloinum	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Alumen	24	1	5	4	6	26	110
Ammonii Benzoas	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
„ Bromidum	..	13	35	6	15	4	121
„ Carbonas	40	24	65	25	123	16	488
„ Chloridum	8	2	..	4	..	..	23
Ammoniacum	..	..	..	7	..	..	12
Amyli Pulvis	4	1	8	..	..	..	25
Anisi „	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Anthemidis Flores	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Antimonium Sulphuratum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
„ Tartaratum	4	..	..	20	..	..	40
Aqua Anethi	4	3	25	5	48	6	153
„ Anisi	4	..	..	..	..	4	13
„ Aurantii Floris	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Aqua Camphoræ	16	48	90	77	27	74	553
„ *Carlsbad*	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ Carrui	8	2	..	5	9	..	40
„ Chloroformi	24	8	60	..	12	12	193
„ Cinnamomi	4	6	15	..	12	54	151
„ *Friederichshall*	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ Laurocerasi	4	2	..	4	6	..	26
„ Menthæ Piperitæ	12	18	10	8	15	28	151
„ „ Viridis	..	..	..	10	..	..	17
„ Pulegii	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Rosæ	8	9	..	11	6	12	77
Argenti Nitras	..	..	10	1	..	10	33
Asafœtida	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Atropia	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.66
Atropiæ Sulphas	..	1	..	2	6	..	11
Balsam of Aniseed (Powell)	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Balsamum Peruvianum	..	1	..	22	6	..	15
„ Tolutanum	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Baptisinum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Bismuthi Carbonas	..	..	5	..	..	..	3
„ Subnitras	36	43	55	3	81	48	443
Boracis Pulvis	8	12	..	5	..	..	42
Boro-glyceride (Barff)	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Bromal Hydras	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Caffeinæ Citras	..	2	..	2	..	..	7
Calcii Hydras	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
„ Hypophosphis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
„ Sulphas	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
Cambogia	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Camphora	2	10	..	9	..	..	33
Cantharidinum	..	..	..	..	1	..	1.66
Capsici Pulvis	..	1	..	4	12	2	32
Carui Fructus Pulvis	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Caulophyllinum	..	..	..	..	1	..	1.66
Cerii Oxalas	..	3	..	..	..	2	8
Chloral Hydras	28	18	25	33	45	10	269
Chlorodynum (Browne)	12	9	15	1	12	2	85
Chloroformum	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Chrysarobinum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Cimicifuginum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Cinchonæ Pulvis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Cinnamomi „	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Cocaina	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Cocainæ Hydrochloras	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Codeina	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Confectio Aromatica	4	..	5	1	..	..	17
„ Rosæ Gallicæ	..	..	..	7	6	8	35
„ Sennæ	4	..	..	6	..	2	20
„ Sulphuris	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
Copaiba	..	..	..	8	12	16	60
Creasotum	4	4	10	3	..	..	35
Creta Præparata	..	1	20	15	..	2	63
Croton-Chloral	..	3	..	14	..	..	28
Cubeba	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.66
Cupri Sulphas	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Decoctum Aloes Compositum	20	6	10	2	6	2	77
„ Cinchonæ	..	..	..	3	..	6	15
„ Hœmatoxyli	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
„ Pareiræ	..	..	..	1	..	2	5
„ Sarzæ Compositum	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
„ Scoparii	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Senegæ	84	1	..	6	..	..	150
Digitalis Pulvis	..	..	..	2	3	2	11
Elaterium	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Elixir Potassii Bromidi	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.66
Emplastrum Belladonnæ	4	6	..	..	15	2	45
„ Calefaciens	..	8	..	..	..	..	13
„ Cantharidis	4	1	..	..	3	..	13
„ Opii	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Plumbi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
Enema Opii	..	1	..	..	..	4	8
Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ	4	2	10	4	..	2	37
Euonymin.um	..	7	..	2	..	3	20
Extractum Aconiti	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Aloes Aquosum	..	21	5	..	..	..	43
„ „ Socotrinæ	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Anthemidis	..	1	..	..	3	..	7
„ Belæ Liquidum	4	2	..	..	..	..	10
„ Belladonnæ	28	15	40	13	36	6	230
„ Cannabis Indicæ	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Cascaræ Sagradæ	8	6	5	..	6	16	68
„ Cinchonæ	8	5	10	..	4	4	51
„ Colchici	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ „ Aceticum	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Colocynthidis Compositum	4	3	10	22	..	4	71
„ Conii	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
„ Ergotæ Liquidum	20	9	5	7	12	24	128
„ Gentianæ	..	32	5	1	3	2	71
„ Glycyrrhizæ	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ „ Liquidum	8	..	..	22	6	..	60
„ Grindeliæ Robustæ	1	..	..	1	..	2	3
„ Gummi Rubrit	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ Hæmatoxyli	..	..	..	1	9	..	17
„ Hyoscyami	..	17	15	11	0	4	88

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Extractum Jalapæ	..	..	..	1	..	2	5
„ *Malti (Kepler)*	..	3	..	..	..	..	15
„ Nucis Vomicæ	..	36	5	2	18	8	15
„ Opii	..	1	20	5	..	..	43
„ „ Liquidum	..	..	..	4	..	8	20
„ Physostigmatis	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
„ Rhei	..	..	..	1	3	..	7
„ Sarzæ Liquidum	..	11	..	..	..	..	18
„ Stramonii	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Taraxaci	..	2	..	1	..	4	11
Ferri Arsenias	..	4	5	..	..	..	15
„ Carbonas Saccharata	1	..	1	..	..	..	1 3
„ et Ammoniæ Citras	12	5	25	7	12	10	118
„ et Quiniæ Citras	4	6	10	12	15	34	28
„ Sulphas	..	4	..	1	..	..	8
„ „ Exsiccata	8	1	..	11	..	..	33
Ferrum Redactum							
„ Tartaratum							
Gallæ Pulvis	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
Glycerinum	104	57	95	69	78	60	938
„ Acidi Carbolici	..	..	5	5	..	..	17
„ „ Gallici	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.6
„ „ Tannici	1	10	5	4	3	4	45
„ Amyli	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Boracis	4	4	..	1	3	2	23
„ Tragacanthæ	4	..	..	3	..	..	12
Glycyrrhizæ Pulvis	..	4	..	1	..	..	8
Guaiaci Resina	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Hazeline	..	2	..	1	..	..	5
„ (*Burroughs*)	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum	..	2	..	..	..	2	7
„ cum Creta	25	23	50	17	9	22	243
Hydrargyri Oleas	..	5	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
„ Oxidum Flavum	..	8	..	..	3	2	23
„ Perchloridum	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Subchloridum	64	138	52	43	153	18	780
Hydrastinum	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Infusum Anthemidis	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Aurantii	4	..	20	..	..	..	40
„ Buchu	8	16	5	..	..	6	58
„ Calumbæ	28	28	5	9	27	4	168
„ Cascarillæ	4	1	..	2	..	..	13
„ Chiratæ	10	8	10	..	..	2	50
„ Cinchonæ	..	1	85	..	3	2	152
„ Digitalis	1	1	10	..	3	..	25
„ Gentianæ Compositum	36	2	40	9	12	11	183
„ Lini	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ Lupuli	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Quassiæ	16	14	15	3	..	42	150
„ Rhei	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Rosæ Acidum	8	..	..	1	3	36	80
„ Senegæ	20	6	35	6	..	40	180
„ Sennæ	..	..	5	..	..	2	12
„ Uvæ Ursi	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
„ Valerianæ	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ingluvin	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
Iodum	..	..	..	8	..	..	13
Iodoformum	8	7	10	4	3	2	56
Ipecacuanha Pulvis	4	3	5	7	39	18	123
Jaborandi	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Jalapæ Pulvis	..	1	..	3	..	4	13
Leptandrinum	..	7	..	..	..	..	13
Lin iFarina	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Linimentum Aconiti	2	4	10	5	18	2	68
„ Ammoniæ	..	9	..	..	..	..	21
„ „ cum Opio	4	..	..	..	..	4	7
„ Belladonnæ	4	10	5	7	21	6	88
„ Camphoræ	1	..	..	1	..	4	10
„ „ Compositum	4	16	15	..	27	8	117
„ Chloroformi	..	1	10	..	3	2	27
„ Crotonis	..	1	..	..	..	12	21
„ Hydrargyri	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Iodi	4	5	..	..	..	8	28
„ Opii	4	1	5	..	3	4	28
„ Potassii Iodidi c Sapone	..	1	..	31	..	..	53
„ Saponis	4	10	15	30	15	6	133
„ Sinapis Compositum	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.6
„ Terebinthinæ	..	2	..	..	9	..	18
„ „ Aceticum	..	..	5	..	..	4	15
Liquor Ammoniæ	..	..	..	23	..	4	46
„ „ Fortior	..	..	..	5	..	4	15
„ „ Acetatis	32	51	20	115	36	98	587
„ Arsenicalis	4	15	15	3	12	16	108
„ Atropiæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ „ Sulphatis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis	..	1	50	10	12	40	185
„ Calcis	..	4	..	7	..	14	44
„ Carbonis Detergens	..	1	..	2	3	..	10
„ Cinchonæ Flavæ	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
„ (*Battley*)	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
„ Donovani	..	..	..	2	..	2	7
„ Epispasticus	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Ergotæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ *Euonymini et Pepsinæ Compositus*	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Liquor Ferri Dialysati	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ „ Perchloridi	..	4	5	53	..	16	130
„ „ Pernitratis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi	..	4	1	5	15	14	60
„ *Magnesiæ Carbonatis (Fellows)*	..	..	..	75	..	..	125
„ Morphiæ Acetatis	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ „ Hydrochloratis	16	9	..	18	12	14	115
„ Opii Sedativus	16	6	125	12	3	16	297
„ „ „ (*Battley*)	1	11	15	..	..	4	57
„ Plumbi Acetatis	8	13	5	2	6	28	103
„ Potassæ	..	1	..	4	30	16	85
„ Potasii Permanganatis	..	4	..	..	..	8	20
„ Sodæ Arseniatis	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Strychninæ	12	62	5	9	8	96	280
„ *Zinci Chloridi (Burnett)*	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Lactopeptin	..	..	..	..	6	..	10
Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra	..	1	..	1	3	6	18
Magnesia Levis	..	..	..	8	..	..	13
Magnesiæ Carbonas	8	9	10	..	6	18	83
„ Sulphas	112	36	60	21	..	22	418
Mel	..	5	..	4	3	..	20
„ Boracis	4	4	..	..	..	2	18
Menthol	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Mica Panis	..	..	..	13	..	..	22
Mistura Ammoniaci	..	..	..	10	..	..	18
„ Amygdalæ	..	1	1	..	3	..	8
„ Cretæ	..	7	..	1	9	100	195
„ Ferri Aromatica	..	..	..	..	9	..	15
„ „ Composita	4	1	5	..	..	2	20
„ Guaiaci	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
„ *Pepsinæ et Bismuthi Composita (Hewlett)*	..	1	..	..	3	..	7
„ Sennæ Composita	12	..	..	..	3	16	51
Morphiæ Acetas	..	..	5	..	..	..	8
„ Bimeconas	..	..	..	12	..	..	20
„ Hydrochloras	..	5	15	3	12	14	82
„ Sulphas	..	..	..	..	6	..	10
Mucilago Acaciæ	..	..	..	..	15	27	70
„ Tragacanthæ	20	6	5	..	69	2	170
Myrrha	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
Nepenthe	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Oleum Amygdalæ	..	1	..	6	..	..	11
„ Amaræ	..	..	..	7	..	..	11
„ Anisi	..	..	..	12	..	..	20
„ Cajuputi	..	7	5	1	..	..	21
„ Carbolicum	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ Caryophylli	..	..	..	11	..	..	18
„ Cinnamomi	..	..	..	1	6	..	11
„ Copaibæ	..	..	..	10	12	..	37
„ Crotonis	..	..	4	..	2	..	10
„ Cubebæ	..	..	..	18	..	..	30
„ Eucalypti	4	1	..	4	6	2	29
„ „ Globuli	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Halicoris (*i.e. Dugong*)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1.6
„ Juniperi	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Lavandulæ	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Limonis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Lini	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Menthæ Piperitæ	..	1	..	5	6	..	20
„ Morrhuæ	..	3	..	5	3	..	18
„ Olivæ	..	1	15	35	6	..	95
„ Origani	..	..	..	7	..	..	11
„ Ricini	..	2	..	..	6	4	20
„ Sabinæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Santali Flavi	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Terebinthinæ	..	8	10	19	30	..	111
„ Theobromæ	..	..	5	..	..	..	8
Opii Pulvis	..	5	20	25	48	8	191
Otto Rosæ	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Ovi Vitellus	..	7	..	..	..	..	11
Oxymel Scillæ	..	..	5	..	3	4	20
Papaveris Capsulæ	..	0	..	..	..	..	10
Pepsina Porci	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ (*Boudault*)	..	..	..	9	3	..	20
Pilocarpina	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Pilula Aloes Barbensis	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ „ et Ferri	4	..	..	..	..	8	20
„ „ et Myrrhæ	..	8	1	3	..	..	20
„ Aperiens	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Asafœtidæ	16	1	..	..	..	..	28
„ Colocynthidis composita	..	1	..	..	3	2	10
„ „ et Hyoscyami	12	..	..	..	6	12	50
„ Calcis Sulph.	..	..	..	9	..	..	15
„ Ferri Carbonatis	4	3	..	..	..	..	7
„ „ (*Bland*)	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
„ Hydrargyri	4	19	5	4	6	2	70
„ „ Subchloridi	..	..	..	..	3	2	8
„ Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla	..	..	..	..	2	2	7
„ Plumbi c Opium	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ Podophylli	..	..	..	..	6	..	9
„ Potassii Permanganatis	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Rhei Composita	..	15	5	12	10	10	87
„ Saponis „	..	..	10	..	..	..	17
„ Scilla „	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
Piper Longum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6

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Plumbi Acetas	..	3	5	18	3	8	62
Podophylli Resina	..	6	5	..	6	4	35
Potassii Acetas	..	1	..	7	4	4	27
„ Bicarbonas	100	42	40	21	63	44	517
„ Bitartras	4	..	..	6	..	6	27
„ Bromidum	68	45	80	22	93	58	610
„ Carbonas	..	46	..	3	..	..	81
„ Chloras	112	55	50	49	30	42	563
„ Citras	..	3	5	10	6	4	47
„ Iodidum	76	46	25	11	27	64	415
„ Nitras	16	..	..	41	6	10	121
„ Permanganas	4	2	5	23	..	..	56
„ Sulphas	..	..	..	19	..	..	31
„ Tartras	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Pulvis Antimonialis	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
„ Cinnamomi Compositus	..	..	..	5	3	44	83
„ Cretæ Aromaticus	4	10	..	15	6	2	61
„ „ „ c Opio	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
„ Glycrrhizæ Compositus	4	2	5	..	..	10	35
„ Ipecacuanhæ „	24	60	30	30	6	28	197
„ Jalapæ „	28	23	..	1	12	2	110
„ Podophylli „	..	..	..	24	..	..	40
„ Rhei „	..	1	..	13	..	2	27
„ Scammoniæ	4	1	5	..	..	..	17
„ Seidlitz	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Tragacanthæ	..	..	..	5	..	10	25
Quiniæ Sulphas	60	63	55	32	117	182	848
Resorcinum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Rhei Radicis Pulvis	12	40	5	12	42	46	291
Saccharum Album	44	85	8	20	30	20	345
„ Lactis	4	1	15	..	..	6	43
Salicinum	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Santoninum	8	6	..	..	..	..	23
Sapo Durus	..	..	..	22	3	..	41
Sarzæ Radicis, Pulvis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Sassafras	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Scammonium	..	..	..	5	..	2	11
Scillæ Pulvis	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
Sennæ „	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Sinapis „	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Soda Tartarata „	..	..	..	22	4	..	43
Sodii Bicarbonas	32	71	45	7	99	76	550
„ Bromidum	16	5	5	..	..	..	43
„ Chloridum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Hypophosphis	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
„ Phosphas	..	..	..	8	3	..	18
„ Salicylas	4	28	20	..	9	12	113
„ Sulphas	12	2	..	19	..	..	55
„ Sulphocarbolas	4	26	..	..	..	..	50
Spigelia	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
Spiritus Ætheris	16	..	10	6	7	..	65
„ „ Compositus	..	7	..	..	..	6	21
„ „ Nitrosi	36	37	20	110	72	110	642
„ Ammoniæ Aromaticus	100	76	120	21	111	48	793
„ Camphoræ	..	..	..	16	..	..	27
„ Chloroformi	40	41	65	46	198	78	780
„ Myristicæ	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
„ Rectificatus	8	5	5	20	..	2	67
„ Rosmarini	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
„ Vini Gallici	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ „ Methylatus	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
Strammonii Folia	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Strychnia	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Succus Belladonæ	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
„ Limonis	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
„ Taraxaci	8	5	20	6	9	10	98
Sulphur Precipitatum	..	2	..	1	3	..	10
„ Sublimatum	4	2	..	7	..	..	21
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Morphiæ	..	..	..	..	18	..	30
Syrupus	40	22	60	74	36	166	663
„ Aurantii	128	63	55	21	..	112	631
„ Calcis Lactophosphatis	4	..	..	..	24	4	53
„ Chloral	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Croci	..	2	5	..	..	..	11
„ Ferri et Calcis Phosphatis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ „ *Hypophosphis* (*Fellows*)	..	14	..	12	6	..	53
„ „ Iodidi	4	8	10	2	24	4	87
„ „ Phosphatis	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
„ „ „ *Compositi* (*Parrish*)	..	..	5	12	15	26	64
„ „ Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosphatis (*Easton*)	..	3	..	42	..	14	98
„ Gummi Rubri	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
„ Ipecacuanhæ	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Limonis	36	5	..	4	..	14	98
„ Papaveris	..	..	5	..	18	..	38
„ Pruni Virginanæ	4	3	10	..	..	..	28
„ Rhei	..	1	..	22	3	..	43
„ Rhœados	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Scillæ	68	7	50	38	27	50	400
„ Sennæ	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
„ Tolutanus	48	86	20	65	39	56	507
„ Zingiberis	28	29	30	11	21	14	188
Terebene (Hewlett)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.6

NAME OF DRUG, CHEMICAL, PREPARATION, &c. (*All proprietary articles are italicised.*)	Number of times in One Thousand.						Number of times in 10,000.
	Victorian City.	Melbourne Suburb.	Victorian Watering-place.	New South Wales.	Queensland Towns.	Brisbane.	
Theriaca	..	..	..	5	..	..	8
Thymol	..	6	..	3	6	..	25
Tinctura Aconiti	20	20	95	20	3	52	350
„ Actææ Racemosæ	8	1	..	..	..	..	15
„ Arnicæ	..	..	..	20	6	..	44
„ Asafoetidæ	..	..	..	..	6	..	10
„ Aurantii	16	17	10	21	18	14	160
„ Belladonnæ	20	15	55	9	9	18	210
„ Benzoinæ Composita	8	4	5	4	21	..	70
„ Boldo	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Buchu	..	..	..	2	..	2	7
„ Calumbæ	28	7	..	15	3	10	105
„ Camphoræ Composita	44	44	125	41	60	56	610
„ Cannabis Indicæ	..	1	..	..	..	2	5
„ Cantharidis	..	..	..	11	..	4	25
„ Capsici	1	20	30	..	12	8	118
„ Cardamomi Composita	44	40	40	41	44	54	438
„ Catechu	..	4	13	11	39	76	261
„ Chiratæ	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Chloroformi Composita	4	11	..	..	..	12	45
„ Cinchonæ	..	4	15	..	9	6	57
„ „ Composita	96	3	15	6	48	2	283
„ Cinnamomi	4	..	..	1	3	..	13
„ Cocci	..	6	..	8	5	..	30
„ Colchici Seminum	4	2	..	..	..	..	10
„ Conii	..	..	5	..	..	..	8
„ Croci	..	..	..	15	..	..	25
„ Cubebæ	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
„ Digitalis	6	19	15	11	3	20	123
„ Euonymini	4	1	..	..	..	..	8
„ Ferri Perchloridi	28	25	10	..	30	16	182
„ Gelsemii	..	5	..	..	..	..	8
„ Gentianæ Composita	4	3	5	16	27	18	115
„ Guaiaci	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
„ „ Ammoniata	4	..	..	1	..	..	5
„ Hamamelidis	..	1	5	..	3	6	25
„ Hydrastis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Hyoscyami	16	10	10	29	54	16	222
„ Iodi	4	7	10	4	..	12	62
„ Kino	..	1	..	8	3	..	20
„ Lavandulæ Composita	12	14	5	20	21	8	133
„ Leptandrini	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Lobeliæ	1	..	5	..	..	8	23
„ „ Ætherea	2	1	5	..	..	..	13
„ Lupuli	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Myrrhæ	16	12	..	5	..	..	55
„ Nucis Vomicæ	42	43	65	8	27	56	402
„ Opii	16	26	10	45	66	120	472
„ „ Ammoniata	..	..	..	1	..	..	1.6
„ Podophylli	8	1	..	..	..	8	28
„ Quassiæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Quiniæ	..	..	5	1	..	..	10
„ Rhei	48	35	15	..	9	18	191
„ Scillæ	36	20	20	7	..	..	138
„ Senegæ	..	2	5	..	12	..	31
„ Sennæ	..	..	5	2	..	2	15
„ Strammonii	4	..	4	..	..	..	13
„ Sumbul	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Tolutana	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
„ Valerianæ	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ „ Ammoniata	4	1	5	..	..	..	18
„ Veratri Viridis	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Zingiberis	..	7	..	7	33	2	81
Tragacanthæ Pulvis	..	1	..	2	9	1	21
Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ	..	..	..	12	..	..	20
„ Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ Potassii Chloratis	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
Unguentum Acidi Borici	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Atropiæ	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Belladonnæ	..	..	5	..	12	..	28
„ Cetacei	8	2	..	..	..	2	20
„ Elemi	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Gallæ	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
„ „ c. Opio	4	5	..	..	..	2	18
(*Henry's*)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ Hydrargyri	1	..	..	..	9	..	17
„ „ Ammoniati	..	1	..	..	3	..	7
„ „ Nitratis	..	2	10	2	..	4	30
„ „ Oleatis (10 per cent.)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.5
„ „ Oxidi Flavi	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
„ „ „ Rubri	..	..	..	..	9	..	15
„ Iodi	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Potassii Iodidi	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
„ Resinæ	4	..	..	15	..	..	31
„ Simplex	..	..	..	6	..	2	13
„ Sulphuris	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Zinci	20	10	..	5	..	4	66
Vaselinum	4	21	35	9	..	5	125
„ Album	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Vinum Antimoniale	4	1	..	50	5	2	105
„ Colchici	8	2	5	2	..	16	55
Vinum Ferri	1	..	..	..	..	6	11
„ „ Citratis	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
„ Ipecacuanhæ	60	84	40	47	36	80	578
„ Opii	4	1	..	5	..	..	17

NAME OF DRUG, CHEMICAL, PREPARATION, &c. *(All proprietary articles are italicised.)*	Number of times in One Thousand						Number of times in 10,000.
	Victorian City.	Melbourne Suburb.	Victorian Watering-place	New South Wales.	Queensland Towns.	Brisbane.	
Vinum Pepsinæ	6	..	..	..	3	1	25
„ Rhei	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Xericum	..	..	..	..	12	..	20
Zinci Acetas	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
„ Arsenias	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.6
„ Chloridum	..	1	..	1	6	6	23
„ Oleas	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
„ Oxidum	4	5	20	3	3	8	72
„ Sulphas	16	21	10	22	1	8	143
„ Sulphocarbolas	12	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ Valerianas	..	..	..	3	..	5	3
Zingiberis Pulvis	..	2	..	2	..	4	21

We must reserve our comments on these figures for a later issue.
(To be Continued.)

THE PREPARATION OF LANOLIN.

This article is the subject of two patents; one, No. 4,992, filed on October 20, 1882, for Dr. Otto Braun and Dr. Oscar Liebreich—"A new or improved manufacture of fatty matter from Wool-fat;" and a second, No. 326, dated January 8, 1887, filed by Abel and Imrie, patent agents, on behalf of the inventor. Apparently it is not patented in Australia, but the name, Lanolin, has been registered as a trade mark in the United Kingdom by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and so cannot be used.

We now give the text of the patents.

(1882. No. 4992.)

Lanolin is a combination of pure wool-fat with water, forming an opaque white pasty mass which is insoluble in water, and, when heated, separates into water and wool-fat. At ordinary temperatures, the wool-fat, being stirred, will again absorb the water, again forming "Lanolin." This same property of separating into water and wool-fat is also possessed by Lanolin when heated in water. Under the microscope it shows itself to be a homogeneous mass.

Many attempts have already been made to obtain as pure a fat as possible from the raw wool-fat or from the wool-washing water. The methods used until now are, however, insufficient, as, in the best case, the end product obtained was a sour, unpleasant smelling fat, which, when Benzine, Petroleum, Ether, or the like were used for its extraction, retained, in addition, the smell of the extracting medium.

The cause of this bad result is partly from the carbonic acid which is always given off by the decomposition of the alkaline liquids, and attaches itself in small bubbles to the little particles of dirt which adhere to the fat, and carries up a great portion of heavy earthy admixtures of the fat, so that there is formed upon the sour liquid, a dirty, muddy mass, from which fat can only be obtained by pressing under heat. Added to this, lyes, during the operation, pass over into putrid fermentation, causing not only annoyance to the neighbourhood of the factory, but also imparting, to the fat obtained, an obnoxious smell which cannot be removed. This method of working, moreover, requires considerable space and a considerable quantity of acid, because the earthy portions containing always lime or silicates that are decomposible, require to be saturated with the acids necessary for the separating of the fats. Besides this, there is a loss of material due to the portion of the fat which remains in the press-cakes.

By the following methods, are obtained:—

1st. Means for the separation of the dirt and unsaponified fat from each other, and from the soapy water before the latter has been decomposed by acid.

2nd. Means of obtaining "Lanolin," a hitherto unknown compound, which is a combination of purified wool-fat and water, whose properties are described above.

The special method is as follows:—

The still fresh undecomposd lye passes through a depositing centrifugal machine, in which the dirt and the fat are separated from each other while the cleansed soap liquor is continually drawn off by means of a pipe, and led direct into the vat which serves for acidification.

The raw 'Lanolin" thus obtained, is thoroughly kneaded by suitable machinery with cold flowing water, until the water which flows away is as clear as the inflowing water. The raw "Lanolin" is then heated with water, whereby it is decomposed into the elements, water and fat. The latter is skimmed off from the surface and cooled, and can then be again operated upon in the centrifugal machine in a melted condition for further purification, or it can be dissolved in ether, ethyl, or methylated spirits, or other solvent, and the solution can be separated from the residue by filtration or other means.

The solvents can afterwards be recovered by treatment in suitable stills; the fat so cleansed is thoroughly kneaded for a long time with water, with which it combines to make a perfectly white, neutral, inodourous unguent. This product, which in no way discloses its origin, is termed Lanolin.

From the mud deposited in the lowest part of the centrifugal machine, a still further portion of Lanolin can be obtained, by stirring the same up with clean or salt water, and again working it in the centrifugal machine, or extracting it either in a wet or dry condition by means of a solvent, after which it is treated as above.

Instead of utilising the wool-washing water for the production of Lanolin, raw or cleansed commercial wool-fat may be directly treated for this purpose.

In this case the wool-fat is stirred with water, $NaOCO^2$, NaOHO, soap or any alkali, or a mixture of these or other substances to form a thin milk, and is then subjected to the above-described treatment.

(1886. No. 321.)

The present improvements upon the said process have for their object, on the one hand, to effect the purification of the raw Lanolin, obtained in a new manner, and to render possible the manufacture of Lanolin or anhydrous lanolin direct from the commercial wool-fat. For the purification of the raw lanolin, the following method may be employed in place of that described in patent 4992:—In order to obtain the lanolin or the intermediate product, the anhydrous lanolin, which is converted into lanolin by the so-called "lanolising," that is to say by the addition of water, the precipitate obtained by the above mentioned means, from the wool-washing waters or the artificial emulsion liquid, is separated from the liquid, partly or entirely dried, and then either (A) treated with such solvents as will dissolve the entire precipitate or with such solvents as will only dissolve the fat and will leave the soaps undissolved. As instances of the solvents of the category A, may be mentioned benzine, benzole, xylol, toluol, isobutyl, alcohol, amyl alcohol, sulphide of carbon; these dissolve the fat and the existing soaps and leave the impurities undissolved. In order to obtain wool-fat in pure condition from these solutions, it is only necessary to add thereto acetone. By this means the existing soaps are separated out while the fat remains in solution. From these solutions the fat is obtained by distilling off the solvent thus obtaining free lanolin (lanolinum anhydricum). Instead of completely carrying out the distillation, it may be stopped at any desired point, when, on cooling, a larger or smaller portion of the fat will separate out. This separation may also be effected in a greater or smaller degree without any distillation by means of a corresponding reduction of temperature of the solutions. The principal examples of the category B of solvents are ether and, principally, acetone. In particular, the latter possesses the property of completely dissolving the wool-fat, and leaving undissolved the soaps. Already in the cold a certain portion of the wool-fat is dissolved, but this is more effectually carried out under heating, and this process has the particular advantage that all other dirt or impurities existing in the wool-fat remain directly in the soap residue. By distilling off the solvents, the anhydrous lanolin is then obtained, which is then either directly brought into commerce as such, or is treated with water, as described in the patent 4992, in order to obtain the end product, lanolin. In place of the natural emulsioned wool-washing waters or of the artificial emulsion prepared from wool-fat, the commercial wool-fat may also be directly submitted to the above-described methods of extraction by means of the solvents mentioned under A and B so long as, in the first place, the fatty acids, contained in the commercial wool-fats, are converted into the corresponding soaps of the alkalies, alkaline earths, or heavy metallic oxides. This latter is effected by heating the commercial wool-fat to the melting point, and then treating it with alkalies, alkaline earths, or their hydrates, or the oxides of the heavy metals,

in which process a small quantity of water may be added thereto. The mass thus obtained is then, after cooling treated with solvents of either the description A, or the description B, in the same manner as above described for the natural or artificial emulsion liquid; also, instead of first forming the soaps in the commercial wool-fat, and then separating these soaps from the fat by means of acetone, the commercial wool-fat may be treated with the said solvent, acetone, and afterwards the production of the soaps insoluble in acetone lye effected by special additions. In this case the commercial wool-fat will be completely dissolved in the acetone with the exception of some impurities, and on shaking this solution together with the corresponding salts of the alkalies, alkaline earths, or heavy metallic or other oxides or hydrates, the soaps insoluble in acetone, which are thus formed, will be precipitated, and the fat remaining dissolved in the acetone will then be separated in the manner described above from the solvent, thus obtaining either the anhydrous lanolin, or, by lanolising, the lanolin itself. The fatty acids of the commercial wool-fat may also be separated from the wool-fat in such manner that they are converted into alkali soaps by the addition of alkalies, and the compound thus obtained treated with methyl or ethyl alcohol. These two solvents take up under heat, the greater part of the compound, but on cooling, allow the wool-fat to precipitate, while keeping the soaps in solution. This operation is, in particular, of easy performance with raw wool treated with ammonia under the application of ethyl alcohol, which dissolves the ammonia soaps very readily, leaving the wool-fat undissolved.

The claim made by the patentee is in five separate points, but, virtually, covers the whole process described above.

Correspondence.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest; we shall do our best to reply.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—The thanks of all engaged in Pharmacy are due to yourself and the writer for the excellent essay on Pharmaceutical Examinations, published in your issue of April. It is especially applicable to the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, who, in their examinations, require a pretence of knowledge only to be obtained in New Zealand by cramming, and yet they provide no School of Pharmacy or other means where those to be crammed can obtain the necessary but useless stuffing, which is never remembered or not required in any form of business here or elsewhere. The result of this state of things being that it is in the end better to incur the extra risk and expense of sending our apprentices to England, there to obtain the needful instruction and pass their examinations.

Personally, I am in favour of the Victorian plan, viz., a Preliminary Examination, at least three years' apprenticeship. (The law in New Zealand releases an apprentice at the age of 19.) One set of text books and the same examination papers throughout the colony, and so that the student may concentrate his attention on one thing at a time and learn it well, separate examinations in Materia Medica, Medical Botany, and Practical Chemistry; and after these have been successfully passed, an examination by the whole Board in Practical Pharmacy and Analysis, one day for each, success in which should entitle to registration as a Pharmaceutical Chemist in New Zealand or any other colony.

There are local jealousies and some geographical difficulties in the way which at present may be a little troublesome, but the opening up of the country by railways and generally greater facilities of communication with a given point render them less daily.

I may say that I have every confidence in the gentlemen composing the present Board of Pharmacy in New Zealand, and if they will try to make the examinations such as a young man may pass, by diligence and such studies as are available in New Zealand without the present extensive and absurd system of cramming, they will earn the gratitude of both students and masters.

It only remains for me to remark that before attempting to pass through Parliament amended Pharmacy and Poisons Acts it would be well to circulate them amongst those interested and duly consider any suggestions for improvement. The failure of Mr. Hatch in the last attempt should be sufficient warning.

Trusting you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable space, I am, Sir, yours truly,

GEO. DENBY.

Thames, N.Z., 18th April, 1887.

[We hope to publish the full text of the proposed Sale of Poisons Act and Pharmacy Amendment Act in our next issue. Editor.]

RECIPROCITY WITH BRITAIN.

The Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—I think "Native" has taken a very narrow view of the case, *re* recognition of colonial certificates in Great Britain when he asserts he does not "believe there are half-a-dozen people in the seven colonies who care two pins about it."

It is a question of national importance that all profession here should be recognised as having the same status as any in the old country.

All things being equal in the matter of examinations, why should an English diploma be accepted here, whilst a colonial one would be ignored in England? If reciprocity in certificates is not necessary between England and her colonies, neither is it between the colonies. Let each one be content to work alone in that case. I believe colonials are striving very hard to attain an equality in all parts of Australasia and I wish them every success. There will then be less "cabbage garden" talk.

The latter part of his letter is rather unkind. To an Englishman, wherever he may elect to live, England is home; and disparaging remarks regarding that home do not conduce to the love that should exist among brothers.

He shows his patriotism in his remarks, but, at the same time forgetting the honour due to the country that settled his own.

I heard a colonial say not long since "that he did not care to travel as he knew all about other countries from reading about them." Be that as it may, if "Native" ever has the good fortune to travel he may possibly find other countries equally favoured with Australia, and just as dear to the hearts of their children as Australia is to his.

Trusting that I have not taken up too much of your valuable space,

I remain, faithfully yours,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Melbourne, April 15, 1887.

Would-be M.D. writes: Knowing the interest you have always evinced in students willing to better themselves, I would like to ask if you could publish a little information *re* the general routine of a student of medicine at the Melbourne University, that is, the different examinations to be passed, fees, books, &c.

[We cannot at present treat this subject exhaustively, but you will get all particulars from the Calendar of the University of Melbourne, which can be obtained through any bookseller, or perhaps better, you might write to the Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine, Melbourne University, who will doubtless tell you all you wish to know.]

PATENT MEDICINES AND DISPENSING ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—You, Sir, as Editor of this journal, if sincere in advocating the interests of the chemists, should help he trade by refusing insertion, in your paper, of advertising matter lauding every new patent medicine and proprietary rubbish, which is being continually found in the market. You can scarcely serve two masters. Drop one side or the other, and be sincere.

I would also like to draw your attention sufficiently to cause you to make some remarks on the abject servility many of the trade display in their attitude towards doctors, by continually running after them and toadying to them in every form. What do you think of the system I have, only lately, seen introduced here, of supplying doctors with blank forms for prescriptions, such as I enclose? How the medical men must despise us for resorting to such underhand methods of cutting each other's throats. You will notice that the one prescription has had the chemist's name, which was at the head of the paper, cut off by the doctor. The other man hearing that this was done got his blank forms printed as you see, *i.e.*, with the chemist's name and address in the middle of the back of the form, so that it cannot be cut off. Can such degrading measures be carried any further? If we all run after the doctors what can they think of us? I should also like something said as to the practice of doctors and chemists entering into a contract, and prescriptions being so written, that the medicine ordered can be understood by the one mean wretch only. Is that honest to the patient? and if the system becomes universal what is the great majority of the trade to do, without counting the scores of young men who are fitting themselves for a business, which will not give them a crust if the above evils are perpetuated ?

I think the following also calls for some remark: Perhaps you have noticed that every tinker or cobbler who, having succeeded in introducing some rot on the market, straightway concocts a pill, than which, no other must be taken whilst the customer is using the Siegel's Syrup—Fruit Salt—Safe cure—or the hundred and one other nostrums on the market. Every dodge to take the bread from us.—Yours truly,

E. G.

New Zealand, March 30, 1887.

[As to the first point raised by our correspondent we naturally have every desire to help chemists, but we cannot see how it would be doing this to exclude from our pages advertisements of such articles as Blackett's Dialysed Iron, Sadler's Dentifrice, Abraham's Pills, Bonnington's Iceland Moss, Squires' Chemical Food, and similar preparations made by chemists; nor do we know how a line could be drawn which would include all these, and exclude all others whose proprietors do not happen to be pharmacists held in high esteem.

The custom is growing in Australia as well as New Zealand, of chemists supplying doctors with prescription forms with their name and address printed thereon. We have before us a bolder stroke than that sent by our correspondent. An elaborate form, with the doctor's monogram, hours of consultation, address, &c., has on the back—"This prescription to be dispensed at ———'s Homœopathic Pharmacy, ——— street, ——— three doors from the Town Hall." Fortunately the growing education of the people leads them to disregard such devices, or the specimens sent would not have reached us. But, probably, a polite word to the doctor, pointing out that the use of such forms is unfair to chemists, and derogatory to his own high standing, would have good effect.

The subject of doctors' arrangements with chemists will come up for discussion in our pages shortly. At present we can only say, that while many leading pharmacists condemn it, other leaders are among the offenders.—Ed.]

74/30 COMPOSITION POWDER, FORMULA AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Dr. Coffin's formula is Bayberry bark 4oz., Canadian pine *(Pinus Canadensis)* 2oz., ginger 2oz., cayenne 2drs., cloves 2drs. Broadbent's "Australian Botanic Guide" gives the following:—Bayberry bark 2oz., ginger 1oz., Pinus Canadensis and Virg. snake root each ½oz.; cinnamon, cloves, prickly ash, each 1drm., cayenne 1½drm. Dose, one teaspoonful in a cupful of hot water, sweetened. Hot milk may be substituted if preferred. A milder mixture may be made in the case of children by putting in less of the powder.

25/30 F. U.—It was in June, 1886, that our London journal was asked for the formula of Calorific Fluid for dentists, to be used in the painless extraction of teeth. The reply was—"A solution of tannin and phenol in absolute ether was at one time used by painting on the gums, but it generally removed the epithelium. Cocaine is now employed." To this we would add that cocaine will relieve the pain of the laceration of the gums by the forceps, but not that caused by the rupture of the nerve at the base of the fang.

Dec. Aloes. Co. Conc.—Dear Sir—Some of your readers may be able and willing to tell me how to make or procure Decoct. Aloes Co Conc. (1 to 7) one to seven, as in the following? I have seen 1 to 3 advertised in the B.P. Decoction of 30dr. there is 8dr. of Tr. Cardam Co.

Dec. Aloes. Co. Conc.—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, fl. ʒi. Decoct. Aloes Co. (conc. 1 to 7) ʒi. Spt. Chlorof., ʒij. Aq. Menth. Pip. ad. ʒij. Misc ʒij, scr. in die.—Modern Athens.

Students' Corner.

"Competition is the best training."

As stated in our last issue, the replies to the fourteenth competition should be delivered at our office not later than the 15th inst. We hope there may be a goodly number of papers sent in.

COMPETITION No. 15.

In order to afford an equal opportunity to competitors residing at a great distance from Melbourne, we will, as heretofore, publish the questions six weeks before the papers are required. For the same reason we have no report to make this month.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by allotropy? Give as many examples as you can.
2. Define clearly, in at least two ways, the process of Germination, describing the conditions favourable to the same.
3. How may fixed oils be classified? Furnish a list of those included in the pharmacopœia, and state the botanical and geographical sources of the plants that yield them.

Answers to the above must reach us by June 15.

The rules to be observed appeared in our January number.

The Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Dear Sir,—I was very pleased to see that my papers had obtained first prize in your competition. Seeing a letter from "English Major" in your columns *re* increasing the popularity of the competitions, I most heartily concur with your correspondent, that something is necessary to awaken the interest of students in them. The suggestions he makes seem to me to be very plausible, and if some such suggestions were carried, I do not really see why these competitions should not be looked forward to with increased interest by a large number of students willing to benefit themselves by them.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Ballarat, April 4, 1887.

The Medical *Age* publishes the following paragraph as an instance of the universal talent of druggists:—A gentleman received a note from his lawyer which he was unable to decipher. On his way to his office he met a friend at the door of a druggist's shop. The friend, after vainly attempting to read the note, suggested that they step inside and hand it to the druggist without comment. The druggist, after studying it in silence for a few minutes, stepped behind his prescription case and in a short time returned with a bottle of medicine, duly labelled and bearing directions. When the gentleman saw his lawyer he was informed that the note was a notice for him to call at his office between 3 and 4 p.m. on the following day.

AMERICAN TRADE NOTES.

New York, 5th March, 1887.

Our drug market is still fairly active, but there are indications that the boom in prices is over for the present, and that a steady market may be expected for the next few months. There can be no doubt that the demand in the home trade since the turn of the year has been quite exceptionable; and, indeed, exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Stocks of most staples are smaller than usual, and this, with temporary markets in Europe, will tell against any serious decline in prices for some time.

The prices given below are net f.o.b., New York for original packages, exchange on London 30 days $4.85.

Ashes.—The stock is reduced to 260 casks of first stock. Black Potash.—The market rules at 4½c. (21/-). Pearl-ash is unaltered at 6½c. (29/9).

Bromine Salts.—The manufacturers combined and raised the price of Bromide Potassium in 100lb. cases to 35c. (1/5½), Sodium to 45c. (1/10½), and Ammonium, 47c. (1/11½). This movement was expected, as no making has been carried on for some time.

Balsams.—Our market for *Copaiba* continues very firm in the absence of arrivals. Maranham.—Only a few barrels left at 39c. (1/7½). Para had to be imported from Liverpool at 40c. (1/7¾). Tolu is in large supply, and cheaper at 30c. (1/2¾). Peru quite neglected at $120 (5/-). Canada stock nearly exhausted. The new will arrive in June.

Cascara Sagrada Bark is higher at 7c. (3½d.), but continues in active request.

Coca Leaves are getting scarce in our market, owing to the interruption of the communications with Peru, the ports there being closed against steamers from the cholera-infected countries south. The price of Cocaine Muriate has advanced to $650 (26/9), and owing to the large demand from Europe, will probably go higher.

Quinine.—Our market continued very active during February, the demand was enormous, and, undoubtedly, very large quantities were taken by consumers and dealers all over the country. From 60c. (2/5¾) the price in 100oz. tins a week ago, the price declined to 56c. (2/3¾), which is the nominal quotation to-day. This decline is said to be the result of speculators making very low offers from London, and some weak holders here forcing their stock on a market already fully supplied.

Oil Peppermint has been very dull all through the month, owing to a complete falling off in the demand from the war scare there. H. G. Hotchkiss is quoted $3.70 (15/3), and prime Wayne County in tins $3.25 (13/3). Michigan Oil can be had at $2.90 (12/-).

Essential Oils.—Sassafras is quoted at 40c. (1/7¾). Wintergreen $1.85 (7/8), both in tins. Aniseed is getting dearer at $1.70 (7/-); Cassia firm at 60c. (2/5¾).

Roots.—Golden Seal is still scarce, and dear at 24c. (1/-). Senega has declined to 38c. (1/6¾) for prime Western and 34c. (1/4¾) for common chumpy quality. These are very low prices indeed. Serpentaria has also declined to 30c. (1/3). Mexican Sarsaparilla is unchanged. Jalap firm at 14c. (7d.). Reports from Mexico speak of little being gathered, owing to the low rates prevailing.

Spermaceti is very firm at 41c. (1/8½).

AUSTRALIAN ARGOL.

The note on this subject in our London journal of Feb. 19 has attracted considerable attention. It has been reproduced in the *South Australian Register*, and in the *Chiltern and Howlong Times*. In the latter are added some remarks by Mr. H. W. Potts, as follows:—Curiously enough, New Zealand is the only colony in the group which recognises the importance of the manufacture of tartaric acid and cream of tartar, in its customs tariff, by admitting argol free, and imposing a duty of 1d. per lb. on cream of tartar and tartaric acid. This may be accounted for by the fact that the astute Treasurer, Sir Julius Vogel, is a chemist and druggist, and naturally the value of such an industry presented itself to him as a chemical product. Here is an opportunity for fostering an industry which would prove of incalculable benefit to the wine-producing districts of Victoria. Sufficient argol is being produced now to supply a local manufacturer of cream of tartar and tartaric acid to supply the colonies.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

[Special Cabled Report.]

London, April 27, 1887, 10.45 a.m.

It should always be remembered that prices quoted in this section are as nearly as can be ascertained the lowest that are actually paid for bulk quantities in London. Considerable allowances have to be added in many cases before ordinary prices can be ascertained, and for many drugs it must be recollected the range of quality is very wide.

At the date of our last cabled report, CINCHONA BARK had experienced a decline, but makers of QUININE seemed inclined to disregard this, and maintain their official quotations, which have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year at the very least, viz., English, 2s. 8d. per oz. in bottles, 2s. 6d. in bulk. A decline of ten per cent. has now been experienced to 2s. 3d. for bulk, 2s. 5d. for ounce bottles.

Ipecacuanha.—It has already been reported that this article had been cornered, and was virtually in the hands of one holder, who was steadily advancing prices. Holders of second-hand parcels have taken advantage of this to realise at advanced rates; but no fresh supplies came forward, and it is now announced that the crop is a complete failure. The only chance of lower prices is the remote possibility that some South American merchant may place on the market the accumulation of years, as happened once before.

Insect Flowers have experienced a decline from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. for Dalmatian, half way towards the price they stood at before the advance reported in our cablegram of Feb. 26.

Our last advices have indicated a steady rise in the prices of Cod Liver Oil and Opium. The advance has now been checked in both lines, and prices are easier.

London Trade Report.—Our advices of March 4 inform us that, as cabled on Feb. 26, opium has made an advance of quite twenty per cent. [This advance continued till the date of our cable report of March 29.] This has naturally influenced the price of the alkaloids and codeia and morphia are much dearer. The latest news from Smyrna is to the effect that much damage has been caused to the spring sowings and higher prices may be looked for. *Cubebs* are again fifteen per cent. dearer; there is hardly any stock anywhere. *Insect flowers* are thirty-three per cent. dearer, cultivation in Dalmatia having been neglected. *Bleaching powder* is ten per cent. dearer owing to a combination among the producers in the North of England. *Ipecacuanha* and *salicine* have been cornered by speculators who are asking fancy prices. *Carbolic acid* is extremely scarce and in an excited condition. There are only one or two second hand holders; all the manufacturers are full of orders for months to come, and as the summer approaches we may look for a further advance.

Trade Notes.

Mr. E. G. Billing, of Hunter-street, Sydney, representing Gaskell, Deacon and Co., the Crown Perfumery Co., Gibson and Co., has taken a branch office in Gladstone Chambers, 22 King-street, Melbourne.

Fletcher and Greenwood, importers, 20 and 21 Gordon Buildings, 49 Flinders Lane West, have been appointed agents for Parson's Grape Saline.

Mr. J. B. Millner, of 126 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, informs us that he is Australasian Agent for the firm of John Matthews, manufacturer of carbonated beverage apparatus.

The Specialty Manufacturing Company, 5b Queen-street, Melbourne, have sent us specimens of their manufactures, which are now being pushed among the public, so that our readers may expect to be asked for them. They are Dr. Hope's Liver Pills, Saphederma, an application for pimples, etc., and Dr. Hope's Gout and Rheumatic Specific. They are very neatly and conveniently put up, and will be easy to handle.

BIRTH.

Evans.—On the 19th of April, at the Parade, Norwood, S.A., the wife of P. J. Evans, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Wylde—Hitchcox.—On the 22nd March, by the Rev. C. Manthorpe, Charles Wylde, to Josephine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Hitchcox; all of Glenelg, S.A.

Pitcher—Rosewarne.—On the 9th April, at St, Stephen's, Richmond, Victoria, by the Rev. Chas. Perks, Frank M. Pitcher to Emily F. Rosewarne.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

The date affixed is that before which notice of objection must be lodged.

New Zealand.

Imperial Nectarine. Henry J. Syms, Thames, Auckland.
Compositions for treating matters having an offensive smell. Archibald Dickson Hunter, Collins-street west, Melbourne. May 18.
Stoppers for bottles. Edward Waters, Molesworth Chambers, 75 Chancery Lane, Melbourne. May 17.

Queensland.

Compositions for treating matters having an offensive smell. Archibald Dickson Hunter, Collins-street west, Melbourne. May 17.
Stoppers for bottles. Edward Waters, Molesworth Chambers, 75 Chancery Lane, Melbourne. May 17.
Measurement of Liquids. William Cowan, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Compressed Yeast. Samuel Levy, Fitzroy, Victoria.

South Australia.

Filtering contrivance for water-bags, Henry Cordeaux, Adelaide salesman. June 21.

Tasmania.

Impervious enamel, for coating wood, paper, cloth, papier maché, &c. James Alexander Pond, Auckland, N.Z.
Composition for treating matters having an offensive smell. Archibald Dickson Hunter, Collins-street west, Melbourne. May 11.

Victoria.

Improved method of applying Disinfectants and Deodorants to closet pans, urinals, drains, and other places. James John Anderson, of Armadale, and Edmund McDonald Bosford, of Caulfield.
Appliances to convert Excreta into heat, fuel, motive power, and manure. Henry John Summers, of Fitzroy, and Alfred Gilbert, jeweller, of Simpson's Road, Collingwood.
An Invention for preventing Forgery of Cheques, &c., by the obliteration of the original writing, for preventing fraud by the re-use of postage stamps, and for making writing paper absorbent. John Henry Niemann, of New Street, Middle Brighton, chemist.
Improved Voltaic Belt. Arthur Aylesbury de Vere Somerset, gentleman, and John Stringfellow, electrician, both of Albert St., Windsor, near Melbourne.
Goslett's fraud-detecting Cheques, Drafts, Bills, or Notes. Charles Beresford Goslett, Wodonga.
Balderson's London Cough Drops. Arthur Frederick Balderson.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

New South Wales.

Accuracy and Purity (J.H.P.), with device of a mortar and pestle. J. Hewitt Pye, Ashfield, near Sydney.
Dr. A. Burns' Dentrifice, prepared with great care, and sold by Henry Sadler, William-street, Sydney.
Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment. For ointment. Stephen Green Carlill, Kadingas; Stephen Green, 210 Lambeth Road, London, S.E.
"Congreve's Balsamic Elixir." George T. Congreve, Peckham, England.

New Zealand.

Perfection Soap, with or without the word "Newton" prefixed. John Newton, Caledonian Soapworks, Illawarra, Wellington.
Tussilene, for cough mixture. William Withers, Burwood, near Sydney, chemist.

Queensland.

Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture on label. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co., Park-street, Lincoln, England.
Acme Lotions. Laurence Cusack Dunne, Petrie's Bight, Brisbane, chemist and druggist. July 17.
Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment. Stephen Green Carlill, Lambeth Road, London. July 24,
Borax, on blue fancy label—**Household treasure. Each genuine packet is signed by the discoverer,** Arthur Robottom, below. Jesse Ascough, Handsworth, near Birmingham, England.
Borax, on red fancy label, for candles, soap, oils, &c. Jesse Ascough, Handsworth, near Birmingham.
Dunne's Nervine Tonic. Laurence Cusack Dunne, Petrie's Bight, Brisbane, chemist. July 31.
Fairy, for night lights, &c. Samuel Clarke, Pyramid Works, Child's Hill, London. July 3.
Hop Bitters, fancy gold label. New York Hop Bitters Company. May 20.
Congreve's Balsamic Elixir. George Thomas Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, Surrey, England. July 31.
Try It, in white, on black design, for baking powder, egg powder, &c. George Winkley (trading as Grainger, Winkley and Co.), Singleton, N.S.W. May 24.
Dr. Jones' Miraculous Eye Drop and Salve, with fancy label, for eye lotion and eye salve. Sarah O'Meagher, Brisbane.
B. M. & Co., with half moon, for chemical substances. Edward Milner, managing director of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., Norwich, Cheshire, England. May 6.
C 24, Champion, for vinegar in bulk. Champion and Co., Ltd., City Road, London. May 27.
"Fairy." Night Lights and Illuminating Oils. Samuel Clarke, Child's Hill, London.
Hop Bitters, New York Hop Bitters Company. For Hop Bitters. J. W. Butcher, 111 Pitt-street, Sydney.
Borax, on a label with blue ground. For soap, starch, candles and chemical substances. J. Ascough, Handsworth, Birmingham, England.
Alkine. For bitters. Evan Rowlands, 116 Collins-street west, Melbourne.
Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. For Schnapps. J.B. Wolfe, New York, U.S.A.
Clark's Miraculous Salve. For patent medicines. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln, England.
Rowland's Bitterade. For an aërated beverage. Evan Rowlands, Collins-street, Melbourne.

South Australia.

Congreve's Balsamic Elixir. George Thomas Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, Surrey, England.
"Menier," in fancy label. Usine Hydraulique de Noisiel, for Chocolate Societé Menier, 56 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, chocolate manufacturers.
"Champagne Powder," for baking powder. A.M. Bickford and Sons, Currie-street, Adelaide, wholesale druggists.

Tasmania.

"Ammonia Soap," for all kinds of soap. R. and G. Miller, Elizabeth-street, Launceston, and Macquarie-street, Hobart, soap manufacturers.
"Congreve's Balsamic Elixir." George Thomas Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, Surrey, England, medicine vendor.

Victoria.

"Madame Done's," with fancy label, for hairwash. Mary Forster, Tatura, Glenferrie, Oxley Road.
Seal Oil, with device of a seal below, for medicinal preparations. Also, **Prairie Flower,** with device, for medicinal preparations. William Henry Hartley, Spring-street, Melbourne, dentist.
Schiedam, with bust of Apollo, and design for candles. De Stearine Kaarsenfabrick Apollo, Scheidam, Holland.
T O D conjoined, in fancy label, for pharmaceutical preparations. Albert Andrews, High-street, St. Kilda, chemist.
"Congreve's Balsamic Elixir," for medicines. George Thomas Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, Surrey, England, medicine vendor.
"Chocolat Menier," with fancy label. Usine Hydraulique de Noisiel, for chocolate. Societé Menier, 56 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, chocolate manufacturers.
"A. Legrand aine, of Veritable Liqueur "Benedictine," in fancy design, for Liqueur. Societé de la Distillerie de la Bénédictine de l'abbaye de Fécamp, of Fécamp, France.
Use only Sinclair's Cold Water Soap, in fancy design, The Magic Cleanser, for soap. James Sinclair and Son, 65 Southwark-street, London, England.

INSOLVENCIES, &c.

In *re* E. F. Turner, analytical chemist, Adelaide.—At the final hearing, the statement of the debtors affairs was read as follows:—Liabilities (secured), £499 5s.; assets, landed property (mortgaged) valued at £300, furniture (held under bill of sale) £25; deficiency, £174 5s. Insolvent was a chemist at the University, and in September, 1883, had capital in cash £30, less sundry creditors then £11 1s. 7d. Since then his earnings had been £546. He had received for rent £81 8s., and his expenditure had been for interest and commission, £155 18s. 10d.; rates and insolvency costs, £19 1s, 3d.; living expenses, estimated, £485 11s. 4d.; loss on landed property, depreciation, £160. Causes of insolvency, loss on house, and pressure of creditors. He was granted a second-class certificate.

Queensland Drug Company, Brisbane, March 6. Liabilities stated at £4,712 13s. 1d. Principal creditors—W. J. Costin, £3,150; Commercial Bank, £500 12s.; J. Nott, £207; Berkley, Taylor and Co., £184 6s. 4d.; Colonial Trust and Agency Company, £250. First meeting at Foxton and Cardew's office, March 26.

At a meeting of creditors on March 25, in the estate of the Queensland Drug Company, it was resolved that the company be wound up in liquidation and not in insolvency; that Mr. Joseph Peirson be appointed trustee, and Mr. John Nott a committee of inspection. The trustee was authorised to sell the estate at any time to the company on bills extending over eighteen months on such bills being endorsed by Mr. W. J. Costin, manager for the company.

Dividend.

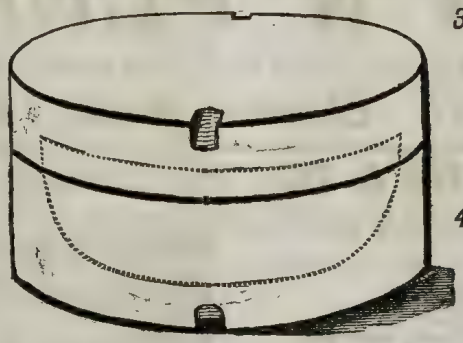
Smith, Fred. Moore, Waverley, N.S.W., doctor of medicine, first of 2s. 10½d.

TOOGOOD'S
NEW REGISTERED
EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS,

ARE CLAIMED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT & CONVENIENT YET OFFERED TO THE TRADE, & POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1st.—An India-rubber Band passed vertically over the pot is kept in its place by the notches, and effectually secures the lid; for travelling this supplies a want greatly needed.

2nd.—The Covers being made quite flat, labels can be affixed with ease, and without creasing.



3rd.—The inside of the Pots being rounded or egg-shape, the contents can be entirely removed without waste.

4th.—Great attention has been paid to insure accuracy of contents.

PRICES.	⅛	¼	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
	18/-	18/-	18/-	20/-	22/-	24/-	27/-	34/-	42/-	54/-	66/- per Gross.

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Pharmacies fitted in the most modern and elegant style, by contract, including every appliance, and article in general use.

Tinctures, Drugs, Chemicals, Lozenges, Etc., Imported in the Gold Labelled, or Recess Labelled, Shop Rounds, at LONDON PRICES, saving an Enormous Amount of Expense, Time and Trouble.

SHORTLY TO ARRIVE,

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SPECIAL OUTSIDE SPECIMEN CASES FOR DENTISTS.

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N.B.—Mr. JOSEPH will wait on Customers at a distance contemplating alterations, to advise, and submit inclusive prices for the Job. (First-class Railway fare only charged.)

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EXTRACTS.—Fluid (official and unofficial), Solid Powdered and Saccharated (Abstracts).
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CONCENTRATIONS (resinoids), Oleo Resins, Glyceroles.
LIQUORS, CONCENTRATED (Conveniences), Confections.
EFFERVESCENT GRANULAR Preparations, Pencils of Menthol and Eucamenthol
PURE POWDERED DRUGS (assayed and guaranteed), Preparations of Cod Liver Oil.
COMPRESSED, TABLETS Fruit Tablets (Boiled Sugars).
LOZENGES and TROCHES, Hand-made and Compressed.
SUPPOSITORIES (Cacoa Butter), Empty Capsules, Opium Preparations.
PELLETS—Hypodermic, Preparations of Malt, Peroxide of Hydrogen
SAXOLINE.—Plain acid Medicated—its preparations and combinations.
PEPSIN.—Pure, Scale, Saccharated and Lactinated.
PANCREATIN.—Pure and Saccharated.
PLASTERS.—Porous, Court and Isinglass.
FLAVORINGS.—Concentrated Extracts Soluble Essences Soda Water Flavors.
PERFUMES.—Handkerchief Odors, Sachet Powders. Toilet Waters Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

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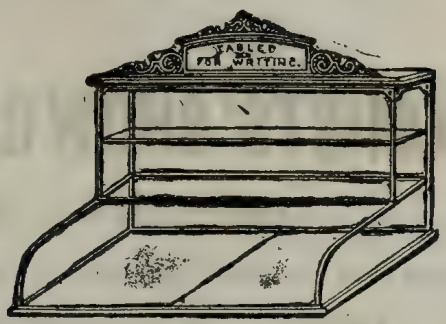

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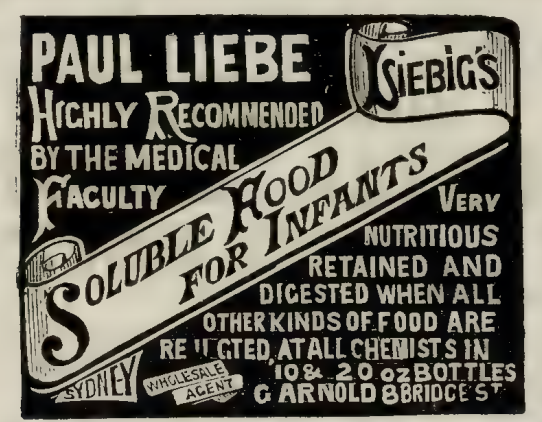

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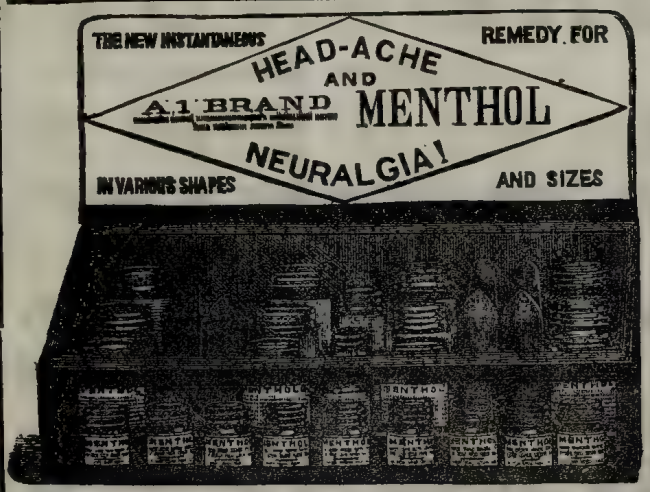

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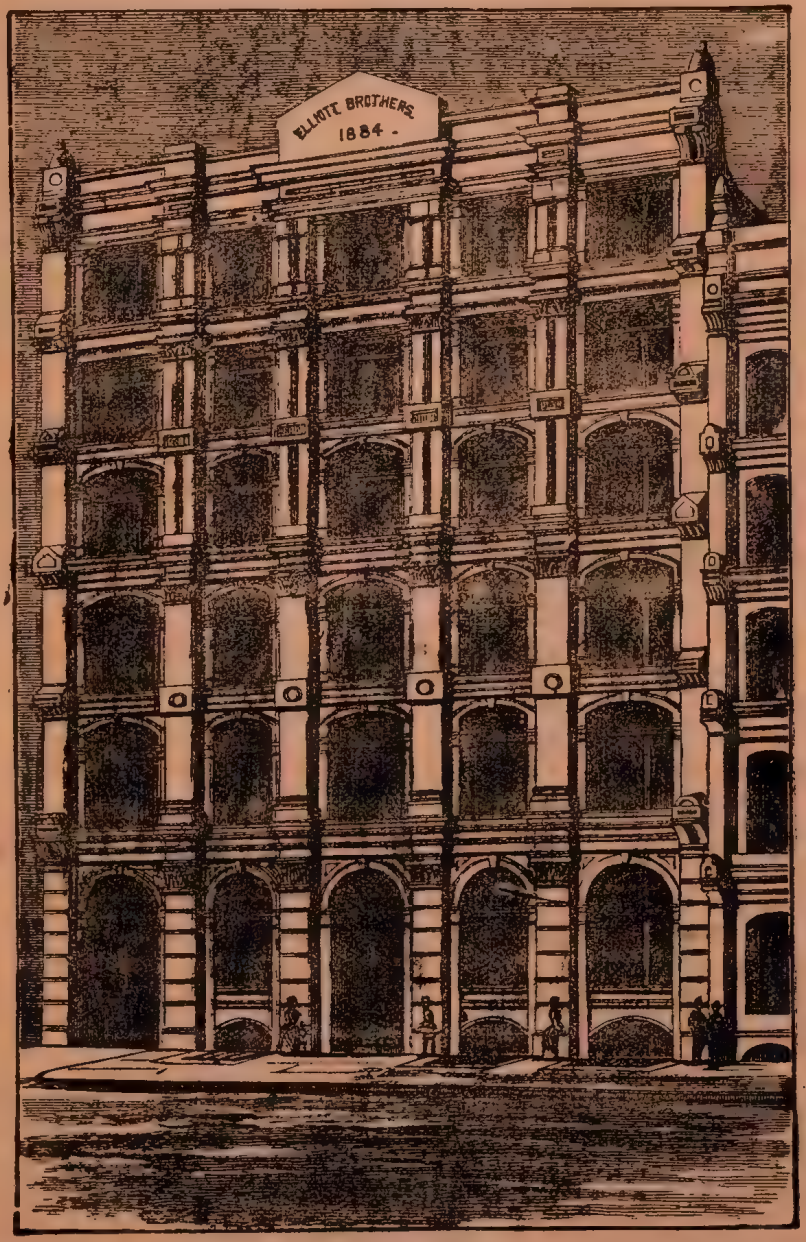

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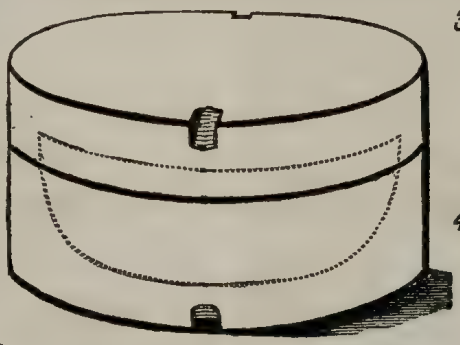

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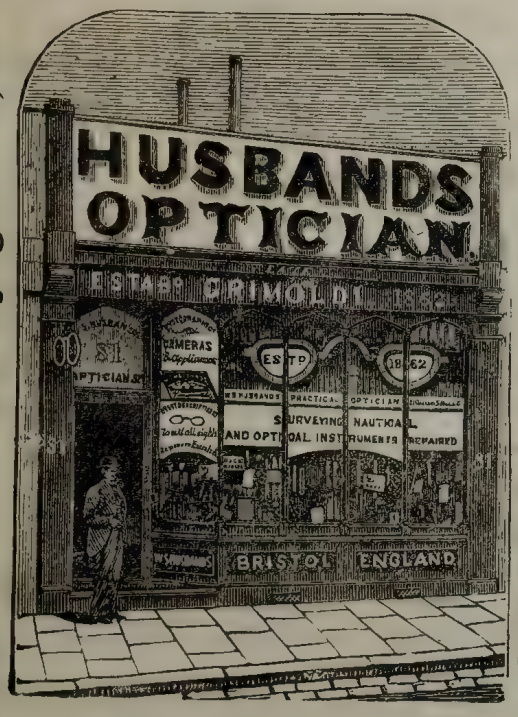

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The Hobart Chemists' Association,
The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association,
in addition to this journal are entitled to its parent journal, "The Chemist and Druggist" (London). In the event of any irregularity or failure in the arrival of either journal, we shall be obliged if notice is sent to the Publisher, "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Those of our subscribers who have been in the habit of remitting *direct* to our London office, will find it a convenience in many ways to pay their subscriptions to this office.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

We have decided to treat advertisements of assistants wanted or wanting situations, and also businesses for disposal, as information and to publish them in our advertisement pages without charge till further notice. Announcements must be sent to this office not later than four days before the end of each month.

THE ART OF PHARMACY.

We have now received a supply of copies of this treatise, reprinted from *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1887*. Full particulars as to price, &c., will be found on page xxiv. of our advertisement sheets.

WANTED.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (London) issues of January, February and March, 1878; April, 1880; June, 1881; December 1882; January, March, and July, 1883; July, 1884. Also, Australasian Supplement to the "Chemist and Druggist," July, 1878; June, 1880; February, March, May, and September, 1883; September, 1884. Send, particulars to 71/24, office of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

WANTED.—"The Chemist and Druggist," for February 15, 1886, 71 82. Office of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

Editorial Notes.

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

A special Bill has been introduced into the New Zealand Legislature for the express purpose of placing chemists holding the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on the same footing as those holding the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. A short statement of the differences and resemblances of the pharmaceutical chemists of the two countries will therefore be interesting.

The Pharmacy Act (Ireland) was passed in 1875. It adopts the nomenclature of the British Act to a great extent. But this makes it more necessary to distinguish between the different things bearing the same name.

In England a pharmaceutical chemist is a person who has passed a preliminary examination in general subjects, a second examination in scientific and practical subjects sufficiently severe to be considered a safe test of his qualification for the practice of pharmacy; and besides all this, a third examination of a much higher standard on the more purely scientific sides of his occupation. His higher examination is purely voluntary, and confers no rights beyond the title pharmaceutical chemist.

A pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland has merely passed a qualifying examination. He therefore corresponds more nearly to the pharmaceutical chemist of New Zealand or Victoria and to the chemist and druggist of Britain.

The chemist and druggist of Britain, as already hinted, has passed the only qualifying examination required, and is in every way empowered to practise pharmacy. He is allowed to compound and sell poisons or dispense prescriptions. Not so in Ireland. Chemists and druggists practising as such in Ireland at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act were allowed to continue their business, but they were expressly forbidden to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons or medical prescriptions (section 31). The chemist and druggist in Britain is registered; in Ireland the Pharmaceutical Council was empowered to register chemists and druggists, but we believe has never done so.

The chemist and druggist in England is examined; in Ireland the only examinations established are for pharmaceutical chemists. In Ireland chemists and druggists are a decreasing class, composed of those who were in business under this name in the smaller towns in 1875, who did not bother themselves much with dispensing. In England they are the majority of those who have made pharmacy their occupation, and their proportion as well as their number is constantly increasing.

One other point may be of interest. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain does not recognise the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. One reason is that it has no power to do so under the Pharmacy Act of 1868 But even if it had the power there is little doubt that the pharmaceutical chemist (Ireland) would have to content himself with the title of chemist and druggist in Britain, and would not be allowed to display the title pharmaceutical chemist.

AN IMAGINARY OBSTACLE TO INTERCOLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPROCITY.

A matter, which has much bearing on the question of Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Reciprocity, was mentioned at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland by Mr. D. Clarke, of Maryborough. He remarked that all registered chemists on the Victorian list had obtained their qualifications by examination. This is a mistake. There are 683 names in the last issue of the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria, and of these no less than 498 are registered as "in business in Victoria before 1st October, 1876." In this number a few, less than a dozen, are included as in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Of the remainder, 78 have passed the Victorian Modified Examination, had therefore been apprenticed for three years in Victoria, and had commenced their apprenticeship not less than three months before the passing of the Act. In this number are included a few who passed the British Modified Examination, and were, therefore, assistants in England before the passing of the Pharmacy Act. Forty-eight out of the 683 have passed the Victorian major examination, seventeen the British major examination, thirty-six the British minor and six various other examinations.

The supposition that all Victorian chemists have obtained their registration by examination is no more true than it would be of any other colony or Great Britain itself.

OUR SECOND ENQUIRY—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

In response to the circular distributed with our March issue we have received a very representative series of replies. These are now compiled and almost ready for publication, but before dealing with the subject we find it desirable to make some further enquiries as to the geographical distribution of chemists. These enquiries are already in hand and we trust their results will be ready for publication in an early ssue.

"FAIR-MINDED" JOURNALISM.

Under this heading our contemporary, the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, in its last issue makes a furious attack upon ourselves. Our readers must be weary of the rejoinders we have repeatedly had to make to similar attacks, but we crave their indulgence for a brief trespass upon their time. The origin of the attack it will be seen is the republication in our London journal, of part of a report printed in one of our earlier issues. We leave our London Editor to fight his own battles, but reply to some points affecting ourselves. The writer of the article in question, indulges in abusive language, of a kind rarely met with except in third-class country journals, and not likely to recommend his views to the majority of the members of the society his journal represents. We do not propose to follow him in this. But he ventures in two or three cases on statements of fact, and in these we meet him with a flat denial and a challenge to disprove our statements.

Here is the first statement of fact; we quote the exact words:—

> The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of London, of 26th March, under the heading "Pharmacy in Australia," has the following, in connection with what purports to be a report of a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:—"An application from the *Australian Journal of Pharmacy* to be furnished with reports of meetings of the Council, &c., was objected to, upon the ground that the Society, having an official organ, no necessity could be shown for supplying reports to another journal, especially as all the members of the society received copies of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, whereas only three or four members were likely to see the *Australian Journal of Pharmacy*."
>
> This excerpt is almost exactly a re-print from the February issue of the Australian edition of Messrs. Morgan Bros.' trade publication. As a matter of fact, the paragraph is a mendacious one, and entirely misrepresents what took place at the meeting in question, a correct report of which was given in our issue of February last, as follows:—"The correspondent of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* wrote applying to be recognised in that capacity, and requesting to be supplied with copies of last examination papers. The equest was agreed to."

Will it be believed that the writer has had the audacity to take a report of a meeting on February 1, to contradict our report of a meeting held on January 4? This is the case, and the mendacity is not in our paragraph, but in theirs. The application of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* was made on January 4, and our report represents fairly what took place at the meeting. The application for examination papers was made on February 1 (after our February issue was already in the hands of many of our subscribers), and the result was reported in our March issue, as follows:—

> "The application of Mr. G. S. Ellis, as representing the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, to be furnished with copies of the last examination papers was granted."

And our report of the same meeting contains also this paragraph:—

> PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.
>
> Upon the motion of Mr Melhuish, seconded by Mr. Abrahams, it was resolved "That all journals be supplied with a copy of the minutes of the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Council and Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, on application to the Secretary."

It is hardly worth troubling our readers about a matter so entirely within the private control of a Society, but we may say that we have documentary proof that we expressed an opinion favourable to this last action of the New South Wales Society long before it was carried. We believe in publicity and take this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in supplying us with reports of their proceedings.

The second question of fact is the circulation of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. We emphatically repudiate all responsibility for the statement that only three or four members of the New South Wales Society were likely to see the reports. Whether it is accurate or not is beside the question. The statement was made at the meeting and was reported, and there our responsibility ends. But our contemporary goes on to say—

> "As we have said, the application of the correspondent of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* was granted [*not at the meeting referred to in the extract given from The Chemist and Druggist, but at a subsequent meeting reported in a subsequent issue of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*]; and it seems scarcely necessary to assert that the suggestion that the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* had, comparatively, no circulation in New South Wales is equally [!] untrue with the rest of the paragraph. Nor is this a matter of mere assertion. The annual reports of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia give full particulars of the members of the society throughout the colonies, the payment of whose yearly subscriptions entitles them, as a matter of right, to copies of this journal. Our circulation, therefore, is a thoroughly genuine one, and quite exceptional advantages are offered to subscribers, advertisers, and the public, of obtaining an exact knowledge of the audience which we address."

We have no wish to wrong our contemporary, so we give it the benefit of the fullest publicity. It appeals to the annual reports of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. From report issued in March last we find that the membership of the society at the end of 1886 consisted of 231 members resident in Victoria, 20 honorary members, a single member residing in London, one in the United States, one in Western Australia, 2 in Fiji, 16 in Tasmania, 16 in South Australia, 11 in Queensland, 2 in New Zealand and 26 in New South Wales, a total of 327. According to the proof to which its own appeal is made the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* addresses an audience of exactly 327. What then becomes of the statement published every month "we guarantee a *bonâ fide* circulation of 1250 copies each month?" But the appeal is ill judged, We have reason to believe that in addition to the members of the society the jeurnal *has* a certain number of subscribers and that the annual reports af the society do *not* give an exact knowledge of the audience it addresses. If they do and our contemporary claims that they do, then in the colony of Victoria alone where the society is strongest our own paying subscribers are considerably more numerous than the resident members of the society; in New South Wales they are more than ten times as numerous, in New Zealand more than a hundred times and in each of the other colonies our subscribers outnumber members of the society very greatly. We invite anyone interested in the matter, even the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* himself, to examine our subscription register and test the accuracy of these statements.

The third point we deal with is contained in the following paragraph.

> Just here, as an illustration of the methods adopted by our contemporary, we think it well that the profession should know that the conductors of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* lately sent to the Treasurer of Victoria a communication drawing attention to a paragraph in their publication, bringing into question the expenditure of the Government grant in aid of the college, of which it is unnecessary to say a thoroughly satisfactory account has been prepared for the proper authorities. It seems difficult to attribute this action to any other

motive than a desire to prejudice the continuance of the grant—probably by way of retaliation for the establishment of this Journal—and would appear to be part and parcel of the "fair-minded" policy to which we have previously referred. So dastardly and contemptible an action surely justifies the warmth of these remarks, and should go far, if it were necessary, to show the profession how well Messrs. Morgan Bros. are likely to serve their interests in these colonies, and what any of the societies who have been induced to accord official recognition to their circular may expect, should they at any time, have the temerity to withdraw their patronage.

To this we reply that no communication, verbal or written, was made by us to the Treasurer of Victoria. Copies of our April issue were sent in the usual routine to every one likely to be interested in its contents, including some of the Treasury officials, and, we believe, that the Treasurer saw, or had his attention drawn to our remarks on the balance sheet of the Society, which were as follow:—

"The balance-sheet calls for some remark as in its present form it is rather confusing.

It has been generally understood that the grant of £1000 from the Government was for the maintenance of the College of Pharmacy. If this is the case it would be more satisfactory if the accounts for the institution were separately kept." Then follows an analysis of the balance-sheet.

Is there anything dastardly or contemptible about this? If the Treasurer did see it, as we presume he did, from the remarks of our contemporary, what harm can be done if, as is stated, they are in a position to prepare a thoroughly satisfactory account? We criticise the form of the balance-sheet, our contemporary virtually admits that it was bad, and that a better one has been prepared for the authorities, and then accuses us of dastardly and contemptible action! To give it the slightest ground for such a charge it has to bring in a proceeding on our part, which *is entirely imaginary!* ("It is not too much to say that any journal which nominally appeals to a particular profession should most studiously avoid misrepresentation." We here quote from our contemporary.)

The Council and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia are responsible for the conduct of their organ, and they will do well to put some curb on the recklessness with which false and unfounded statements are made against ourselves.

NATIVE PRODUCTS.

Our readers, above all other classes of the community, are interested in the discovery and utilisation of the medicinal properties of native plants. Two or three particulars have come under our notice, recently, which we will place on record. Many particulars have been supplied, in answer to our enquiries, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller.

In the Riverina district, we learn that Puff-balls, and one species in particular, are highly prized as applications to the galled backs of horses, so that, when a party is riding along, there is always a scramble to secure any specimen that may be discovered. This fungus belongs to the genus *Lycoperdon*, of which there are several species scattered over the Continent, and the allied genus, *Bovista*, has similar properties. The powdery spores are the part that is of use, and the fungus forms a sort of natural box for them. It is a question for our readers to determine whether lycopodium would not be equally useful, and, if so, whether they would not be serving a useful end by putting it up in convenient forms. If lycopodium does not answer so well, then puff-balls might be collected by the aid of small boys.

Another fungus, *Polyporus portentosus*, has been shown to us with a statement that it is used in the manufacture of the pads of trusses. It is a very light elastic substance, and seems admirably adapted for such a purpose, although there is no conclusive evidence that it is actually applied to it. This fungus is dispersed through almost the whole of extra-tropical Australia, but occurs particularly in moist forest regions. There is a larger species, *Polyporus igniarius*, of which tinder was formerly made, which is also widely distributed in the humid tracts of Australia, and might serve equally well for trusses.

We hear of another case in which a chemist was offered, by a bushman, a sackful of sassafras bark, which he refused to buy. We wonder if others of our readers would have been equally unwilling to venture on a similar small speculation. The bark would, perhaps, not be easy of sale, as it is not a recognised article of commerce; but it is of some value for museum specimens, and might have been disposed of to the botanical authorities of one colony or another. The tree, however, is slow growing, thriving only on brooks in dense forest regions. It would be easily destroyed in any locality, and hard to replace, as the rearing of it would be possible only in deep, undisturbed forest glens. We do not recommend our readers to begin to collect this bark for sale, but we do suggest that, when such things are brought under notice, they should not pass them by indifferently, but learn all they can from whoever offers them, and secure specimens which can be submitted to competent authorities. We shall always be glad to assist in such work.

Queensland Experiences.

The letter of *Ora et Labora*, under this heading, in our London journal of March 12, has excited a good deal of adverse criticism. A friend has sent us the *Cunnamulla Express* of April 27, which printed the letter, and dignified it by making it the subject of an Editorial article. We regret that we cannot afford space for all the remarks, which would extend to nearly a page of this journal, but we give a faithful abstract of them. Our contemporary is emphatic, but apparently forgets that the discussion is on matters of taste, on which dispute is useless. Moreover, the argument would have been more convincing if the detailed assertions of the absence of the refinements of life—music, art, museums—of luxuries such as fish, vegetables, milk (during certain seasons), and of free libraries, clubs of various kinds, and so on, had been refuted in equal detail. It says:—

The untruthfulness and absurdity of the letter are apparent, and can only be the outcome of the senile vapourings of a diseased mind. Why does not the writer return to the "half a loaf in old England?" Surely it must be that he has found "the whole loaf in Australia" rather too good a thing to be lightly parted with. No doubt, he greatly misses the highly intellectual and pleasing society of the English Lord St. Leonards and Lord Deerhurst's type. But "Ora et Labora" says that his business just enables him to pay expenses, though he further on adds that he could have done better in England. The advertisements in *The Chemist and Druggist* indicate that even "at home" chemists are sometimes disappointed in their hopes of becoming millionaires. One advertisement states "a good business for sale, returns over £400 per annum;" another "£300 or more;" and still another "£650, increasing." . . . . . He says:—"The only portion of the trade I have unopposed is the dispensing, which is done at Brisbane prices though we are several hundred miles away from that town." In our experience of tradespeople in up-country towns, we are inclined to think the writer of the letter is a *rara avis* or, what is more probable, a confirmed lunatic. If the letter has the effect of keeping away immigrants of the same nature as its author, it will have achieved a very desirable end; but it is quite possible that it may keep away a very desirable class of colonists, and it is to be hoped that some chemists will be found to take up the cudgels on behalf of the land of their adoption.

One portion of the letter, that referring to restrictions on the sale of poisons, unquestionably points to a glaring omission in the legal statutes of the colony. No one can deny that it is highly desirable—nay, absolutely imperative—that the sale of poisonous compounds should only be in the hands of those persons who, by examination tests, have proved themselves competent to deal with such matters. But this is a subject which the Government has intimated that it will deal with shortly. Restricting the sale of ordinary patent medicines by storekeepers would be a great calamity to Australian bushmen, inasmuch as on stations, and in many townships far remote from a chemist and druggist's shop, many valuable lives have been saved by some of these simple household remedies.

The Proposed Labelling of Mixtures.

We referred last month to a suggestion made by the Melbourne City Council, that all packets of mixed articles of food should bear labels stating the percentage of the principal ingredients. The Cocoa and Mustard Manufacturers' Association have since waited upon the Acting Chief Secretary of Victoria to oppose this recommendation, urging that it would be an unjust interference with the trade, which would be seriously hampered by such an alteration of the law. The mixing of the ingredients was done by machinery, was mechanical and not chemical, and it would be impossible to state the exact constituents of each tin or package. Surely this is rather a side issue. The variation in the mixing cannot be very great, or all character for uniformity would vanish, and the difficulty raised would be evaded by requiring the approximate percentage to be stated. The real objection is much stronger, and rests on quite different grounds. The principle involved once admitted, will be extended to an inconvenient extent.

Chaffey Bros. and Eucalyptus Oil.

In the articles on Eucalyptus Oil, published recently in our columns, the writer, Mr. Wm. Sutherland, remarked that the clearance of the mallee on the Mildura run, now in the hands of Chaffey Bros., would offer a capital opportunity for the economic distillation of the oil. We learn that this source of income has not escaped the irrigationists, and that distilling plant will shortly be placed upon the run.

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constituted under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40 Vic., No. 9 (1876).

President—C. McKAY, M.D., and L.R.C.S., Edin. (President of the New South Wales Medical Board); H. H. MACLAURIN, M.D. (Medical Adviser to the Government); H. W. SADLER, JAS. MAYNE, BOZON F. BOZON, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, T. B. MELHUISH, EDWARD THORNTON, and JOHN S. ABRAHAMS (members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales). Secretary and Registrar—WILLIAM TOWNLEY PINHEY, J.P.

THE BOARD meets on the first Tuesday of each month, at twelve o'clock, a.m.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established—June, 1876.

President—H. W. SADLER. Council: BOZON F. BOZON, JAMES MAYNE, WILLIAM HENRY McCARTHY, JOHN S. ABRAHAMS, EDWARD THORNTON, and T. B. MELHUISH. Secretary, W. T. PINHEY, J.P.

THE COUNCIL meets on the first Tuesday in each month, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

Board of Examiners—BOZON F. BOZON, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; JAMES MAYNE, Botany and Chemistry; T. B. MELHUISH, Materia Medica and Prescriptions.

Preliminary Examination—Examiner, BOZON F. BOZON.

OFFICE HOURS—From eleven o'clock to one o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, 23rd May, 1887.

THE following gentlemen have given the requisite notice of candidature for seats in the Council, viz.:—Mr. A. J. Watt, George Street; Mr. A. A. Rigney, 141 King Street; and Mr. Edward Thornton, of Petersham. And the following gentleman has given notice for re-election as auditor—Mr. J. A. Rose (Elliott Bros. & Co., Ltd.)

W. T. PINHEY, Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, 23rd May, 1887.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the above Society will be held at the rooms, 142 Phillip Street, Sydney, on Thursday, June 9th, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Annual Report and Treasurer's Account and Balance-sheet, elect two members of the Council and two Auditors, President's Address, and transact any other business requiring the attendance of the meeting.

W. T. PINHEY, Secretary.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Official Report.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 3rd, the following members being present, viz:—Dr. Mackay (the President), in the chair, Messrs. Sadler, Abrahams, Bozon, Thornton, and M'Carthy.

The Secretary and Registrar (Mr. Pinhey) was also in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Applications for Certificates.

The following applications for certificates, under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 40 Victoria, No. 9, were dealt with:—

Caleb and Washington Handley Soul, Sydney. Re-consideration. Postponed for consideration by a fuller Board.

Maurice H. Limon, of Cowra, storekeeper. Refused *nem. con.*

John H. Holt, of Babraine, near Denman. Granted conditionally for twelve months.

T. B. Hill, of West Maitland, registered in New Zealand. Withdrawn till next meeting.

John Taylor, of Burrowa. To be examined.

E. S. Gain, Silverton. To be examined,

This concluded the business.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Official Report.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, May 3, the President (Mr. H. W. Sadler) in the chair. There were also present, Messrs. M'Carthy, Bozon, Thornton, Abraham, and the Secretary, Mr. W. T. Pinhey.

Upon the minutes of the last meeting being read, Mr. Bozon took exception to the minute referring to the election of an auditor, *vice* Mr. Thornton, being confirmed, on the ground that auditors could not be appointed by the Council, but only at a general meeting of the Society. The objection was not, however, upheld, and, upon the vote of the remainder of the members, the minutes were confirmed.

The Proposals of the Board of Technical Education.

Upon this adjourned matter coming on for discussion, Mr. Bozon moved a resolution to the following effect, viz:—"That no proposals which in any way affect the Laws and Constitution of the Society, or in any way interfere with its perfect freedom of action, can be entertained." A desultory discussion took place upon the wording of the resolution, it being thought by some members that the terms of the resolution might seem to reflect on the Board of Technical Education. Finally, Mr. Bozon withdrew the resolution, and moved in its stead, the following:—"The Council having fully considered the suggestions or propositions made by the representatives of the Technical College to the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, is of opinion that they cannot be entertained." The resolution met with the full approval of the Council, was seconded by Mr. M'Carthy, and carried *nem. con.*

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. James Mayne for two months on account of ill health.

Applications for Membership.

S. B. Player, of South Brisbane, on the ground of his being a member of the South Australian Society. Re-consideration. Granted.

R. H. Hawke, of Gawler, South Australia, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Re-consideration. Postponed to enable applicant to furnish particulars of the grounds upon which he obtained admission to the Victorian Society.

William Wright, of Launceston, Tasmania, duly registered as a qualified chemist and druggist in Tasmania. Postponed for production of original certificate.

T. B. Hill, of West Maitland, pharmaceutical chemist, New Zealand. Postponed for production of original certificate.

Thomas Rigby, of Brisbane, on the ground of his being a member of the Victorian Society. Applicant to furnish particulars regarding the grounds of his admission to the Victorian Society.

Henry de Baere, of Orange, on the ground of his being registered as a duly qualified chemist and druggist in Tasmania. Granted.

D. B. Lindsay, of Albury. Postponed for production of further particulars.

W. B. Norcott, M.R.C.S., England, etc., etc. To be admitted.

Correspondence having been read and the monthly accounts passed, the meeting terminated.

THE INCORPORATION BILL.

On May 12, in the Legislative Council, Mr. Wise presented a petition from Wm. Larmer and others, asking for leave to bring in a bill to form a company, known as the "Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales," into a body corporate. The petition was received and read.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adopted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

SYDNEY, 20th MAY, 1887.

Examiner .. .. B. F. Bozon.

(Time allowed—Three hours.)

LATIN.

Translate closely and literally the following:—

Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque qui sustineret hostium impetum misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranorum, ita uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat et omnia, auxilia collocaret, ac totum montem hominibus compleret; interea sarcinas in locum conferri et eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri jussit. Helvetii

cum omnibus suis carris secuti impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissima acie rejecto nostro equitatu phalange facta sub primum nostram aciem successerunt.

Parsing must be fully done. Nominative and genitive of all nouns and adjectives must be written out, and parts of verbs given without abbreviation. Syntax in every case must be fully given.

Translate in Latin:—

"On the same day, having been made acquainted by his scouts that the enemies had posted themselves under a mountain eight thousand paces from his camp, he sent men to reconnoitre what was the nature of the mountain, and what the ascent in its circuit. It was reported back the ascent was easy."

ENGLISH.

1. Give the full analysis of the following:—"It is one thing to write because there is something which the mind wishes to discharge, and another thing to solicit the imagination because ceremony or vanity require something to be written."

2. State the meaning and, if you can, give the derivation of the following words:—Caligraphy, Lustre, Irrefragable, Prognosis, Electric, Coruscate.

3. What is a verb, an adverb, a regular verb, and a conjunction?

4. What does Tense mean? Of what does Syntax and Orthography treat?

5. Give an example of Ambiguity.

6. Write a short piece of composition, paying great attention to spelling and punctuation, on "The use of the Microscope"; or "The climate of New South Wales."

N.B.—Good writing and careful composition tell greatly in the candidate's favour.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the greatest common measure of 72 and 108, and give the simplest form of the fraction $\frac{72}{108}$

2. Find the greatest common measure of 29472, 176832, and 1074.

3. Calculate the sum of one-half, two-sixths, and three-fourths of a shilling.

4. Divide £34 4s. into two parts, such that the number of crowns in the one may be equal to the number of shillings in the other.

5. A piece of ground whose length exceeds the breadth by 6 yards has an area of 91 square yards; find its dimensions.

6. Write in figures, sixteen millimetres; eighty metres three hundred and thirty-four millimetres; two hundred metres seven millimetres; seven centimetres; three decimetres.

W. T. PINHEY,
Secretary.

The following were the candidates, viz:—

Mr. C. F. Olsen, apprenticed to Mr. E. Arnold, Woollahra.

Mr. Arthur Simpson, apprenticed to Mr. A. J. Watt, Sydney.

The former passed, and the latter was recommended to present himself in six months for re-examination.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, May 27, 1887.

THE TECHNICAL BOARD'S PROPOSALS.

As will be seen from the report of the usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the latter body has unanimously decided that the proposals made by the Board of Technical Education for the establishment of a joint Pharmaceutical College cannot be entertained. Indeed, it is almost impossible to imagine that the Council should have decided otherwise, and it must be admitted that had the Board of Technical Education been specially desirous of having their proposals rejected they could not very easily have hit upon a set of proposals so likely to effect the purpose. In seriously placing such extraordinary and altogether unprecedented proposals before the Council, the Board undoubtedly laid itself open to receive a very severe rebuke, and the opinion is general in well informed quarters that the onus of putting forth the propositions in question rests not so much with the two representatives of the Board of Technical Education as with a subordinate. Certain it is that long before the Conference met this gentleman had framed at least one set of proposals and placed them in the hands of a member of the Council, but whether with the authority of the Board or not I am unable to say. They bore a very strong similarity to the proposals which have been so ignominously rejected, however, so that it seems reasonable to suppose that the gentleman in question had some leading part in framing the official proposals. *Apropos* of the authorship, it should be mentioned that a paragraph which lately appeared in one of the Sydney morning papers would lead the public to suppose that the proposals were the joint work of the representatives of the Board of Technical Education and the Council of the Society, whereas such is not the case. Whether the misstatement was accidental or the result of a misapprehension I am unable to say, but the history of the matter is briefly as follows:—In consequence of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Council, Mr. Pinhey informs me that he sent a full report of the last meeting of the Council to a Sydney morning paper. The report was cut down to about one-sixth and concluded with the statement that the Council had rejected the proposals of the Board of Technical Education *to take over the Society*. What was probably meant was "to take over the Society's Educational department," since nothing in the report furnished by Mr. Pinhey could lead the most imaginative to suppose that the Board of Technical Education had proposed to take over the Society. Such a conclusion was a mere piece of stupidity. When this appeared one of the representatives of the Board of Technical Education promptly wrote to the paper to the effect that the Council must have misunderstood the proposals made, since the Board had never any intention of taking over the Society. This gentleman probably wrote without reflection, for a moment's thought would have show him that the objectionable statement was a mistake, and that it was extremely improbable, to say the least, that the Council should have fallen into such a ridiculous mistake. Mr. Pinhey called four times at the newspaper office to set the matter right, but could obtain no satisfaction, being informed that the *Secretary of the Board of Technical Education was being communicated with* as to the correctness of the statement in question. The official report furnished by the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society was presumably not reliable, as otherwise a reference to it would at once have shown the mistake. This, however, is merely an instance of the attitude of the newspaper in question towards the Society, as I am informed that many causes of complaint have arisen during the last two years. Whether the paragraph attributing the authorship of the proposals jointly to the representatives of the Board and the Society was the result of the communication with the Board's secretary I am unable to say, but on behalf of the Society's representatives it cannot be too emphatically stated that the proposals emanated solely from the Technical Board. As I indicated in my last letter, the attitude taken by the Society's representatives was simply that of *receiving* proposals from the other side; they had absolutely none to make, nor were they commissioned to do so. As regards the action of the Council in rejecting the Board's proposals in the way they have done, there is a difference of opinion. In rejecting the overtures in such an uncompromising manner no doubt the Council have shown their real opinion of them, and it would seem as though the matter must now be regarded as finally closed. There is, however, a feeling in some quarters that possibly the Council have been too precipitate, and have allowed their disgust at these stupid proposals to close the door against more reasonable ones. Mr. Melhuish informs me that had he been able to be present at the last meeting of the Council when the matter was decided he had intended to move that the proposals of the Board of Technical Education should be politely declined, and that the Council should make the Board an offer to take over their department of Pharmacy. No doubt such a proposal would have met with the support of the whole Council, and it seems a great pity that some such action was not taken, since the taking over by the Society of the Board's department of Pharmacy must, in all probability, be merely a matter of time. I understand that Mr. Bozon's first resolution (*vide* report of Council meeting) was framed with a view to leave the matter open for further negotiations. Unfortunately it met with no support, and the consequence was the passing of the resolution, in the face of which it is difficult to see how any further negotiations can take place.

Since writing the above, I have been informed by Mr. Pinhey that one of the representatives of the Board of Technical Education at the Conference has recently made an effort to saddle the proposals on to the representatives of the Society. This was indignantly repudiated by Mr. Pinhey, as was also the assertion made at the same interview that the Society had sought the Technical College in this matter. Fortunately, the correspondence in the case is available, and leaves no doubt whatever as to the Technical Board having sought the Society, independently altogether of other overwhelming evidence to the same effect.

The protest entered by Mr. Bozon against the Council appointing a second auditor in the room of Mr. Thornton, who resigned on being appointed to the Council, brings up the whole question of the Laws and Constitution of the Society, and the new bye-laws which it is proposed to bring

into force under the Incorporation Act. Mr. Bozon stated that he had no objection whatever personally to Mr. Allison being appointed the second auditor, but grounded his objection on the fact that according to the Laws and Constitution of the Society as they at present stand the Council were acting *ultra vires*, no power resting with either the Council or the President to appoint an auditor, who could only be appointed at a general meeting of the Society. That such is the case there can be no question, and in acting contrary to the Laws and Constitution of the Society the Council has established a precedent which is almost certain to be an inconvenient one, and will in all probability lead to future trouble. For if the Council can in this off-hand way override or ignore the laws passed by the members at large, it may be very fairly asked of what use or value is it having laws at all, and what guarantee has the Society generally that the Council will abide by the wishes of the majority. The matter is one of the utmost importance, and affects the most vital interests of the Society, since it is easily conceivable, though not, of course, probable, that four out of the seven members of the Council might act in a manner utterly opposed to the wishes of members generally, and the Society would be utterly powerless to control the action of such a majority—at any rate, until their term of office expired. This incident serves to emphasise the need of amended bye-laws. Originally, I believe, no power rested with the Council or its President to fill an extraordinary vacancy in the Council, but this being found inconvenient an amended law was passed at a general meeting some four years ago, by which the power to fill an extraordinary vacancy was vested in the President, and, doubtless, this is as it should be. When the objection was raised to the Council appointing an auditor *vice* Mr. Thornton the question was asked—"When provision was made for filling an extraordinary vacancy in the Council why was not a similar provision made for filling any extraordinary vacancy in the office of auditor?" To this it was simply answered that provision was *not* made, and the only reason that could be assigned was that the matter had certainly not been mentioned, and probably had not been thought of at that time. There can be no objection to the Council appointing an auditor to fill an extraordinary vacancy *so long as the Laws and Constitution confer such power;* but the very gravest objection must be taken to any ignoring of the laws framed by the members of the Society as a whole, and intended for the guidance of the conductors of the Society's affairs for the time being. The Council must, on reflection, recognise the grave consequences of their action, and will doubtless bring Mr. Allison's name before the general meeting this month, and have him duly and regularly appointed. This, however, is of minor importance. The point of chiefest importance is the necessity for bringing into force, and having printed and circulated, the bye-laws which were adopted by the Council as far back as February, 1885. It was, I believe, intended that these bye-laws should come into force with the Act of Incorporation; but if they are desirable then, they are equally desirable now, and no valid reason can be assigned for further delay in adopting them. It is therefore to be hoped that they will be brought forward at the approaching general meeting, and will thereat receive the approval of the Society, and be formally adopted. Any desired alteration of the laws must be given notice of at least one month before the annual meeting, but in a case of this kind there can be no doubt that the Society could adopt the bye-laws *in globo*.

The Vacancies in the Council.

This year there will be only two vacancies in the Council, viz., the seats of Messrs. Thornton and Abrahams, these gentlemen having been appointed to fill extraordinary vacancies for the current year. Of the remaining five years no one has yet completed his three years of office, Messrs. M'Carthy and Bozon having been re-elected in 1885, and Mr. Mayne in 1886, whilst Messrs. Sadler and Melhuish were also elected last year. In writing on this subject last month I was under the impression that two months' notice was necessary to be given of candidature for a seat in the Council, and I stated that as no such notices had been given there would probably be no election, I find on inquiry, however, that at present fourteen clear days' notice is all that is required.

The Candidates for Seats in the Council.

One only of the two retiring members of the Council, viz., Mr. Edward Thornton, has sent in notice of candidature for a seat in the Council, and in addition Messrs. A. J. Watt and A. A. Rigney have also sent the requisite notice. The members of the Society have thus an excellent choice, and it will no doubt be difficult for many to decide how to cast their votes. Mr. Edward Thornton during his brief term of office has made many friends, and has shown himself a thoroughly good member, but probably his delicate state of health has prevented him from taking a much more prominent position. Mr. Watt is one of the founders of the Society, and has served several years in the Council, so that it is unnecessary to speak of so well-known and well-tried a member. Mr. Rigney would make a thoroughly good member, and will no doubt receive a very large share of support. Altogether the Society is to be cordially congratulated on three such gentlemen having come forward to serve its interests.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society will take place on the 9th inst., when two members of the Council and two auditors are to be elected. The passing year has been a singularly eventful one as regards the affairs of the Society, so that a very important and interesting meeting may be anticipated, and the attendance will doubtless be a large one.

The Application of Messrs. C. and W. H. Soul.

In reference to the altogether unjustifiable insinuation contained in the current number of your contemporary, the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, to the effect that the Pharmacy Board is inclined to shirk the responsibility of dealing with the above-named application, I am officially requested to say that the matter has been three times before the Board. In the first case the applicatiou was postponed to enable the applicants to send in a statutory declaration of having been in business as chemists and druggists prior to the passing of the Act 40 Vic. No. 9 (1876). In the second instance, being a postponed matter, the application was formally brought on again in April, but three members being unavoidably absent, the consideration of the application was deferred. At the meeting of the Board in May it was further deferred on the same ground.

The Artesian Mineral Water Well.—We mentioned in our last issue the discovery of this well by the No. 10 diamond drill near the Talbrogan River, Ballimore, twenty-three miles from Dubbo. Later advices inform us that the water is highly charged with carbonic acid gas and tastes like German seltzer water. An analysis shows that the total fixed residue is 266·66grs. per gallon, consisting of 14grs. carbonate of lime, 12grs. oxide of iron, traces of alumina and selicia, and 199gr. of alkaline carbonates.

Dr. Robert Thomson Paton has been appointed surgeon and dispenser to the Public Works Prison, Trial Bay, *vice* Dr. Casement, resigned.

Drumine.—The only further information on this subject which has appeared, seems to be a paper read by Professor Alex. Ogston, C.M., of Aberdeen, before the local branch of the British Medical Association. Dr. Reid, the discoverer of Drumine, had sent to the author, a small quantity, with a request that it might be tested. The four per cent. solution in water, or in equal parts of absolute alcohol and water, was injected hypodermically, both in patients about to undergo operations and experimentally in the arms of Professor Ogston and a medical student named Middleton. In the case of the patients, no anæsthesia was noticed, so chloroform was administered. In the experimental injection, neither of the subjects was aware of any diminution of sensation on or near the injection site, but pretty smart pain was felt, which lasted for several days and then disappeared. Comparative experiments were made with cucaine, with markedly different results. Professor Ogston sums up his results as follows:—These experiences indicate pretty clearly that, as a local anæsthetic, drumine has little, if any, effect, and certainly cannot be compared with cucaine. It is possible that the drumine supplied to me may have been altered in composition or have otherwise lost its effect during its prolonged transit from the Antipodes. This suspicion is, I think, strengthened by a letter I received (after the above notes were written) from Dr. Reid's brother, who writes:—"The sample sent was stale through exposure; another sample sent at the same time was quite decomposed." Fresh supplies are, however, expected, and, if they reach my hands, shall be duly submitted to trial, and the results made public.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND, 1887.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Grain Agency Buildings, Christchurch.

President—JOHN V. ROSS, Christchurch.

Members—GEO. BONNINGTON, Christchurch; EMIL. C. SKOG, Christchurch; CHAS. J. WILSON, Christchurch; JAS. ALEX. POND, Auckland; GEO. MEE, Wellington; THOS. WILKINSON, Dunedin.

Registrar—F. SMITH-ANSTED, Christchurch.

Deputy Registrars—Auckland, H. N. GARLAND; Wellington, Hy. BRITTAIN; Dunedin, R. P. BAGLEY.

MEETINGS are held on first Friday evening in each month.

EXAMINATIONS are held on the third Wednesday in April and October, at Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, provided a sufficient number of candidates make application throughout the colony.

Fee for Examination, £3 3s.; payable 30 days prior to Examination.

Fee for Registration, £1 1s.

CHEMISTS registered in Great Britain, and resident in New Zealand, are entitled to registration, on application to the Board in proper form, accompanied by their certificate of qualification, and the registration fee.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS—By section 15 of "The Pharmacy Act," every registered Pharmaceutical Chemist on changing his place of business is required to intimate the same to the Board.

NEW ZEALAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

A meeting was held at the Office, Christchurch, May 6th, 1887.

Present:—Messrs. Ross, (president), Skog, Wilson, and Bonnington.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Question of furnishing *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* with reports of meetings, &c., was considered.

It was resolved that the request be granted.

Letter from the Deputy-Registrar, Wellington, was read *re* the registration of Mr. Cooper, and forwarding a copy of his certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

It was resolved to ask Mr. Cooper to forward the original certificate.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Skog, "That the President be requested to go to Wellington, if necessary, *re* Pharmacy Amendment Act, and that the Board defray expenses."

SEVENTH STANDARD EXAMINATION, APRIL 20, 1887.

DIVISION I.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Time allowed:—Two hours.

1. Render the following in good Latin, without abbreviations, and translate into English:—

℞ Acid Salicyl. dr.ii
Potas. Bicarb. dr.ii
Tinct. Aconit. dr.ss
Syr. Aurant. oz.i
Aq. Cinnam. ad oz. viii. M.f.m.
Sig. Cochl. med. alt. hor. ex aq. sum.

℞ Pulv. Extr. Coloc. gr. xxiv
Ext. Belladon. gr.iii
Ext. Nuc. Vom. gr.ii
m.f. mass. pil. Div. in pil. xii.
cum. fol. arg. s. art. obduc.
Cap. i. noct. maneque s.o.s.

2. Read and explain the four autograph prescriptions submitted.
3. Dispense one at counter.
4. State the method of preparing Pyroxylin, and the subsequent making of Collodion and flexile Collodion.
5. What are the doses of and antidotes to:—Chloral Hydras, Liq. Morph. Hydroch. P. B. 1867, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., and Cupri Sulph.?
6. Give the metric equivalents of ozs.iv dr.ii grs.xxiv Troy, and fl.ozs.xv.
7. Describe the methods of preparing Pil. Scammon. Co. and Syr. Ferri Phosph. State proportion of ingredients in each.
8. Recognise the official Tinctures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the Succi marked 5, 6 and 7. Give the usual doses.

Note.—Candidates must only attempt to answer six of the above questions, but Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.

No Candidate shall pass unless he show skill in reading and dispensing prescriptions, and a reasonable degree of neatness, dexterity and dispatch in his other practical work. Subject to these conditions, maximum marks will be awarded as follows:—

No. 1—30. Nos. 2 and 3—20 each. The remainder—10 each.

DIVISION II.

BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

Time allowed:—Two hours.

1. Recognise the green specimen submitted, give its botanical name, natural order and active principle. What official preparation is obtained from it?
2. Describe the above specimen, giving the botanical names for its different parts.
3. Define the botanical terms Rhizoma, Cormus, and Bulbus; give an example of each.
4. Give the principle characteristics of the order Polygonaceæ and name an official plant belonging to this order.
5. State natural order and habitat of the following plants and what may be obtained from them respectively: Podophyllum Peltatum, Citrullus Colocynthis, Ipomæa Purga, Uncaria Gambir, Secale Cereale, Cassia Acutifolia and Salix Alba.
6. Give the sources of the following Acids and their different uses:—Tartaric, Oleic, Citric and Phosphoric.
7. Scammony. How and from whence is it obtained? How is adulteration with starch or chalk detected? State approximate proportion of Scammony Resin in 1oz. of a fair sample.
8. Recognise specimens marked 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Note.—Candidates must only attempt to answer six of the above questions, and shall receive for complete answers maximum marks as follows:—

Nos. 1, 3 and 5—15 marks each; Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8—17 marks each.

DIVISION III.

CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed:—Two hours.

1. Estimate in grains the amount of $CaSO_4$ obtainable from 2.78 grammes of CaO.
2. Ferri Arsenias B.P.—Describe fully method of preparaton, appearance, tests, symbol, and uses.
3. What is meant by the following terms? Give examples of each

Amorphous
Isomorphous
Bivalent
Quadrivalent

4. Describe the appearance and properties of Veratria, and the mode of preparation and uses.
5. Explain the difference chemically and physically of Sucrose (cane sugar), Glucose (grape sugar), Lactose (milk sugar).
6. Superphosphate, explain its preparation by symbols, and say why it is of special value as a manure.
7. The weight of a litre of Hydrogen being 89·578 milligrammes at 0°C and a pressure of 760 mm.; give the weight of a litre of Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Chlorine at same temperature and pressure.
8. Disinfectants, explain their practical value, action occurring in disinfection, and give a list of the most useful ones.

Note.—Candidates must only attempt to answer six of the above questions, and shall receive for complete answers maximum marks as follows:—

No. 7—20; Nos. 1 and 5—17 each; No. 6—16; the remainder 15 each.

THE PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the Legislative Council on May 3, the Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, which was agreed to.

On the following day he moved the second reading. He explained that inadvertently another injustice had been done to Ireland in the framing of this Bill, as the draughtsman, or whoever had drawn it up, had omitted the words "or of Ireland" after the words "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." The Bill was to provide for the omission which had debarred members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland from being registered in New Zealand without undergoing examination.

Dr. Pollen, in a humourous manner, supported the principle of the Bill, but he expressed the opinion that if instructions were given to the authorities on the matter in New Zealand, it would obviate the necessity for cumbering the Statute Book with another Act on the subject.

Mr. Menzies moved the adjournment of the debate till May 6, to enable members to ascertain the full effect of the Bill, and whether it was approved by the Pharmacy Board. He understood that members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were not recognised in England.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

The debate on the second reading of the Pharmacy Act was resumed by Mr. Menzies on May 6, who stated that he had moved the adjournment of the debate to enable the Council to obtain further information on the matter. He had since

ascertained that the Pharmacy Board did not oppose the Bill and he would take no further action in the matter.

The motion for second reading was then put and carried, and the Bill was ordered to be committed on May 10. On that date the treasurer made his financial statement, which eclipsed all lesser lights.

The Bill passed through committee, and was read a third time and passed on May 10. It was then transmitted to the House of Representatives, and was read a first time on May 11.

THE PHARMACY BOARD'S PROPOSED BILL.

An Act to amend "The Pharmacy Act, 1880."

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Pharmacy Act, 1880, Amendment Act, 188 ."

2. In this Act the term "the said Act" means "The Pharmacy Act, 1880."

3. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read as part of the said Act: The Board may from time to time make, alter, and rescind by-laws for the purposes of carrying this Act into effect: Provided that such by-laws shall be confirmed and approved by the majority of the pharmaceutical chemists of New Zealand, who shall have expressed their approval or disapproval in manner prescribed by the regulations. Such by-laws shall not have effect if they be repugnant to any law in force in New Zealand, or to the provisions of this Act, nor until they shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*.

Board to make regulations.

The Board shall make regulations providing for the manner in which the pharmaceutical chemists may express their approval or disapproval of such by-laws.

Unregistered chemists not to keep open shop.

4. Any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist of New Zealand, who carries on, or attempts to carry on, the business of a chemist and druggist, or a homœopathic chemist, by keeping an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, or who, being a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall, after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, keep an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, if such shop shall not be under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence.

Proposed New Tariff.—On May 10 Sir Julius Vogel made his financial statement when he proposed certain alterations in the tariff, some of which will affect the dry trade. They are indicated below:—

ARTICLE.	PRESENT DUTY.	PROPOSED DUTY.
Acetic Acid	..	1d. per lb.
Starch	3/- per cwt.	1d. per lb.
Paints and Colours, ground in oil	free	2/- per cwt.
Paints and Colours, mixed ready for use	2/- per cwt.	4/- per cwt.
Sauces	2/- per doz. pints	2/6 per doz. pints
Honey	..	1d. per lb.
Matches	25 %	1/- per gross of bxs. cont'ning each box 100 m'hes or under and *pro rata*.
Spirits, under proof	14/6 per proof gal.	14/6 per liquid gal.
Sheep Dip	..	10 % *ad val.*
Leather, not otherwise enumerated	1d. per lb.	10 % *ad val.*
Aërated and Mineral Waters	..	15 % *ad val.*
Twine of all kinds	5/- per cwt., or 15 % *ad val.*	15 % *ad val.*
Show Cards and other pictorial lithographs and prints..	..	20 % *ad val.*
Articles not otherwise enumerated, which are now chargeable with duty at 15 % *ad val*...	..	20 % *ad val.*
Patent and Proprietary Medicines and Preparations ..	..	25 % *ad val.*

The Treasurer also proposed that in the event of any duties hereby imposed not being confirmed or deductions being made in the rates specified, the amounts levied, collected, and paid in excess of the duties as may be imposed by a Customs Act based on these resolutions shall be refunded to the persons who paid the same.

The articles not otherwise enumerated now to be charged at 20% instead of 15% include baking powder, drugs and druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, flavouring essences, writing inks, isinglass, preserved milk, liquorice, syrups, caraway seeds, catsup, chutney, coffee essence, curry powder and paste, pepper, cayenne, perfumed oils, raspberry vinegar, combs, gelatine, chamois leather, corks, oils, (vegetable or other), in bottle, chinaware, porcelain and parian ware, glass unenumerated, glassware, brushware not otherwise enumerated.

On May 27th the House of Representatives passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and it is thought they will appeal to the country on the Tariff question.

(from our own correspondent.)

Auckland, May 2, 1887.

The Seventh Standard Examination of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand was held throughout the colony on April 20. Six candidates presented themselves in Auckland, one of whom hails from Napier, he having resided in Auckland for the past year in order to obtain such advantages as Auckland can offer in the matter of tuition. From what can be gathered the candidates themselves seem to feel that in nearly every instance questions were put that they should reasonably be expected to answer.

Years ago a student was being examined at Bloomsbury Square when he was shown a number of Materia Medica specimens to recognise. The candidate having made a thorough diagnosis by sight, touch, and smell, proceeded, as a last resource to test a more than usually difficult sample by the ordeal of the tongue. At this point the examiner quickly stopped him, and remarked that the general public might possibly be able to recognise specimens if such means were used and that skilled training would then become of little value. Among the specimens given for recognition in the last examination was Aconite Root, and one candidate put it to the ordeal of the tongue so effectually that he felt the local effects for some considerable time. Surely in the matter of tasting, some vetoing power should be exercised.*

On the surface the matter of

Intercolonial Reciprocity

seems to present no insuperable difficulties. The knowledge required for the practice of Pharmacy throughout the Australasian colonies and England is identical, the Grand New Book is the same, its inconsistencies and its ambiguities are alike the heritage of all, every colony then has a common starting point. No colony has any particular vested interest which it is necessary to fight for and preserve. The examinations are very much on a par. Sometimes it is true a given set of papers appears more difficult than a previous set of the same Board, but up to the present the "toughness" of the questions is about the same all through the colonies.

Mr. William Powell, late of Hobson-street, late of Mount Eden, has removed to Karangahape Road, the busiest thoroughfare out of Queen-street. This makes the fourth chemist's shop in a road perhaps a little over a quarter of a mile in length.

Mr. W. H. Tibbs has been appointed dispenser to the Auckland Hospital in place of Mr. Young.

Sharland & Co., Auckland, inform us that Mr. H. J. Carson, has commenced a new series of lectures, &c., for the preparation of candidates for the Pharmacy Board Examination. Mr. Carson has proved very successful with his classes, and those who intend presenting themselves at the October Examination should lose no time in placing themselves under his able tuition. The lecture room is on the third flat of the handsome building recently taken by the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and is suitably and comfortably fitted up.

* The rule in Bloomsbury Square is as stated, but the reason generally given is the danger of tasting. Yet Squibb recommends the tongue as the best test for the quality of Aconite Root for manufacturing purposes.

We are informed by the New Zealand Drug Company, Auckland branch, that Mr. Edgar Ward has bought the chemist's business lately carried on by Mr. A. G. Hughes, Cambridge, Waikato. Mr. Ward is recently from Southland, and a few months ago passed the Pharmacy Board examination.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Christchurch, April 26, 1887.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION.

In the current number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, which is now fairly recognised as the Pharmaceutical organ of New Zealand, will appear the first Examination Paper under the new Board of Examiners. To set an examination paper calculated to escape adverse criticism, would not be an easy task, and from what we know of the gentlemen upon whom that duty and responsibility has devolved, it may be unhesitatingly said that criticism, adverse or otherwise, would avail absolutely nothing. On looking over back papers, the present compare favourably, and are as devoid of what have been characterised as "catch" questions as far as can be expected. Chemical formulæ have not been so fully demanded as hitherto.

The Practical Pharmacy or Dispensing portion of the Examination is worthy of consideration by the Board. Some more exhaustive method might well be adopted to judge of the candidates discretion, when dealing with ambiguous prescriptions. To dispense a prescription, having all the ingredients handed to the candidate, is not a difficult matter, nor does it allow of the exercise of the candidates judgement, unless recourse be had to the proverbial "catch." The real object of the Examination should be well kept in view by the Examiner, to neither unduly prompt, nor set a trap for the unwary candidate, although a candidate at an examination is supposed to be ever on his guard. Too much importance cannot be placed upon the efficiency of candidates in this portion of the examination.

It is intended to form a

CLASS OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS

during the winter months, commencing with the study of elementary chemistry and physics, to be followed by an advanced course of instruction on pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy. We understand that if sufficient number of entries are made the class will commence early in May, under the direction of a local pharmaceutical chemist.

An article appears in one of our local papers on the question of dispensing arrangements between doctors and chemists; it will interest your readers to see it reproduced.

[The article is too long for publication *in extenso*, but its substance is as follows:—

'A correspondent complains of an arrangement between doctors and dispensing chemists which compels him to pay three times as much for his medicine as it is worth. The medical man recommends that his prescription shall be taken to some specified chemist's shop. This is not merely because he wishes to do that chemist a good turn, but because the chemist is at the mercy of the doctor who requires to be paid for telling his patients that a particular chemist's "carbonate of soda and infusion of genetian are better than the carbonate of soda and the infusion of gentian blended by any other chemist in the town.'

'And the terms are high. "The chemist charges the patient one shilling for a two-ounce bottle of mixture, and the doctor gets eightpence of the shilling. An eight-ounce bottle is the size specially favoured by the faculty, and the price of it is two and sixpence. The half-crown is split up between doctor and the chemist this way. The latter gets tenpence as his share, and the doctor one and eightpence. In fact the rule is one-third to the chemist and two-thirds to the doctor."'

'The correspondent thinks this is imposition, that the doctor should be content with the half-guinea paid for his advice, and that the chemist should sell the medicine to the public at the same price as he would to the doctor. There is liability to abuse in ordering more medicine than is really needed for the sake of the two-thirds commission. The editor adds that he has hitherto looked upon this as unworthy of belief, but suggests a remedy.'

'"Let our correspondent start a chemist's shop on his own account, and to the dogs throw conventionalities instead of physic, and supply instead the soda and infusion of gentian at reasonable rates. He would in this way be revenged on the doctors, rapidly amass a fortune, and have the consciousness of having broken down a monoply and having proved himself the greatest benefactor of his day."']

The general feeling is that this emanates indirectly from some troubled pharmacist, who does not receive the support of medical practitioners. If this inference be correct, we would apologise to the profession in these colonies for the disloyalty of our brother pharmacist in attempting to throw discredit upon his neighbours. Can any useful purpose be served in laying before the readers of a cheap evening paper the relation of doctor to chemist. It is gratifying to report that, up to the present date, the article referred to has been held in silent contempt by the medical practitioner and pharmacist. We hope the day is very far distant when the skill of a pharmacist is to be valued or estimated in the same balances as Carbonate of Soda and Inf. Gentian. Surely something beyond the prime cost of the ingredients should be taken into consideration when dispensing for the public. Dispensing is the professional branch of the pharmacist's duties, and the public are to be educated to recognise it as such. It would be as unreasonable to estimate the value of a surgical operation by the cost of the blade and handle of the amputation knife. The relation of "doctor and chemist" in the matter of the dispensing of prescriptions chargeable to the medical profession is one worthy of consideration of pharmacists as a body. New countries like New Zealand should learn from the experience of older ones. In England the custom is for medical practitioners to dispense their own medicines, I refer to the ordinary practitioner—this has been an acknowledged source of grievance to pharmacists being deprived of their legitimate duties. It should not be forgotten that the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain has the strange anomaly of making provision for the registration of medical men as chemists without examination—such is the general interpretation of clause 23.

If pharmacists desire a higher rate of remuneration from medical practitioners, it can only be accomplished by a united and honorable action in fixing a uniform scale for dispensing. But one or two points should be kept in view.

1. It is the pharmacist's province to dispense, and not the medical practitioner's.

2. It is also the part of the pharmacist to mutually arrange for and retain that dispensing, and not, by any ill-advised procedure, to force the practitioner to set up a dispensary or chemist's shop.

In all these matters the usefulness of a Society of chemists could not be over estimated.

We conclude by reminding the indirect author of the article "Doctors and Chemists," that pharmaceutical ethics are better discussed in pharmaceutical Journals, under the editorship of a pharmacist ready and willing to afford ability and experience.

Amongst "Jubilee" commemorations is the issuing of a circular, by a firm supposed to have head quarters further South, headed Sands & Co.'s

"JUBILEE REBATE ASSOCIATION."

The idea is to enter into a compact with tradespeople in all branches for a rebate or discount upon all sales made to holders of the Association tickets; in return for which the Association will advertise such traders in a broadcast manner. We have seen one of these agreement forms—which, by the way, was suggestively pencilled in for a discount of 25%. It is gratifying to report that the chemists applied to treated the suggestion with the amount of contempt it merited. We wonder if the Medical Profession have had the opportunity offered them of lending themselves to this form of "Jubilee" celebration.

THE MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND is the name of the proposed Association of Chemists and Druggists resident in the central portion of the colony—Canterbury and Westland.

A meeting of all interested is to be called at an early date to ascertain the practicability of the proposal. In addition to the usual object of such an association, it is proposed to include the terms of a protection or defence association, so that the Council may receive matters of trade interest, &c., for consideration from the members and associates. This departure, it is considered, will add much importance to the Association, and tend to excite more interest in it than in a

purely educational Society. At the same time it will necessitate the careful selection of Council, to secure an efficient representation of chemists.

Christchurch, May 10, 1887.

In addition to the business mentioned in the Official Report the Pharmacy Board received an application asking for membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Registrar had, of course, to reply that the Pharmacy Board was a separate institution, and had no connection with the Pharmaceutical Society.

Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill.—Owing to the short term for which the New Zealand Parliament are met, it was not considered judicious to push forward the Amendment Act, but to hold it over for the New Parliament after the general election. To the surprise of all interested the report came down that the Hon. P. A. Buckley, in the Legislative Council, had moved the second reading of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, which would provide for the registration of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland without undergoing examination. The Hon. Dr. Menzies moved the adjournment of the debate till Friday the 6th May, on the ground that he understood members of the Society of Ireland were not recognised in England. The Pharmacy Board promptly dealt with the matter, with the result that the Hon. Dr. Menzies "having ascertained that the Pharmacy Board did not oppose the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill," said "he would take no further action in the matter." The Bill was read a second time, on May 6th, 1887. As far as can be ascertained the Bill here referred to simply provides for the registration of persons holding certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and is in no sense the Amended Pharmacy Act of the Pharmacy Board. This is a specimen of Colonial Legislation. There may be no connection between the measure introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon. Patrick A. Buckley and the rejected applicant (as a pharmaceutical chemist upon the ground that he held qualifications from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), but the hurried attempt to legalise the recognition of Irish certificates is suggestive. Before the Bill arrives at the "committee" stage we are hopeful that it will be displaced by the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act brought forward by the Pharmacy Board. The introduction of the Hon. P. A. Buckley's Bill roused the Pharmacy Board to immediate action, and copies of their Bill are by this time in the hands of Members of both Houses. It is anticipated that the President of the Pharmacy Board (Mr. Ross) will visit Wellington, and with the aid of the Wellington representatives of the Board place the Amended Pharmacy Act in the hands of a suitable member of the House of Representatives and secure the support of all members interested in the advancement of educational matters. It is well understood that the provisions asked for in the Hon. Patrick A. Buckley's Bill is one which the Pharmacy Board will have the power to make (subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council), after the passing of their own Bill; hence the decision by the Hon. Dr. Menzies to take no further action in apposing the Amended Act as introduced by the Hon. P. A. Buckley.

With the decision of the Pharmacy Board to supply *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* with official reports of their minutes and proceedings, simultaneously may be observed for the first time a brief account of their meeting amongst the locals of the *Lyttelton Times*, the leading "daily" in the district, thus enabling their constituents to learn the principal items of procedure, the details being reserved for these columns. The Board evidently recognise the power of the Press in affording prestige and publicity to themselves as a governing body and the community by whom they were elected.

Poisoning by Scheele's Acid.—A merchant, named J. J deLambert, was found dead in his office, at Oamaru, on May 2. On April 12 he had bought some prussic acid from Mr. Nicholas Dodds, chemist, saying that he wanted it to poison a large dog; four days later he called again, and asked for some more prussic acid. He said the cork of the bottle he had previously purchased had broken off, and in trying to pick it out with his knife he had spilt the acid. He then purchased more acid, which was put in a glass-stoppered bottle. He paid for the prussic acid and a small account at the same time. Both bottles were found empty near his body. The sale was duly entered in the poisons book. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

The New Zealand Drug Company inform us that Mr. W. Barnett, pharmaceutical chemist, successor to Mr. J. Stevens, Victoria Street, Christchurch, announces himself as a surgical and mechanical dentist, and has perfected an arrangement by which rubber can be vulcanised more effectually.

Mr. R. S. Cook, late of Geraldine, has commenced business at Leeston, in the premises vacated by Mr. Douglas.

Mr. W. P. Townsend is about to make considerable improvements in his City Pharmacy.

Mr. R. Brien, we are informed, returns to Gould and Co., Christchurch, on account of Barraud and Sons, of Wellington, having decided not to re-establish their business.

(from our own correspondent.)

Dunedin, May 18, 1887.

Parliament assembled on the 26th April, for the despatch of business. It is generally understood that during the present session the Customs Tariff will be thoroughly overhauled, and re-modelled. A circular issued by the Protection League of Otago, has been shown to the chemists and druggists here, many of whom have signed the same. The petition is as follows:—

We, the undersigned chemists and druggists, carrying on business in Otago, respectfully suggest, "in view of the probable alteration of the Tariff," that the following alterations be made:—

Firstly.—That all crude and uncompounded drugs be admitted in free of duty.

Secondly.—That Druggists' sundries remain as at present.

Thirdly.—That all patent and proprietary medicines be taxed 25% ad valorem.

As will be seen elsewhere, one of these suggestions has been adopted.

The regular quarterly examination in connection with the Pharmacy Board was held on April 20. Messrs. T. M. Wilkinson and R. P. Bagley acted in the capacity of examiners at Dunedin. Only one candidate, a Mr. Griegson, who is a recent arrival from home, presented himself. The result has not been made known up to the present.

Mr. Dowie, a faith healer, probably known to most of your readers, has just completed a tour of the colony. In every town he has visited he has either fell foul of the Press, the doctors, Jews, or Freemasons, owing to his strong vocabulary. At Auckland he was at first credited with performing two wonderful cures, which drew from Doctors Wright and Anderson a most emphatic denial, who declared that any cure effected was through the medium of their prescriptions and not by any of Dowie's prayers.

Mr. Neil, herbalist, of Dunedin, who does a big business throughout New Zealand, in the numerous preparations put up by him, has gone over to Melbourne with the intention of establishing a trade in that city.

Mr. Harry Jay, having left Messrs. B. Bagley and Son's establishment, is away to Blenheim, where he has secured an engagement with Mr. Elson, chemist, of that town.

The *Bruce Herald* reports the other case mentioned, that of Mr. J. Mortimer, of Worth Branch, whose death resulted from the effects of inhaling the fumes of phosphorised grain, which he had procured for poisoning rabbits. He placed the grain in an outhouse, and shortly afterwards spent some little time in the same building cleaning a gun. He noticed that there were white fumes about, but paid no particular attention to the fact, not thinking it of any consequence. Sometime afterwards he felt very unwell, and commenced to throw up black vomit, and was soon suffering great pain. This went on, more or less, for a couple of days, when Dr. Stewart was sent for, who administered magnesia, and succeeded in giving relief, so much so that it was thought by all that Mr. Mortimer would recover. A reaction set in, however, and a few days following he breathed his last. The vomit was quite luminous in the dark. Mr. Mortimer was an old and respected resident of the district, and much sympathy is felt for his widow.

Messrs. B. Bagley and Son's establishment presents quite a gay appearance at night time, Mr. Bagley having brought into use a number of small carboys, each holding about half a gallon, which are arranged in a row along the bottom of window, and being filled with different bright coloured waters the effect is very pleasing.

Mr. P. Dutton, who has been carrying on business at Kensington for about five years, has been appointed dispenser to the "United Friendly Societies' Dispensary," which is to be opened here on July 1st. There are about 1,500 members belonging to different lodges who will be entitled to medicine, &c., and in addition it is intended to supply to the general public. As an indication of the bad state of the drug trade here it may be mentioned that out of nine applications for the position of dispenser three were from men engaged in business here—one for about 20 years, another for about as many months, and the third, as stated, for about five years, while two have offered to sell the whole of their different stocks and fittings to the society.

Mr. R. Quesnal is at present staying in Dunedin, representing the firm of Francis Forrest and Co,, and has just distributed to the leading drug stores handsome show cards advertising Pears' soap.

The New Zealand Medical Association have just concluded a conference held at Wellington, which was attended by doctors Maunsell and De Zouche as representatives from Otago. The delegates waited on the Premier on May 14th for the purpose of obtaining his assistance (which was promised) towards getting measures passed by Parliament so that only medical men should be allowed to perform vaccination.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Wellington, April 22nd, 1887.

Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. have again secured the contract for the supply of drugs, etc., to the Wellington hospital. Four other tenders were sent in.

Mr. Thos. Gordon has opened a shop in Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Mr. J. D. Keir has opened in Carterton, each of these gentlemen were supplied throughout by the Wellington branch of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.

We mentioned last month that the salvage stock of Messrs. Barraud & Co. was sold for £510. The purchaser was Mr. O. I. Kempthorne, on behalf of the Wellington house of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. After the sale, the goods were marked at actual cost to the Company and lists supplied to the trade, an opportunity thus being afforded to secure any of the lines much below ordinary wholesale prices. This mode of reselling the stock has given great satisfaction to the trade generally, as it was felt that had a retailer been the purchaser great cutting of prices would have been the result. Messrs. Barraud & Co. retire from business.

Mr. Evan Prosser, of Sydney, has paid a visit to New Zealand and at the present time is at Dunedin.

Mr. James Henton, the Auckland manager for Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., has just concluded a well-earned holiday, having visited Melbourne and Sydney.

At the present moment "Warner's Safe Cure" is the great article of sale in New Zealand, and we hear on good authority that in some districts the hotel-keepers have stocked this line and are selling it in the ordinary way of trade as a sixpenny drink. The run on this line has been unprecedented in the colony.

Mr. R. H. Roe, representing Messrs. F. Stearn & Co., of Detroit, U.S.A., is now doing business in the Westland District of New Zealand, and has no reason to complain of the amount of support given him in the Southern cities.

Mr. Davies, of the firm of Scott & Bowne, New York, has been looking up the medical men of New Zealand in the interest of Scott's Emulsion, and is well satisfied with the popularity this medicine is obtaining, and the efforts made by the firm's agents to extend the business.

Mr. W. F. Barraud, Wellington, has secured the appointment of part of his premises as a perfumery bond.

Accidents with Phosphorus.—Two unusual accidents have recently occurred at Winton. On April 16, a boy, three years of age, named C. D. Moore, was severely burnt about the body by phosphorus, which he had somehow managed to get hold of. His mother and a Mr. Hawkins were also severely burnt about the hands in endeavouring to rescue the child.

Mr. J. Mortimer, of the North Branch, near Milton, Dunedin, died on April 26 from inhaling the fumes of phosphorised grain.

A Handbook of the fishes of New Zealand has been prepared under the instructions of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, by Mr. R. A. A. Sherrin, and we have been favoured with a copy. We turned to it eagerly, hoping to find an account of local manufactures of fish oils, including some of medicinal value, &c. In this we were disappointed. Descriptions of the method of manufacture of these oils in other parts of the world are given very fully and precisely, so that anyone wishing to start in the industry will have removed all difficulties that can be treated in writing, but there seems to be no attempt to gather in the harvest of the southern seas in this direction. At the same time the handbook is a very interesting and comprehensive work, focussing all the scattered information on its subject, and likely to do much to help on the establishment of the manufactories now wanting.

A Chemist Poisoned by Morphia.—Mr. James Macpherson, M.B., of Invercargill, relates in the *Australian Medical Journal* of February, how on the morning of September 8th last, a chemist in that town came to his house in a state of great mental trepidation, and informed him that a few minutes before he had taken a large quantity of acetate of morphia in mistake for pepsin. Apomorphia was administered subcutaneously without effect; it was followed by an ounce of ipecacuanha wine and 20grs. of sulphate of zinc. This produced no effect till some time after. While the stomach pump was being prepared a further dose of about 40 ounces of tepid water was administered. This produced profuse emesis, which was repeated about six times till the ejected fluid was tasteless. Symptoms of narcosis then appeared and a subcutaneous injection of atropine sulphate was administered; after an hour and a half brisk walking and a cup of strong coffee, he was out of danger. The patient having partaken of hard boiled eggs at breakfast had some dyspeptic symptoms, and going to the dispensary, took from the shelf a bottle containing, as he thought, pepsine, and took from it as much as he could lift on the point of a spatula. He stirred this into some cold water, added a little tincture of cardamoms, and drank it off. The unusual bitterness of the draught took his attention, and on looking at the bottle, he found to his horror that he had taken acetate of morphia. He hastily swallowed some vin. ipecac., and rushed off to the doctor. A similar quantity of morphia was found to weigh 15grs. The poison must have been in his stomach from 18 to 20 minutes.

Uses for Volcanic Dust.—In certain parts of the United States of America (Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, and Wyoming), occur beds of volcano dust which was supposed to have been produced by the action of geysers, and so named Geyserite. Submitted to microscopic examination samples were found to consist almost entirely of minute particles of amorphous glass, such as originate from the fine pulverisation of a glassy pumice, with only occasionally a fragment of a greenish mineral that was apparently hornblende. As a matter of economic interest it is mentioned that in Kansas and Nebraska the dusts are collected and sold in paper packages as "diamond polishing powder," or put into soap which is sold for general scouring as well as for dental use under the name of "Geyserite soap." These statements occur in a recent article in *Nature*, and suggest a means of turning the eruption of Tarawera to account in a small way.

The following appeared in a New Zealand paper not long ago. Not being acquainted with the chemist of Waikouaiti, I cannot vouch for the truth of the narrative, but if correct, our brother "pill driver" should certainly seek a wider field to practice his calling :—"Scene : The shop of a chemist and druggist in the rural township of Waikouaiti. A warm morning. Enter a young woman who looks heated as if from a long walk: 'I want a dose of castor oil, please; and can you put something in it to take away the unpleasant taste?' 'Certainly,' is the reply, 'that is quite easy. Will you take a seat?' Young girl takes a seat. 'You seem hot,' continues the obliging chemist, 'would you like an effervescing draught?' 'Thank you, I should very much.' The effervescing draught is prepared, handed fizzing across the counter, and the young girl drinks it. Then she sits and waits. Presently she asks again for the castor oil. 'The castor oil,' says the man of drugs, with a smile of professional acuteness, 'why you have just taken it.' 'Good heavens!' shrieks the girl, throwing up her arms, 'it wasn't for me; it was for my mother!' Falls back fainting into the chair. Despair of the druggist. Tableau."

[We are always glad to meet old friends. This happens to be one of them. We met him years ago in the United States; then he travelled to England, and goodness knows where he will turn up next.—Editor.]

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

Wakefield's Buildings,
Edward-st., BRISBANE.

President—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Other Members of the Board—A. W. FIELD, J. H. FITZGIBBON, T. W. THOMASON and D. J. CLARK.
Secretary and Registrar—FRANK TAYLOR.
Board of Examiners—A. W. FIELD, Botany and Materia Medica; D. J. CLARK, Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing; T. W. THOMASON, Chemistry.

EXAMINATIONS—The Preliminary Examination is held quarterly in the first week of the following months, viz., March, June, September, and December.

Examiner, J. S. Herman Schmidt. Fee, £3 3s.

THE Professional Examination is held quarterly as above. Fee £3 3s. A candidate not passing in all subjects may present himself again within six months on payment of half fee, viz., £1 11s. 6d.

REGISTRATION—Persons holding certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of Ireland, or of New South Wales may be registered in Queensland on payment of the fee of £2 2s., and persons holding certificates from the Pharmacy Boards of New Zealand, may be provisionally registered under the Act until the 1st of May, 1887. Fee, £2 2s.

Other Registrations of Chemists, £1 1s.

Registration of Indentures of Apprenticeship, 10s. 6d.

COPIES of "The Pharmacy Act, 1884" and the Regulations can be obtained from the Registrar. Price, 1s.

Registrar, FRANK TAYLOR.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

President—EDWARD TAYLOR.
Vice-President—J. H. FITZGIBBON.
Hon. Secretary—C. H. F. YEO.
Treasurer—WALTER TAYLOR.

MEETINGS—Last Thursday in each month.

MEMBERS—Applications for Membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

ASSOCIATES—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to the Secretary.

PRIVILEGES—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings, and for election of Council and Officers.

EACH Member is supplied with "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," (*London*), weekly. "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA," monthly. "THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY," annually.

QUEENSLAND.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Recognition of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The following notice has been gazetted:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 13th May, 1887.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulation made by the Pharmacy Board, in pursuance of the provisions of "*The Pharmacy Act of* 1884."

JAMES R. DICKSON.

51. The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales shall be recognised as a Board of Pharmacy, under the twentieth section of the Act.

The registration of John Nugent Harris is gazetted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

Official Reports.

Meeting Held 14th April, 1887.

Present:—The Vice-President (Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon) in the chair, Messrs. Ayscough, Clapperton, Clarke, Costin, Field, H. W. Thomason, Watkins, and Yeo.

The minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Notices of Motion.

The following notices of motion for the next meeting were made:—

By Mr. Costin—"That the Society discuss the present Pharmacy Act with a view to its amendment."

By Mr. Clapperton—"That no member be allowed to attend or take part in the meetings whose subscription is three months in arrears."

By Mr. Thomason—"That students attending the pharmacy classes be required to lay down a deposit to cover the loss by breakage, &c., of any apparatus by them, the property of the Society, such deposit to be returned to the student at the end of the session if no claim against it."

Place of Meeting.

It was stated by the Secretary that no reply could be expected to the application made to the Pharmacy Board, for the use of their rooms for the accommodation of the School of Pharmacy classes, until the next meeting of that body, on April 21, and it was agreed to leave the matter in the Secretary's hands.

Apparatus.

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Denham, the lecturer on Pharmacy, asking that certain apparatus (as per list appended) should be supplied for the use of his class, and, after some conversation on the subject, Mr. Field moved, and Mr. Ayscough seconded, "that the Society provide the apparatus required at a cost not exceeding ten pounds (£10), the apparatus to remain the property of the Society."

Reports.

A letter from the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* was read, offering to make regular announcements of the Society's arrangements and meetings, and discussion took place on the subject of the reports of the meetings lately published in that journal. Mr. Costin complained that his name had been inviduously mentioned in connection with the affairs of the West End Pharmacy, and produced a document in refutation of the remarks complained of.

The Secretary stated that the reports complained of were not furnished by him, and were not in any way official, when it was agreed that it would be advisable for the Secretary to furnish reports of the meetings for publication.

The meeting then terminated.

Meeting held April 21, 1887.

Present:—The Vice-president, Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon, (in the chair), Messrs. Ayscough, Clapperton, Clarke, (Maryborough), D. J. Clarke, Costin, Chater, Denham, Miller, H. W. Thomason, T. W. Thomason, and Watkins.

Minutes and Report.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and a discussion of a conversational character took place. Mr. Clapperton suggesting that the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* be asked to publish an official report of the Society's meetings only, but the general opinion of the meeting, as expressed by Mr. Clarke, Maryborough, was, that the Editor would not be thus constrained, but would publish anything sent to him if suitable for his pages.

Class Rooms.

The assistant Secretary announced that the Board of Pharmacy had granted the use of their rooms for the accommodation of the classes in connection with the School of Pharmacy.

Mr. Ayscough asked the question "Whether persons outside the pale of the profession would be allowed to attend the classes of the School of Pharmacy," which was resolved in the affirmative with the addition that they would gladly be received on payment of the fees.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Clapperton gave notice of motion for next meeting as follows:—"That it is desirable to appoint the examiners from outside the members of the Pharmacy Board;" also—"That it is not thought desirable for any member of a wholesale house to hold a seat on the Pharmacy Board."

Mr. Watkins gave notice of motion—"That it is desirable to shorten the hours of business and to make them uniform in Brisbane."

Amendment of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Costin in speaking to his motion—"That the Society discuss the Pharmacy Act with a view to its amendment," stated that he had carefully gone through the Act as it now stood, and considered it was faulty and incomplete in several particulars. He called attention particularly to the following clauses:—

Clause VIII.—"Members of the Board, after the first, shall hold office for the three years next succeeding the month of their election, &c."

It would be better that provision was made for the retirement of a part of the Pharmacy Board annually, instead of the whole Board being elected jointly for three years.

Clause IX.—"If any member of the Board during his term of office. . . . be declared by resolution, concurred in by an absolute majority of the Board, unfit to remain a member of the Board, his seat shall become vacant, &c."

This is arbitrary, and gives the majority of the Pharmacy Board power to expel any member whose opinions or persons were objectionable to them.

Clause XXV.—". . . It shall not be lawful for any person not duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under this Act, to assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist, &c., &c. . . ." This requires an addition to the following effect, "who shall keep open shop for the sale of medicines or dispensing of prescriptions."

Further, that an additional clause was required providing that every shop, branch or otherwise, should be under the personal charge of a duly qualified and registered man.

To complete the work it was necessary to ask the Hon. P. McPherson to re-introduce his Poisons Bill in the House of Parliament during the coming session.

In conclusion, Mr. Costin proposed—"That a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Taylor, Fitzgibbon, Yeo, Watkins, Clarke, Clapperton, and the mover, be appointed to discuss the Act, and bring up a report to the next meeting of the Society." Seconded by Mr. Clapperton.

Mr. Watkins proposed as an amendment—"That the Society form itself into a committee of the whole, and meet on the second Thursday following for the purpose."

Seconded by Mr. T. W. Thomason.

Mr. Clapperton moved as a further amendment—"That no member of the Pharmacy Board sit on such committee, as they would afterwards have to revise the recommendations of the Society when presented to them." But this amendment failed, not being seconded.

On Mr. Watkins' amendment being put to the meeting, it was carried with few dissentients.

Reciprocity with Victoria.

Mr. Costin called attention to the action of the Victorian Board in refusing to recognise the certificate of other Boards, and thought it would be better under the circumstances to accept the Victorian certificate in Queensland.

Mr. Clarke (Maryborough), while regretting that Victoria had not seen her way to reciprocity, gave it, as his opinion, that Victoria had much reason for her action, as while all registered chemists on the Victorian list had obtained their qualifications by examination, they would be compelled if they allowed reciprocity to receive as equals men who had passed no examination whatever. He (Mr. Clarke) had been led to understand that no outsiders would be allowed in Victoria, even as assistants, unless they complied in every respect with the Pharmacy Act of that colony.

Mr. T. W. Thomason announced that the Pharmacy Board had resolved, after the 1st of May, to call upon all chemists in Queensland registered provisionally with Victorian certificates to present themselves for examination.

Arrears.

Mr. Clapperton, in moving the motion standing in his name—"That no members be allowed to take part in the meetings whose subscriptions were three months in arrear," urged the necessity of some such resolution, disclaiming any motive of personal feeling in the matter, as he was unaware what members were or were not in arrear.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomason, but it was pointed out that it was unnecessary, as provision had been made for such cases in the rules of the Society (*vide* Rule 13).

Botanical Gardens.

Mr. Clarke (Maryborough) having to leave, asked permission to address the meeting, and in a speech of some length proceeded to point out that the Society, being an educational body, were interested in the study of botany, and required certain facilities for the purpose. He had been visiting the Brisbane Botanical Gardens during the day, and had found that medicinal plants which were grown there some years before had been made away with to a great extent to make room for the ornamental. This was a mistake, and if it went on the gardens would lose in interest, and cease to fill one of the main objects for which they were established. He proposed that a deputation from the Society be appointed to wait on the Minister for Lands to point out the advisability of a part of the gardens being appropriated to the cultivation of medicinal plants and other plants interesting in connection with the systematic study of botany.

A discussion took place, in which many members took part, and it was finally resolved that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Clarke (Maryborough), Fitzgibbon, Thomason, Field, Yeo, and D. J. Clarke, wait upon the Minister for Lands next day to bring the matter under his notice, and to ask that steps be taken to facilitate and encourage the study of botany.

Students.

Mr. H. W. Thomason, in moving the resolution standing in his name—"That students attending the Pharmacy classes be required to make a deposit to cover the loss by breakage of any apparatus the property of the Society by them, such deposit to be returned to the student at the end of the session if no claim upon it"—pointed out the necessity of some such regulation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ayscough, and carried.

A further resolution, proposed and seconded by the same gentlemen, fixing the amount of such deposit at the sum of 10s. 6d. was then carried, and the meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for the Council of twelve members, viz.:—

Ayscough, Jas. W., Brisbane	Hodgson, J. L., Toowoomba
Berkley, Robert do.	Lale, Wm., Ipswich
Clapperton, W. G., South Brisbane	McDermott, J. J., Rockhampton
Clarke, David, Maryborough	McLean, J. E. B., Toowong
Clarke, D. J., Brisbane	Martin, A., Brisbane
Colledge, W. R. do.	Noble, W. A., Toowoomba
Cormack, M. H. do.	Taylor, Edward, Brisbane
Costin, W. J. do.	Taylor, Walter do.
Dunne, L. C. do.	Thomason, H. W., Sth. Brisbane
Field, A. W. do.	Thomason, T. W. do.
Fitzgibbon, J. H. do.	Watkins, G., Brisbane
Heeney, F. J., Ipswich	Yeo, C. H. F. do.

The Election takes place in the first week in August.

(from our own correspondent.)

Brisbane, May 18, 1887.

At last, after many delays, the School of Pharmacy classes are to be recommenced. Arrangements have been made for the classes to be held in the rooms of the Pharmacy Board. I hope that all will now go on smoothly and that our young men will attend regularly, for if they wish to pass their examinations, they must give their whole attention to study.

The report in your last issue of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, stating that the New South Wales Society had agreed to reciprocate with all the other colonies, does not meet with much favour here, in fact, every one I have spoken to on the subject seem to think it undesirable. If Victoria is such a believer in Protection that she will have none of us, it is no reason why New South Wales should rush to the other extremity, and open her doors to all comers, for this is what she is practically doing when she reciprocates with South Australia. In saying this I do not, in any way, wish to be considered disrespectful to our South Australian brethren, but I take this view of the subject. South Australia has not, as

yet, a Pharmacy Act, and there is no law to prevent anyone commencing in business there as a chemist and druggist. It is the intention of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia to bring a Pharmacy Bill before Parliament at an early date, which Bill may become law this year, or it may not be passed for a year or two; but, whenever it does become law, all chemists who are then in business will have to be registered as chemists, so that by accepting the South Australian certificate now, we lay ourselves open to have to register everyone who may start in business there before their proposed Act becomes law. I am afraid, if New South Wales thus opens her doors to all comers, she will find that the other colonies will not reciprocate with her, for, by so doing, they would have to register men, through New South Wales, who, if they applied direct to them, would not be accepted.

While Mr. D. Clarke, of Maryborough, was on a visit to Brisbane, he proposed that a deputation of chemists should wait on the Minister for Lands, to obtain his sanction for the setting apart of a small space, in the Botanical Gardens, for cultivating plants, &c., of interest to chemists. The Minister of Lands received the deputation very graciously, and promised to do all that lay in his power to carry out the wishes of the chemists.

There has been nothing done as yet with regard to introducing a Poisons Bill into Parliament next session. I hope to be able to record some move in that direction next month; we must be up and doing; it is no use imitating Mr. Micawber and "waiting for something to turn up."

An Impostor Caught.—A man named F. M. Waller, *alias* Dr. Lamb, *alias* William Lamb, *alias* Frank Gordon, was arrested on April 24 at Cockatoo, thirty miles from Taroom. Among other things, he had represented himself as a doctor, and wrote out a prescription and signed it F. M. Waller, M.B. This was brought to Rockhampton by the recipient to be made up, and it was found to be correct save in one particular, where 3oz. of one drug was prescribed instead of 3 drachms. Upon being arrested he took advantage of the constable's back being turned for a moment, and swallowed the contents of a small bottle, exclaiming that he had done it, and no human skill could restore him. Senior-constable Glacken, however, obtained a bottle of salad oil, and poured half the contents down his throat. It produced the desired effect, and after a couple of hours he got all right. He had a relapse, but eventually recovered. The drug he used turned out to be cotton chloral, with possibly a mixture of morphia.

Poisoning Case.—Henry W. Thomas, residing in Clay-street, New Farm, Brisbane, died on April 27 from narcotic poisoning. On April 26 he left his work, feeling ill, and between 10 and 11 called at the shop of Mr. Fitzgibbon, chemist, Ann-street, Valley. Thomas told Mr. Fitzgibbon that he was unwell, and asked him to serve him with some seidlitz powders and a vermifuge on credit. Mr. Fitzgibbon instructed his assistant to supply Thomas with the medicine, and then left for town. After the assistant had made up the powders and other medicine, Thomas was about to take them away, when he turned and in an off-hand manner said, "You may as well let me have 2oz. of laudanum." The assistant complied with his request, and Thomas left the shop for his residence. It is stated that shortly after his arrival at home he went to bed, and his subsequent condition was such as to cause his wife to feel alarmed. Dr. Campbell was sent for, and shortly afterwards Drs. Kesteven and Purcell were also called in, but at 1 o'clock next morning the patient died. Dr. Kesteven declined to give a certificate as to the cause of death, and subsequently held a *post-mortem* examination. It is supposed that deceased died from an overdose of laudanum.

Oil of Lemon Case.—On April 22, H. A. Taylor sued R. D. Neilson for damages, £35, for supplying oil of lemon of unmarketable quality. Mr. Mansfield, instructed by Messrs. Chambers, Bruce, and M'Nab, for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. J. Byrnes, instructed by Messrs. Roberts and Roberts, for defendant. Defendant sold plaintiff a case of oil of lemon, which, upon being opened, was found to be an inferior article, unmarketable and unfit for use. The plaintiff bought the article for use in the manufacture of lemonade, but did not use any of the oil for six months afterwards. Upon opening it, he found it cloudy and with a large sediment, known chemically as citroptene, and, by using it, a quantity of lemonade, valued at £5, was spoiled. He subsequently tried to sell the oil to Mr. Primrose, of the Helidon Spa Water Company, who, however, returned it as being of inferior quality, and unfit for use at his works. The defence was that the oil was of good quality, and guaranteed when delivered. Frederick Mann, cordial maker, gave evidence that the only use he could suggest for the oil was to burn in the engine fire, it was useless for making syrup. Mr. Primrose, of the Helidon Spa, gave similar evidence. Mr. R. D. Neilson, the defendant, deposed that the oil in question was a direct import from Italy, and was of the best quality. The oil, when delivered to plaintiff, was of good quality and in good order. Professor Pepper deposed that he analysed the oil, and found it to be of an excellent quality, and contain all qualities of a first-class fresh oil of lemon. The sp. gr. was ·853, the standard for oil of lemons being ·850, and a sample purchased from a respectable chemist having the sp. gr. ·8565. One part of the oil dissolved in seven parts of alcohol, leaving a little insoluble resinous matter, the check sample referred to yielding similar results. The boiling point was 349 deg. F., the usual temperature for good oil of lemon. There was a small percentage of alcohol in the oil, probably added to preserve the fragrance. Several other witnesses were called, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. A. Mead, chemist, of Warwick, has gone to the Glenelg reefs in order to make assays of the quartz found in the prospecting claim and in other parts of the ground. Mr. Mead purposes making a prolonged stay in the district, and has taken with him a complete assaying plant, so as to give the stone a thorough test on the ground. This is good work for a chemist to be doing.

Mr. A. T. Hill, who has practised as a chemist for four years at Surat, took poison during a fit of temporary insanity and died from the effects.

Mr. D. Clarke, of Maryborough, has just received from England, a certificate and medal for his exhibit of Eucalyptus extracts and preparations in the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Mr. H. Sapsford, of Maryborough, has recently set up in his chemist shop an elegant parlour fountain. The stand is of ornamental cast iron, nickel plated, and on the top is placed a large glass of water, up the centre of which is a tube and a nozzle that sends a pretty jet a considerable distance into the air. The necessary power is supplied by an ingenious hot-air force pump placed beneath the stand, the heat coming from a gas jet. Other embellishments have been added which have received favourable notice from the local press.

The First Australian Quicksilver.—Dan Mactaggart, of Maryborough, has recently given the following information on this subject:—Cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, was first discovered in Australia at Cudgegong, in New South Wales, but, beyond hearing that an English Company expended large sums of money in endeavouring to get a permanent lode, I know little about it. Cinnabar was first found in Queensland by Edward Godfrey, a shepherd on Kilkivan run, about 20th September, 1872. He reported his discovery to Messrs. Bray, Bloodworth, Thynne and myself, and we immediately took steps to test the ore. An old musket barrel with the nipple stopped up by a horse shoe nail, and bent in the middle, did service for our retort. We pounded up some of the ore, placed the breach of the barrel in the forge fire, the muzzle in a basin of water, and, after "firing up" for a time, we succeeded in producing about 2oz. of pure quicksilver. I believe I am right in claiming therefore to have assisted in extracting "the first quicksilver from the soil of Queensland." We immediately applied for and secured the land where this ore was obtained, the selection being still known as the "Prospectors." Since that time quicksilver has been reduced from the ore of that and other properties. The Kilkivan Quartz Crushing Company, during 1876, purchased all the quicksilver they required to start their battery from Messrs. Hester, and I believe over a ton of Kilkivan quicksilver was sold in Gympie. The Queensland Quicksilver Estate Limited has recently sent home the first flask of quicksilver from its mine. The company fully anticipate that within a year they will be able to execute orders to the extent of 190,000 flasks. Mr. Tancred is the manager.

The following was recently presented to a Victorian chemist to be dispensed:—"For distemper in dogs. Get two grains of palamel and two grains of tartar of matick. Give the palamel first, and for two hours tie the dog up so as to get no water, and then give him the tartar of matick. After he or she throws up, give him a dose of castoroil."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT BUILDINGS,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
ADELAIDE.

President—W. H. HARRISON, Ph.C., Lond.; L.D.S., R.C.S., Ed.

Vice-President—F. E. GRUNDY, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Registrar—W. J. MAIN.

Treasurer—H. J. POOLE.

Other Members of Council—B. GRUMMETT, G. A. PARKER, and J. WHITE.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Last Thursday in each month.

GENERAL MEETING.—First Tuesday in each month.

MEMBERS.—Applications for membership must be made to the Secretary. The applicant must be nominated.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

ASSOCIATES.—Applicants for election as Associates must send in their applications to Hon. Sec.

Entrance Fee, 5s.

Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.—Votes at Annual Meetings and General Meetings, and for election of Council and Officers.

Use of Library.

Each Member is Supplied with

"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.

BYE-LAWS.—Printed copies of the Bye-laws and Regulations for Examinations can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Price, 1s.

EXAMINATIONS.—Preliminary Examination. Fee, £1 1s.

Four clear days' notice to be given of intention to be examined.

The next Preliminary Examinations will be held in July and October, 1887.

Minor Examination. Fee, £2 2s.

Major Examination. Fee, £3 3s.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are now overdue, and the attention of members is called to the resolution on page 129.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Chemists in business in South Australia before January 1, 1886, who have not yet joined the Society, will be admitted WITHOUT EXAMINATION if application is made before August 31, 1887.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(OFFICIAL REPORTS.)

COUNCIL MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council was postponed from the proper date, April 28th, to May 2nd, 1887, when there were present—the President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Grundy), and Messrs. Grummett, Poole, and Main (Hon. Secretary). Resolved, that Mr. William J. Stead be admitted as a student of the Society, on the recommendation of the examiner, the Rev. W. Hopkins, he being the only one who passed satisfactorily, at the preliminary examination held on April 28th last, and the other two candidates be allowed to come forward at a future examination to pass in Latin only, that being the only unsatisfactory subject.

Resolved, also, to recommend that the General Meeting of May 3, be adjourned to May 10, to discuss the proposed Pharmacy Act.

The design for certificates of membership was produced, and it was decided to recommend the same to the General Meeting.

Meeting then terminated.

GENERAL MEETING.

The usual monthly general meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Industrial Buildings, on May 3. There were present—the President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Grundy), the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. J. Poole), and Messrs. Cooper, Eyre, Grummett, Hill, O'Connor, Parker, Parry, White, Wood, Woodman, and Young.

An apology, for his unavoidable absence, was received from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Main.

The minutes of the previous monthly meeting, and of the postponed Council meeting held on May 2, 1887, were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Grundy then moved the second reading of the following motion:—"That any chemist in business on his account in South Australia, on or before the 31st December, 1886, be admitted a member of this Society, on payment of 21s. and 10s. 6d. entrance fee, provided such application be made on or before August 31, 1887." The object of the motion was to deal as liberally as possible with those who had delayed application, so that every chemist in South Australia might become one of themselves. It would be a little in excess of their bye-laws, but would have a good effect.

Mr. Grummett thought there were very serious objections. It would upset rules 4, 5, 6, and 7. It was no use making rules, if they were to break them at every meeting. Every person had due notice given.

Mr. White said the Victorian Society had set them a precedent in the matter. They had admitted those who were not in business before the passing of the Act.

Mr. Grummett said they could do the same here when the Act was passed.

Mr. G. A. Parker imagined that when the Society was started many would not join because they thought it would be a failure, but now that it was working well they would like to join. He would like to see the entrance fee made higher; say five guineas instead of 10s. 6d. It would be little enough, as those desirous of joining would have every benefit. Nineteen-twentieths had had notice given, but had quite ignored them.

Mr. Hill considered the objections taken by Messrs. Grummett and Parker rather far fetched. Even in Great Britain they were very anxious to get members even up to the date of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, and they were admitted on very liberal terms.

After some remarks from Mr. Cooper and Mr. Poole, the President, in reply to a question, said they had power to pass the motion. A new rule could be added after it had been read three times.

Mr. O'Connor pointed out that the motion would admit some chemists who went into business after the formation of the Society.

Mr. Hill thereupon gave notice of an amendment, "That the date of Dec. 31, 1886, be Jan. 1, 1886."

Mr. Parker gave notice of a further amendment, "That the entrance fee be altered to two guineas."

The discussion then closed.

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Hill moved the third reading of his motion, "That all applications for membership be referred to the Council for recommendation or otherwise." He did it that they might have a thorough understanding of the footing of every applicant for membership. The Council should be thoroughly satisfied as to their *bonâ fides*. The motion had been carried in New South Wales. The Society there accepted South Australian certificates. They should be very careful who they accepted in their Society, if members could use the Society for a stepping stone to the New South Wales, New Zealand and Tasmanian Societies or Boards.

Mr. Grundy was perfectly in accord with Mr. Hill, but the Council had made most careful enquiries into applications. No trouble had been spared in finding out who and what the applicant was. No one was getting into the Society who was not entitled under the laws and regulations.

Mr. G. A. Parker, the President, and Mr. Poole (as Treasurer), joined in the discussion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE LATE EXAMINATION.

The President said in accordance with the rules an examination was held on April 28. There were 3 candidates, and one—Mr. Stead—had passed satisfactorily and was recom-

mended to be registered as a student of the Society. The other two gentlemen would come up at the special examination to be held in July. The Council had been much pleased with the way Mr. Hopkins had set the papers, they were, as nearly as possible, identical with those given at the College of Preceptors, in London. They believed in his method of examination, although an adverse criticism had appeared in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*.*

MEETING PLACE.

The Treasurer (Mr. Poole) read a notice from Mr. T. Johnson, asking the Society to vacate, in one month, their present rooms, as they were wanted for another purpose.

The matter was left to the Council.

THE SOCIETY'S CERTIFICATE.

The President said the Council had had a certificate printed which he hoped would be acceptable.

A proof of the certificate was passed round amongst the members, and met with general approval, and it was accepted with slight alteration.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Main wrote to say that, in accordance with the motion passed at the last meeting, he had served notices on all who had not paid their subscriptions. He had not received many yet.

THE PHARMACY ACT.

The President pointed out that the House of Assembly would meet soon, and if they were to take any action with regard to the Pharmacy Act, the sooner the better. The Council were nearly ready with their report, and he suggested that special meetings should be held to consider it.

Mr. Poole was afraid the Council would not be ready by next Tuesday.

Mr. Grundy said the Council intended following the Acts in force in Australasia. In the Victorian Act, there were many clauses they would not dream of altering.

Mr. Poole thought chemists in the country would like to give their opinions.

Mr. Hill considered that would be impracticable. He would like the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* to give his opinion first.

Mr. Grundy said the Council were making alterations in the Victorian Act. After they had been discussed by the members, they purposed getting 18 or 19 members of Parliament together and privately explaining the principles of the Act. They would then get the Government to introduce the Bill. It would have to be pushed.

Mr. Hill said they would have to provide that unregistered companies did not dispense, as was done in England and elsewhere.

Mr. Parker was afraid if they submitted the matter to Mr. Shillinglaw, they would only get the Victorian Bill.

Mr. Eyre believed the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* was willing to publish any report brought up by the Council, and to invite criticisms on it from the different Societies. He believed they would thus get the best Bill in Australia.

Mr. Hill would most certainly advocate forwarding it to someone who knew more about it practically than they did. It was a most momentous question.

The President hoped they would have a full meeting and become united on every point in the Bill. They would be glad to act on advice given, and he courted discussion.

Mr. Grundy thought if it were referred to too many critics it would only be cut about and very little of the original left. He did not think they would get impartial advice from Victoria.

Mr. Hill said he had personally heard from Mr. Shillinglaw who would give them the best assistance he could.

Mr. White proposed, "That we have an adjourned General Meeting of this Society, and that such meeting take place next Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 9 p.m., when all members are requested to attend, so as to be prepared more fully to discuss the matter at a Special General Meeting to be held on Tuesday the 17th inst.

Mr. Cooper seconded. Carried.

*We must again point out that the criticism was simply on the wording of a particular question, not on the general character of the Examination.—EDITOR.

FURNITURE.

The President acknowledged the receipt from Mr. Eyre and Mr. Duff, on behalf of the Furnishing Committee, of £20 4s., which had been collected. They were much indebted to these gentlemen, who had worked very assiduously.

The Meeting then adjourned for a week.

[In consequence of the two important meetings held subsequently, the above report has been somewhat condensed.]

ADJOURNED MEETINGS.

An adjourned meeting of this Society was held at Industrial Buildings, King William Street, on May 10th, 1887.

The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) took the chair, and the following members were present:—Messrs. F. E. Grundy (Vice-President), W. J. Main (Hon. Sec.), H. J. Poole (Hon. Treas.), R. C. Baker, Beal, Braddock, P. J. Evans, Eyre, Gibbs, Grummett, Harris, Hill, Hustler, O'Connor, G. A. Parker, J. Parker, Parry, Symes, White, Wood, Woodman, Woodward, and Young.

Minutes of last general meeting read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Hutton and Sowter.

MR. GRUNDY'S MOTION.

Mr. Symes suggested that, with the consent of the members, it would be advisable to take the third reading of Mr. Grundy's motion prior to the consideration of the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. Grundy had no objection to take his motion then.

Mr. G. A. Parker thought that as this was only an adjourned meeting they would not be in order in taking the motion that night.

The President pointed out that as there was a numerous attendance it might be as well to take the motion standing in the Vice-President's name that evening.

Mr. Symes proposed, "That the third reading be taken then."

Mr. Poole seconded.

Mr. G. A. Parker again protested against the third reading being taken that evening, and moved, as an an amendment, "That the motion be left open till the next general meeting." They were called together that evening to specially consider one question, and other matters should be left over.

Mr. O'Connor seconded. They were called together that evening to consider the proposals of the Council on the Pharmacy Bill, and it would do no harm to allow Mr. Grundy's motion to stand over until the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. White said some of the persons likely to be affected by Mr. Grundy's motion might wish to become members and take part in the discussion on the Pharmacy Act.

The President said several reasons had been advanced on behalf of the motion being carried, and he thought it advisable to support Mr. Symes' proposition.

It was agreed that the motion should be put to the meeting. It was then moved "That any chemist in business on his own account in South Australia on or before 31st December, 1886, be admitted on payment of 21s. and 10s. 6d. entrance fee, provided they apply for admission before 31st August, 1887."

The motion was carried.

Mr. G. A. Parker moved the adoption of his amendment, "That the amount of 10s. 6d. fine be altered to £2 2s." His reason for so moving was that when their Society was initiated, several persons, who would now like to become members, were notified of the proposed formation of the Society, but seemed to quietly shelve the idea. They had gone on, month after month, without troubling, and now when these persons had seen their Society was being recognised by the various Associations in the other colonies and all the hard work had been done, they wished to join. To meet the case he thought his amendment a most advisable one.

Mr. Grummett seconded.

On the casting vote of the President the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hill moved his amendment, "That in lieu of December 31st, 1886, 1st January, 1886, be inserted." His reason for proposing the alteration was on account of several members of the Society objecting to persons joining their institution who had entered into business on their own account since the latter date, and by the suggestion of fixing the time when the Society was first formulated he thought it would make matters equivalent.

Mr. Symes seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Pharmacy Act for South Australia.

The President said that during the week the members of the Council had been very busy framing this draft Bill. They were indebted very largely to the Victorian Act for the material which they had embodied in their proposals. They, of course, had made suitable alterations for the application of the Act to this colony. As the measure took up some large amount of paper, he would like members to excuse him for making no further speech on the matter.

The draft copy of the proposed Pharmacy Bill was then read.

Mr. Hustler would like to know whether, in the event of the Act becoming law, a storekeeper who had a large stock of patent medicines would be prohibited from selling should a chemist open within four miles of his store?

The President remarked that the clause having reference to this was contained in the Victorian Act, and that measure had been found to work very well.

Mr. Hill thought that the clause did not specify patent medicines, but simply debarred the storekeeper from selling poisonous compounds.

After some discussion it was resolved, "That this meeting stands adjourned until Thursday, May 19th, so as to enable members to peruse the printed sheets."

Mr. Hustler presented a sample of the oleo-resin of Elecampane for the Society's Museum, and was thanked by the President for his donation.

An adjourned meeting was held in the Society's rooms, Industrial Buildings, on Thursday evening, May 19th. There were present—The President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair, the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Grundy), Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Main), Treasurer (Mr. H. J. Poole), and Messrs. Braddock, Burden, Clayton, Cooper, P. J. Evans, Eyre, Grummett, Hatton, Long, O'Connor, G. A. Parker, Parry, Patterson, Symes, Woodward, and Young. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. R. C. Baker and J. White.

The President said a draft copy of the proposed Act had been furnished to every member. They were all agreed as to the desirability of an Act. Similar Acts were in existence all over the world. It would be a protection to the public, because only those who had passed certain examinations would be allowed to practice as chemists. Before any further action was taken, they should have the Society incorporated, so that they might have a legal status, and be in a position to refer to such Society in any legislation they might make.

Mr. Grundy proposed "That each gentleman speaking be allowed 5 minutes, in which to criticise the Act."

Mr. Symes seconded.

Carried.

Incorporation of the Society.

Mr. Grundy thought incorporation was absolutely necessary. He had privately consulted a legal gentleman; he said they would have to be incorporated as an educational Society. It would probably cost 10 guineas. He moved "That the Council make it their business to see what it will cost to incorporate the Society, and also to take preliminary action as will be necessary at once."

Mr. Braddock seconded.

Mr. Parker supported.

The President said he and Mr. Main had enquired of one or two authorities on Monday, and were told it could be accomplished after a month's notice to the registrar.

Mr. Long wanted to know whether the cost would come out of the general funds, or whether there would be a special levy on the members.

Mr. Grundy certainly thought it would come out of the funds of the Society.

Mr. Clayton was of the opinion that before they obtained incorporation, the Society should include all the members at present in the colony. Experience, in other countries, has shown that there would be conflicts between members of the Society and non-members. They should avoid this. He would suggest that "all chemists in the colony should be invited to join the Society."

The President remarked that the majority were already members, and a motion had already been carried, so that others who were eligible could join before the end of August.

Mr. Symes questioned as to what a chemist would do if he did not become a member?

Mr. Grundy replied that he could not carry on business.

Mr. Long said if the Act was passed they could not refuse to register any chemist in South Australia.

Mr. Poole said there were very few chemists who were not members.

The motion was carried.

Adjournment of the Discussion.

Mr. Main read a private letter he had received, in which the writer made several suggestions by which the Act might be improved. The suggestions were left for consideration when the sections referred to came on for consideration.

Mr. Main also read a letter from Mr. Hustler, of Port Adelaide, suggesting that an addition should be made to clause 31.

Mr. Symes asked if the Government would take the Bill up?

The President replied that their consent had not yet been obtained.

Mr. Main thought that before any vote was taken they should have the opinions of country members, who had only received their draft copies that afternoon. He moved, "That nothing definite be carried until the Society hear from country members, and that a special meeting for further consideration be held on May 26."

Mr. Symes seconded.

Messrs. Parker, Parry, and Grundy supported. Carried.

Poisons Schedule.

The President said it was necessary to repeal the old Poisons Act. It was not of much use in the present day.

Mr. Grundy suggested that before next meeting the schedule of poisons should be altered. If it was not there would be no end of trouble. He did not see the use in including the words "preparations" after arsenic, prussic acid, strychnine, ergot of rye, and aconite. If they were left in he would specify the preparations. It was a pity that laudanum was introduced at all. He had no objection to opium being included. He moved, "That the Council specify for next meeting the names of the poisons proper that they wish to have in place of the word 'preparations.'"

Mr. Cooper seconded.

Mr. Eyre said that the only poisons scheduled were those for which it was necessary to get a signature. By this Act no other poisons would require labelling with the word "Poison," and name and address of the seller. There were several that should come under this schedule.

Mr. Main thought that instead of having one schedule it should have been divided into two parts, those that should be signed for, and those that need not be signed for.

Mr. Eyre read a list of poisons that should come under the other schedule. If these were not specified there would be a lot of difficulty.

The President said that in framing the Act they remembered that the Governor-in-Council, acting on advice of the Society, had power to add to the schedule of poisons, and specify such as should be labelled only, by regulations published in the *Government Gazette*. The Council had included the words "preparations," in order to embrace medicines containing poisons. If they excluded the words "preparations" they had no means of coming on unlicensed persons dealing in these certain nostrums.

Mr. Symes thought they could not sell unless they were registered.

Mr. Grundy was firm in the opinion that the preparations should be specified. Chlorodyne, for instance, contained a preparation of opium and prussic acid. There would be considerable difficulty unless an alteration were made.

The President said Clause 40 relieved the chemist of all responsibility.

Mr. Symes would like a definition of "wholesale dealers" in clause 24. The clause was not definite enough.

Mr. Grundy remarked that if a retail chemist sold preparations straight over the counter he had to register them.

The President said that would not apply if the dealer was a registered chemist.

Mr. Grundy wanted to know to whom it did apply?

The President: To the unlicensed storekeeper. Clause 40 says it shall not extend to the sale of any poison compounded as a medicine by a registered pharmacist.

Mr. Clarton thought virulent medicines should be put down in one section and signed for, and all preparations of these virulent medicines should be put in the second schedule. He wanted to suggest some alterations in Clause 40. At present

many thousands of pounds went away from here to America for patent medicines which could be manufactured here. The Americans would not buy our medicines ; why should we buy theirs? In the second line after the word "medicine" he would like to add "in this colony." After chemist he would add "duly registered according to the Act in this colony." That would as far as possible hinder the sale of patent medicines. (Mr. Grundy: "The House of Assembly would not do it.") They might get it. Further down the words "duly marked as such" might be taken to apply to poison for the destruction of vermin. These words should be transposed, and read "nor to the sale of fly poison papers or packets of poisonous mixtures when duly marked as such." He would also like to add the following clause:—"All patent or proprietary articles for internal use imported from abroad into this colony for the purpose of sale within the colony, shall be accompanied by an authentic declaration of the composition of the said preparations, and when found upon analysis to be incorrect, the sale of such medicines within the colony shall be prohibited." It was done in America.

Mr. Grundy would like to see patent medicines excluded altogether.

Mr. Eyre said the Act referred in one or two places to "chemists or druggists within the meaning of this Act." He would like to know if a chemist had to pass the three examinations before he could set up in business, or was the major examination only honorary?

The President said Clause 26 certainly intended that a man should pass the major examination before he could practice. Bye-law 7 of the Society required the major certificate for admission to membership. These bye-laws were passed in committee and general meeting.

Mr. Cooper said in Victoria they could open shop after passing the second examination. This examination was about equal to the major in England and here. In Victoria they were all pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. Clayton said they had had to lower the standard in England. The major was not of a technical but a practical character.

The President said it was not necessary that candidates should attend lectures. They could, if they lived in the country, obtain the text books, and study themselves.

Mr. Parry asked if a man who had passed the minor examination in England could enter into business here.

The President: He will be able to enter into business at once, because the English minor now is nearly equal to our major.

Mr. Parry then did not think it would be fair to our own men to make them pass the major first.

Mr. Grundy, as an instance of the severity of the examination, read the botany qualifications. He thought they would have to be modified. If the candidates could not pass the examination, they would have to meet them.

Mr. Main thought there would be young men ambitious enough to pass the major.

The President said that after passing the minor, a candidate would only have to work three months for the major. He hoped there would not be a retrograde motion. They should not be behind a country like Ireland. If they allowed a young man to go into business after passing the minor, their Society would probably languish. A man who could enter business without passing the major, would probably not trouble to study for the sake of becoming a member of the Society. The major has to be worth something, or candidates would not value it, or other Pharmaceutical Societies recognise us.

Mr. Grundy thought if they did not alter it they would be paying three guineas to the examiner for nothing, because no one would pass.

The meeting then terminated.

The adjourned special meeting of the South Australian Pharmaceutical Society, for the purpose of considering the proposed Pharmacy Act, was held in the Society's new rooms in the A.M.P. Society's Buildings on Thursday evening. May 26, 1887. There were present: the President (Mr. W. H. Harrison) in the chair; the vice-Presidedt (Mr. T. E. Grundy), hon. sec. (Mr. W. J. Main), treasurer (Mr. H. J. Poole), and Messrs. Braddock, Clayton, Cooper, Duff, Eyre, Grummett, Hill, Hoile, Horton, O'Connor, Parry, Sowter, Symes, Wood, Woodman, Woodward, and Young.

An apology for absence was received from Mr. G. A. Parker.

Minutes of meeting held May 19 read and confirmed.

The New Room.

The President congratulated the members on having entered into possession of their new room. It was much more convenient than their old rooms, and had been taken on very satisfactory terms.

Incorporation.

The President said that in accordance with the motion passed at the last meeting, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Main, and himself had made enquiries as to incorporating the Society, and they had been informed that to give the Society a legal footing trustees should be appointed to arrange the details of incorporation. Two trustees would be sufficient, but they might have more if they wished.

Mr. Symes moved, "That the President and Vice-president be appointed trustees *pro. tem.* to arrange the necessary details."

Mr. Grundy mentioned that the duties were merely nominal. Their duties would only last until the Society was registered, which would take three months.

Mr. Sowter asked why incorporation would take such a long time?

Mr. Grundy, in reply, said it was because they would be incorporated as an educational society.

Mr. Sowter seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Pharmacy Bill.*

After some discussion it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Cooper, "That the Bill be discussed as a whole, members to be allowed five minutes each."

Mr. Hill considered the Bill, as a whole, to be a fairly good one. He, however, objected to several provisions. Clause 4, he considered illiberal and unjust. Anyone in business at any time before the passing of the Act should be entitled to be termed a chemist and druggist. He did not think that the Council should hold office for three years, as provided by clause 7. They had no power over them if they did; one year's tenure of office would be sufficient. He did not think it necessary that a Deputy Registrar should have to forward notice of the death of a registered pharmaceutical chemist to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society in Adelaide. Part B of clause 20 did not provide for those who had served less than two years as assistants. The Victorian Act gave two months, and he saw no reason why two years should be specified. Then, if a man had been assistant for 18 months, would he have to pass the major examination? Either two years should be altered to two months or there should be a modified examination. With regard to part D of the same clause, he thought that it ought to be provided that every pharmaceutical chemist should give his apprentices reasonable time to attend lectures. They were entitled to such protection as was given by a similar clause in the Victorian Amending Act. The latter part of clause 24 was unfair; there was no reason why a widow should not be allowed to carry on business so long as it is conducted by a certified chemist and druggist. He would propose that all words after "either," in clause 26, section A, should be struck out. They would shut out makers of several largely used advertised patents, simply because they were not chemists; they would never pass that clause. There was a mistake in clause 36, the words "Section 6" should read "section 33." Then, lastly, with regard to clause 40, it was no use for them to try to pass a provision prohibiting a storekeeper from selling patent medicines. A storekeeper, who is a member of Parliament, had told him that he sold a whole case of a certain patent medicine in one week.

Mr. Grundy considered part A of clause 26 a good provision. They should stop adventurers from selling patent medicines, and cutting away legitimate business from druggists.

Mr. Clayton moved, and Mr. Sowter seconded, "That the Bill be discussed clause by clause." Carried.

Clause 1.—"Preamble."

Passed on the motion of Mr. Grundy, seconded by Mr. Grummett.

Clause 2.—"Short title."

Carried on the motion of Mr. Sowter, seconded by Mr. Clayton.

Clause 3.—"Commencement."

The President said the Council recommended that the Act should come into operation on January 1, 1888, or as early as may be.

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* The full text of the Bill is given on pages 164-167.

A motion, embodying this suggestion and passing the remainder of the clause, was moved by Mr. Duff, seconded by Mr. Sowter, and carried.

Clause 4.—"The Interpretation of Chemists and Druggists."

The Council recommended that after the word "druggist" the words "or have been recognised as a manager" should be inserted.

Mr. Hill moved—"That instead of the words 'two years' 'any time' should be inserted." In England and Victoria any persons who were in business before the passing of the Act were allowed to be termed chemists.

Mr. O'Connor seconded. Messrs. Cooper and Clayton supported.

Mr. Symes thought there might be some people who would enter into business just before the passing of the Act if the amendment were carried.

Messrs. Hill and Clayton did not think there was any likelihood of this. They would have to accept the responsibilities of chemists.

Mr. Braddock was opposed to Mr. Hill's amendment.

The President had no objection to the amendment, which on a show of hands, was carried by a majority of 4. The clause, as amended by the Council and by Mr. Hill, was then passed.

Clause 5.—"Appointment of Council."

The Council recommended that "and six other" should be struck out and the words "vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and three other members, as at present constituted," should be inserted.

Mr. Hill wanted to know if the Board would be constituted from the officers of the Society.

Mr. Clayton said that the Pharmacy Board and the Council in some places were frequently opposed to each other. The Council had acted wisely in deciding on having the Council only.

Mr. Eyre presumed that the Governor would appoint the members of the Council on the recommendation of the Society.

The clause passed as amended by the Council, on the motion of Mr. Symes, seconded by Mr. Clayton.

Clause 6.—"Term of office."

Mr. Duff moved, and Mr. Eyre seconded, the passing of the clause.

Mr. Hill asked whether it was not according to the rules of the Society that the officers should be elected annually?

In reply, the President pointed out that the present officers had already been in office more than twelve months. So long as they had confidence in the officers he thought it would be best that they should be in office in the earlier stages of the act. The election in England was annual.

Mr. Duff pointed out that the clause only provided that office should not be held for *more* than three years.

Messrs. Clayton and Hill supported the clause.

Mr. Eyre did likewise. He had every confidence in the present officers.

The Council recommended that after the word "president" should be inserted the words "vice-president, treasurer, secretary," and the word six be altered to three.

The clause passed as amended by the Council.

Clause 7.—"First president and members."

Passed on the motion of Mr. Clayton, seconded by Mr. Sowter.

Clause 8.—"President and members after three years."

The Council recommended that "other" in the eighth line should be erased, and the words "of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia in general meeting assembled" be inserted after "members" in the next line.

Mr. Main said the bye-laws provided that the members should elect the President.

Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. Woodman seconded—"That clause 8 as amended be passed." Carried.

Clause 9.—"Quorum."

The Council recommended that after the word President "and Vice-President" should be inserted.

As amended the clause was passed on the motion of Mr. Sowter, Mr. Cooper being the seconder.

Clause 10.—"Council may appoint officers."

Passed on the motion of Mr. Clayton, seconded by Mr. Symes.

Clause 11.—"Council may make regulations."

The Council recommended that after the word "effect" the words "until after the assent of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society assembled at a general meeting."

The clause as amended by the Council was carried on the motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Duff.

The meeting then adjourned till June 2, on the motion of Mr. Clayton, seconded by Mr. Symes.*

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY ACT.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

To-day I have received a printed copy of the proposed Pharmacy Act of South Australia. I have read it over carefully, and I find a few subjects entirely left out, which in my opinion ought to be included in such an act. (Of course it is not to be expected to be perfect, as there is nothing perfect in this old world). "Part IV. Miscellaneous," under this clause or part I find these words —"and at the time of his death it should be lawful for any executor, administrator or trustee of the estate of such Pharmaceutical Chemist, to continue such business for a period of twelve months and no longer, unless by permission of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia," and here comes what I consider a wrong or a loophole in the act,"—"*If and so long only, as such business is bonâ fide conducted by a registered Pharmaceutical chemist.*" This means as long as any man whoever he may be, if he is rich enough to carry on a wholesale chemist and druggist establishment, he is by the favour of the council (which might be the firm's personal friends) allowed to do so.—May I ask you, Sir, if a judge would not by reading this Part IV be so convinced that any man or a body of men with enough capital *only* could carry on the Pharmaceutical business of a chemist and druggist, if he or they would only hire or engage "a *bonâ fide* registered Pharmaceutical chemist as assistant for them." Why not insert a clause here to the effect that the widow of a registered chemist, should alone be entitled to carry on the business, through a *bonâ fide* registered assistant? Again under "Poison schedule eight" I am sure there are many poisonous and dangerous articles or drugs sold indiscriminately at the stores in the country, such as acids, hydrochloric, nitric, Tinct. Camph. Co. Pot. Iodid. Colchicum, Carbolic acid, Liq. Plumbi, Argt. Nit., and such words or plain names as antimony, Sulphate and Chloride of Lime, should be inserted in their plainness, also Henbane and Chlorodyne. An Act of Parliament ought to be as plain and as simple as possible in every sentence and word, so as to prevent any litigation. I could mention other preparations, but those I have above named have been for years, and are now, sold broadcast by storekeepers and others in this colony, and an act is not worth passing unless it is as thoroughly correct as it possibly can be made. I hope and trust our worthy President, the council and every chemist and druggist in the colony will insist on making the act as perfect as possible. If we copy other acts only, we shall find ourselves in the same difficulties as those who are under them now suffer; let us pick only the *very best and strongest* points from such Acts, and make the South Australian Act the highest and purest.

RADICAL.

South Australia, May 19.

Many of our South Australian readers will hear with regret that Mr. R. S. Purnell, who for many years was in the service of Messrs. A. M. Bickford and Sons, has been compelled to sever his connection with that firm. A few months ago symptoms of a cancerous growth at the root of the tongue were exhibited. One operation on the growth was performed, but on medical advice a trip to the old country has been undertaken. Mr. Purnell left South Australia by the "Oroya," for Exeter, his native city. Prior to leaving, he was made the recipient of a very handsome illuminated address, together with a purse of sovereigns, presented by about forty of his fellow *employés*, and carries with him the good wishes for renewed health from many friends.

His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., has during the summer months been residing at Glenelg, and prior to his return to town a few weeks ago, he appointed by "warrant" Mr. H. J. Fowles, The Pharmacy, Glenelg, to be "Chemist and Druggist to his Excellency." Mr. Fowles, when living in Albany, West Australia, during Sir W. C. F. Robinson's administration there, received a similar appointment for that colony.

* The pressure on our space of the reports of these meetings and the text of the Pharmacy Bill compels us to omit our correspondent's letter, the papers set at the Preliminary examination, and other interesting matter.

Draft Copy of Proposed Pharmacy Act of South Australia.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND TO ALTER, AMEND OR RESCIND THE SALE OF POISONS ACT OF 1862.

The following proposed Act was read for the first time, by the President (W. H. Harrison) of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, before a full meeting of members on May 10, 1887, and it was resolved that another meeting be called to discuss the printed copy of the same on Thursday, the 19th inst., members are therefore requested to attend, or communicate by letter to the President on the subject.

PREAMBLE.

1. Whereas it is desirable to make better provision for preventing unqualified persons from representing themselves to be competent to practise as dispensing chemists and druggists or pharmaceutical chemists, and whereas the unrestricted sale of poisons often leads to fatal accidents and the commission of crime, and whereas large quantities of arsenic, strychnine, and other poisons are used in the colony for pastoral, agricultural and other purposes and fatal accidents occur by reason of the careless custody and use of such poisons by the owners thereof, and whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public to regulate the sale of poisons and to make provision for the exercise of proper precautions in the use of the same, the act passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled an Act to regulate the sale of certain Poisons, known as the Sale of Poisons Act of 1862, shall be rescinded. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of South Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows, that is to say:—

SHORT TITLE.

2. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy and Sale and Use of Poisons Act.

COMMENCEMENT.

4. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January.

It is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Part II. The Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia.
Part III. Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Part IV. Miscellaneous.
Part V. Sale and Use of Poisons.

INTERPRETATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

4. Chemists and Druggists within the meaning of this Act shall consist of all persons who for two years before the passing of this Act have carried on, in South Australia, the business of a chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, and also of all such persons as may be duly registered under this Act.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNCIL.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board or Council, consisting of a President, and six other members under the style of "The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia," hereinafter in this Act termed "The Council."

TERM OF OFFICE.

6. No person shall be elected or appointed President or Member for more than three years, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

FIRST PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

7. The first President and other six Members of the Council shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, provided that no person shall be so appointed who is not eligible for registration as a registered pharmaceutical chemist; such President and Members shall be appointed for a period of three years. If any vacancy occur in the Council during such period the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia may elect thereto any registered pharmaceutical chemist, and the person so appointed shall hold office until the expiration of three years from the date of the appointment of the first members of the Council under this Act, and no longer.

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS AFTER THREE YEARS.

8. At the expiration of the period for which the first President and members of the Council shall be appointed to hold office, no person shall be a member of the Council unless he be a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and unless he shall have been elected to act as a member of the Council by the registered pharmaceutical chemists of South Australia. And no person shall be appointed as president unless he be a member of the Council and shall have been elected by the other members to act as president. Every election shall be held in manner prescribed by Regulations to be made by the Council subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

QUORUM.

9. A quorum of the Council shall consist of not less than three members thereof, and in the absence of the President from any meeting of the Council, one of the members present shall be elected chairman of that meeting.

COUNCIL MAY APPOINT OFFICERS.

10. The Council may from time to time appoint a Registrar and any other officers whom they may require for the purposes of this Act and shall have power to remove the same at any time.

COUNCIL MAY MAKE REGULATIONS.

11. The Council may from time to time make, alter, or rescind Regulations for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect. Such Regulations shall not have any effect if they be repugnant to any law in force in South Australia, or to the provisions of this Act, nor until they shall have been confirmed by the Governor-in-Council and published in the *Government Gazette*.

EXAMINATION OF PERSONS AND WITNESSES.

12. The President or Council may question any person who may attend before him or the Council, and any witness who may be produced before the President or Council, and may examine any persons upon oath, or take a solemn declaration for such persons, and if any person shall wilfully, knowingly, or corruptly make any false statement upon such examination or in such declaration, or shall utter or attempt to utter or put off, as true, before the President or Council any false, forged, or counterfeit diploma, degree, licence, certificate or other document or writing, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof duly convicted, he shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one year.

Part II.

The Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia.

REGISTER.

13. The Council shall from time to time cause the names of all persons certified by the Council as duly qualified for registration as registered Pharmaceutical Chemists, to be registered with their residences and qualifications in a book to be kept by the Council for that purpose, in the form in the first Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and such register shall be called "The Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia." All persons, so long as their names continue to be enrolled in such register, may be described, in this or any other Act or any regulations, as "Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist."

FEES TO BE PAID—SECOND SCHEDULE.

14. Previously to registration or examination under this Act, such fees shall be payable as are set out in the second Schedule to this Act, or such other fees or annual subscription as may from time to time be fixed and determined by any regulations hereafter made by the Council in accordance with this Act, and the said fees shall be paid to the registrar of the Council, for the purposes of this Act.

COUNCIL MAY ALTER REGISTER AND ERASE NAMES THEREFROM.

15. The Council may from time to time make the necessary alterations in the registration of the qualifications and addresses of the persons registered under this Act, and may from time to time write, or cause to be written, a letter to any registered pharmaceutical chemist addressed to him according to his last known address, to inquire whether he has changed his residence or place of business, and if no answer be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending thereof, the Council may erase the name of such person from the Pharmaceutical Register, and may restore the same to such register upon the certified affidavit of such person and production of his certificate, or satisfactory proof of his former registration.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR DEATH OF REGISTERED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST TO BE SENT TO COUNCIL.

16. Every registered pharmaceutical chemist on changing his residence or place of business shall intimate the same to the Council, and every Deputy Registrar appointed under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Statute or any act amending the same on receiving information of the death of any registered pharmaceutical chemist shall forthwith transmit notice thereof by post to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council in Adelaide, and on receipt of such notice the Registrar shall inform the Council thereof, and the Council shall erase the name of such chemist from the Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia, and every such Deputy Registrar failing to transmit such notice as aforesaid within two months from the date of his receiving information of any such death shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

COUNCIL MAY STRIKE NAME OFF REGISTER IN CERTAIN CASES.

17. If any registered pharmaceutical chemist be convicted of any offence under this act, or of any felony which in the opinion of the Council renders him unfit to be on the Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia, the Council may, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, order the name of such person to be erased from such register, and such erasure shall be a disqualification as a registered pharmaceutical chemist within the meaning of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the Council to erase such name accordingly.

REGISTRAR TO MAKE ANNUAL LIST.

18. The Council shall in the month of January in each year cause to be printed, published, and sold, a correct register of the names of all registered pharmaceutical chemists, and in such registers respectively the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences or places of business of such chemists, and such printed register shall be called the "Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia" of and for every succeeding year.

PRINTED REGISTERS TO BE EVIDENCE.

19. A printed copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or a copy of the *Government Gazette* purporting to contain any regulation made by the Council shall be *primâ facie* evidence in all courts of justice and in all legal proceedings whatsoever, that the persons specified in such printed register are registered according to the provisions of this Act, or that such regulation is duly made; and the absence of the name of any person from such printed register for the time being shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such person is not a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Part III.

Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists.

QUALIFICATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

20. No person shall receive from the Council a certificate that he is duly qualified for registration as a registered pharmaceutical chemist unless he shall have obtained the age of twenty-one years, and unless

(*a*) At any time before the date of the commencement of this Act he shall for not less than two years have carried on the business of a chemist and druggist or homœpathic chemist, in the keeping of an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, or unless

(*b*) At any time before the date of the commencement of this Act, he shall for not less than two years have been employed as a dispensing assistant in an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, or unless he shall have been for not less than three years employed as a dispensing chemist in a hospital, benevolent asylum, or other public institution, or unless

(*c*) He hold a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmaceutical chemist or as a chemist and druggist or homœopathic chemist from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or any college or board of pharmacy recognised by the Council under any regulations made under this Act, or unless

(*d*) He shall have served for not less than three years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or homœopathic chemist keeping open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, and shall have passed examinations before the Council or examiners appointed thereby as hereinafter provided in the subjects of practical pharmacy, chemistry, and any subject that may be prescribed by the Council with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. Provided always that any person having served or serving in South Australia a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship whose period of apprenticeship shall have commenced three months at least before the date of the commencement of this Act, either with a chemist and druggist, or with a recognised licentiate apothecary, or in a public hospital, shall be required to pass such modified examination only as the Council may prescribe.

(*e*) A certificate of qualification in the form in the Third Schedule hereto shall entitle the person named therein, on payment of the proper fee, to be registered under this Act at any time within six months after the date of such certificate.

WHO MAY BE PRESENT AT EXAMINATIONS.

21. The Council shall permit any officer, or person appointed by the Governor-in-Council, to be present during the progress of any examination conducted by the Council.

No person shall be examined by the Council or by examiners appointed thereby, as directed by the next following section, until he furnish a statutory declaration by a master chemist in the form in the Seven Schedule hereto, or to the like effect of his having served the apprenticeship [required in subdivision *d* of section 20.]

COUNCIL TO CONTROL EXAMINATIONS.

22. The Council shall have power to control and direct the preliminary and all examinations in practical pharmacy, chemistry, botany, and such other subjects as may from time to time be approved by the Governor-in-Council and published in the regulations of the Council. The Council may grant or refuse to such persons certificates of competency, skill, knowledge, and qualification to exercise the business or calling of a pharmaceutical chemist. In the case of rejection, a rejected candidate may present himself for re-examination after a period of six months.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED PREVIOUSLY TO REGISTRATION

23. Every person who desires a certificate of qualification for registration under this Act, or to be examined, shall furnish the Council with a statutory declaration according to the Fourth or Fifth Schedule, or to the like effect.

Where a person applies for such certificate under subdivision 3 of section 20, his declaration must be accompanied by the certificates or diplomas on which he bases his application. Such certificates or diplomas shall be returned to the applicant by the Council.

Part IV.—Miscellaneous.

RESERVING RIGHTS TO CERTAIN PERSONS.

24. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or interfere with the business or with any rights and privileges of any legally qualified medical practitioner, or of any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying drugs and chemicals in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing;

and upon the decease of any registered pharmaceutical chemist actually in business at the time of his death it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist to continue such business for a period of twelve months and no longer, unless by permission of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, if and so long only as such business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

PENALTY FOR FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

25. Any deputy registrar or other person who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the Pharmaceutical Register of South Australia for any year, and any person who shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under this Act by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any one aiding or assisting therein shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months.

PENALTIES FOR OTHER OFFENCES.

26. From and after six months from the date of the first appointment of the Council any person who commits in South Australia any of the following offences shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not exceeding Ten Pounds for each offence, and may also be committed to prison for any period not exceeding six months :—

(*a*) Any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist who carries on or attempts to carry on business as a chemist and druggist, or homœopathic chemist, or either, or makes or compounds any medicine for the purposes of sale, being composed of any drug or chemical so named.

(*b*) Any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist who takes, uses, or exhibits the name or title of, or who pretends to be a registered pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, chemist, druggist, pharmacist, pharmaceutist, pharmaceutical chemist, homœopathic chemist, dispensing chemist, or dispensing druggist, or medical herbalist, or other words of similar import, or uses or exhibits any or term, or sign, or symbol which may be construed to mean that he is qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist.

(*c*) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, or any regulations made hereunder.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been liable, if this Act had not been passed.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

27. All offences under this Act shall be heard and determined and all penalties imposed by this Act shall be recovered in a summary manner before two Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, and all penalties, when recovered, shall be paid to the Council, to be applied towards the expenses of carrying this Act into effect.

PERSON TO INCLUDE CORPORATIONS, &c

28. The word person, wherever the same occurs in Part IV., shall be deemed to include any corporation, whether established by charter or otherwise, and any Company or Society registered duly in pursuance of the provisions of any Act of Parliament.

PART V.—SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

ARTICLES TO BE DEEMED POISONS.

29. The several articles mentioned in the Eighth Schedule hereto shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of this Act; and, on the recommendation of the Council, the Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation duly published in the *Government Gazette* from time to time, declare that any other article specified in such proclamation shall be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act.

UNQUALIFIED PERSONS NOT TO SELL POISONS.

30. Every person, other than a legally qualified medical practitioner, or a registered pharmaceutical chemist, who shall sell any poison, shall, unless he hold a certificate from the Council that he is a fit and proper person to sell poisons, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

DEALERS IN POISONS.

31. In places distant, at least four miles from any city, town, or borough, and in which no registered pharmaceutical chemist has an open shop, any person who shall produce a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner, and a Police Magistrate, that he is a fit and proper person to be allowed to sell poisons in such place, shall receive from the Council a certificate as a dealer in poisons on payment of a fee of twenty shillings per annum to such Council. Every dealer in poisons shall keep all poisons mentioned in First Schedule in a cupboard.

ON SALE OF POISONS ENTRY THEREOF TO BE MADE IN A BOOK.

32. Every person who shall sell any poison specified in the Eighth Schedule hereto, shall, before the delivery thereof to the purchaser, inquire his name, place of abode, and occupation, and the purpose for which such poison is required, or stated to be required, and shall thereupon make a faithful entry of such sale, specifying the poison, and the quantity thereof, and all such particulars so given by the purchaser, together with the day of the month and year of such sale, in a book to be kept by the vendor for that purpose in the form set forth in the Ninth Schedule hereto; and every such entry shall be signed by the person making the same, and also by the purchaser, unless he shall declare himself unable to write (in which case the person making the entry shall add thereto the words, "Purchaser cannot write"); and whenever a witness to the sale is required by this Act, such entry shall be signed by such witness, together with his place of abode. When sales and purchases of poisons are made by correspondence, the letter ordering the same shall be preserved by the vendor, and a memorandum of the date of the said letter, by whom it is written, and the quantity and particulars of the poison therein ordered, shall be entered in the said book; and no person shall sell poison so ordered to any person with whose signature he is not acquainted unless such signature shall have been witnessed, or purport to have been witnessed, by a justice, clergyman, or public officer, or to be authenticated by some person known to the vendor.

HOW VESSELS OR WRAPPERS CONTAINING POISON TO BE MARKED.

33. No person shall sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail, unless the bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover, box or case, immediately containing the same bears thereon the word "Poison" printed conspicuously, together with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller thereof.

ARSENIC AND STRYCHNINE MUST BE COLOURED.

34. No person shall sell any arsenic or strychnine or any preparation of the same respectively, unless, in the case of arsenic and any uncoloured preparation of the same, such poison shall be mixed, before the sale or delivery thereof, with soot, in the proportion of one ounce of soot, at least, to one pound of arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; and unless in the case of strychnine or any uncoloured preparation of the same, such poison shall be coloured with armenian bole or other red colouring matter, before the sale or delivery thereof; provided always that whenever the purchaser states that such arsenic or strychnine or any preparation thereof respectively is required, not for any pastoral or agricultural use, but for some other purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such poison may be sold without the admixture hereinbefore specified.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO SALE OF POISONS.

35. No person shall sell any poison specified in the eighth schedule hereto to any person who is under eighteen years of age, or who is unknown to the vendor, unless the sale be made in the presence of some witness who is known to the vendor, and to whom the purchaser is known, and which witness signs his name, together with his place of abode, to the required entry before the delivery of the poison to the purchaser.

OWNERS OF POISONS NOT TO LEAVE THEM ABOUT UNLABELLED UNDER PENALTY.

36. Any owner, or other person whatsoever, in charge or possession of any poison, who shall leave it in any place (whether the same be ordinarily accessible to others or not) unless the bottle or package of whatever kind in which such poison may be contained shall be marked as "Poison" and be otherwise duly labelled in the manner provided by section six, shall be liable, on summary conviction thereof before any two justices, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES UNDER PART V.

37. If any person shall sell any poison contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if on any sale thereof he shall deliver the same without having made and signed the entry required by this Act on such sale, or without having obtained such signature to such entry as required by this Act, or if any person purchasing such poison shall give false information in answer to inquiries to the person selling the same in relation to the particulars which he is by this Act authorised to inquire into of such purchassr, or if any person shall sign his name as a witness to the sale of any such poison to a person unknown to such witness, or if any person fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, for offending against which no specific penalty is provided, every such person so offending shall for every such offence, upon summary conviction thereof before two justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

For the purpose of this section, the person on whose behalf any sale is made by an assistant or apprentice shall be deemed to be the person who shall sell, and such assistant or apprentice shall be liable to the like penalties as the person on whose behalf he makes any sale.

38. The Governor-in-Council may, on the recommendation of the Council, by order, direct the cancellation of the certificate, as a dealer in poisons, held by any person who is convicted of any offence against this Act which renders him unfit, or who shall be deemed unfit, through habitual intoxication or otherwise, to continue to sell poisons.

39. The Governor-in-Council may, on the recommendation of the Council, from time to time make any regulations as to the colouring of any poisons, or as to the sale or custody of the same, or otherwise as to carrying into effect the objects of this Act. Such regulations, after publication in the *Government Gazette*, shall have the same force and validity as if the same formed part of this Act, and a copy of the same shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament without unnecessary delay.

40. This Act shall not extend to the Sale of any poison when made up or compounded a medicine by a physician, surgeon, apothecary, or a registered chemist for the purpose of sale, or according to the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or in the form of homœopathic medicine, unless in the crude state or mother tincture, nor to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines when sold by registered chemists or licensed storekeepers, nor to the sale of photographic materials for the purpose of photography, nor to the sale of medicines dispensed by veterinary surgeons for animals under their treatment, nor to the sale of fly-poison papers or packets of poisonous mixtures, save and except poisoned seed for the destruction of vermin, when duly marked as such; nor shall it extend to any sales by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, if an order in writing, signed by the purchaser, shall be given for the supply of the same. Provided that all such sales shall be entered in a book, and that the bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover, box or case immediately containing the poison, be labelled as required by this Act.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.
SECTION XIII.
PHARMACY ACT.
REGISTER OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	QUALIFICATION.	DATE ON REGISTRATION.
Jones, Henry	Edward-street, Norwood.	Pharmaceutical Chemist, Great Britain.	January 2nd, 1872.

A.B. President
C.D. Vice-president } of the Pharmaceutical Council of South Australia.
E.F. Registrar

SECOND SCHEDULE.
SECTION XIV.
FEES PAYABLE UNDER PHARMACY ACT.

	£	S.	D.
For every Examination before the Council under Section 20.	3	3	0
On Registration as a Pharmaceutical Chemist without Examination. (Section 20, Sub-section A.B.C.)	2	2	0
On Registration in every other case	1	1	0

THIRD SCHEDULE.
SECTION XX.

Certificate of Qualification for Registration as a registered pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy Act, ...

WE DO HEREBY certify that.....residing at .....in.....is duly qualified for registration as a registered pharmaceutical chemist on the grounds set forth at the foot of this Certificate.

Dated at Adelaide this day of 18

A.B. President
C.D. Vice-president } of the Pharmaceutical Council of South Australia.
E.F. Registrar

FOURTH SCHEDULE.
SECTION XXIII.
PHARMACY ACT 18 .

Declaration by a person who was in business as a Chemist and Druggist, or who was employed as a Dispensing Assistant in some Pharmacy before the date of the commencement of the Pharmacy Act 18 .

I, residing at in do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, and that I carried on the business of a chemist and druggist or homœopathic chemist in the keeping of an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, or was employed as a dispensing assistant in an open shop for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners at the places and during the periods undermentioned on or before the first day of January. 18 .

And I make this solemn declaration, &c.

Declared at in this day of 18 before me.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.
SECTION XXIII.
PHARMACY ACT 18 .

Declaration by apprentice.

I, of in the colony of South Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I have attained the age of twenty-one years.
2. That I have served not less than three years in the business of , registered pharmaceutical chemist, keeping an open shop at for dispensing and compounding prescriptions.

Or,

(2.) That I have served a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship commencing on the day of with Mr. , a chemist and druggist, or as the case may be.

And I make this solemn declaration, &c.

Declared at in the colony of South Australia this day of 18 Before me.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.
SECTION 23.

Declaration to be signed by a Justice of the Peace or legally qualified medical practitioner respecting a person who was in business as a chemist and druggist before the Pharmacy Act 18 .

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I, , residing at South Australia, do hereby declare that I am a Justice of the Peace (or a legally qualified practitioner), and that to my knowledge , residing at , was in business as during the period or periods stated in his declaration dated the 18 , and set out in the margin hereof, and that I believe the statements in his declaration to be true and correct.

And I make this solemn declaration, &c.

Declared at , in the colony of South Australia, this day of , 18 .
Before me,

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.
SECTIONS 21 AND 23.

Declaration to be signed by master chemist and druggist as to service of dispensing assistant or apprentice.

TO THE PHARMACY COUNCIL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I, , residing at , South Australia, do hereby declare that I am a registered pharmaceutical chemist (or a pharmaceutical chemist or druggist, as the case may be), and that , residing at South Australia, was employed as a dispensing assistant (or as an apprentice) in my open shop at , during the periods undermentioned:—

From , 18
To , 18 .

And I make this solemn declaration, &c.

Declared at , in the Colony of South Australia, this day of , 18 , before me,

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.
LIST OF POISONS.

Arsenic and its preparations.
Prussic Acid and its preparations.
Strychnine and its preparations.
Savin and its oil.
Ergot of Rye and its preparations.
Chloral Hydrate.
All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.
Aconite and its preparations.
Tartar Emetic.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Cantharides.
Cyanides of Potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Chloroform.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Laudanum.
Opium, and all preparations of opium or poppies.
Arsenical preparations, except green and other paints and pigments.
Essential Oil of Almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.

NINTH SCHEDULE.
FORM OF ENTRY IN BOOK, ON SALE OF POISON.

Day of sale.	Name of purchaser.	Place of abode.	Occupation.	Quantity and Names of poison.	Purpose for which it is required.	Purchaser's signature.	Witness.	Vendor's signature.

COURT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF TASMANIA.

President—T. C. SMART, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Members—Drs. E. L. CROWTHER, J. COVERDALE, J. W. AGNEW, R. S. BRIGHT, W. G. MADDOX, H. A. PERKINS.

Secretary—J. LEVER, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEETINGS are held at the General Hospital, Hobart, as occasion may require, there being no fixed dates.

VACANCIES in the Court are filled by election by the remaining members, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

AT MEETINGS three are required to form a quorum.

THE fee for Dispenser's License by examination is £2 2s., and for Registration of Chemists qualified elsewhere, as also for Legally qualified Medical Practitioners is 5s.

THE Court has also power under certain conditions to grant Letters Testimonial, qualifying to practice medicine.

LAUNCESTON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—LANDON FAIRTHORNE, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. JOHNSTON.

THE ASSOCIATION is open to all registered Chemists of Tasmania.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s. 6d.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.—The purpose of protecting the Trade, and furthering the interests of Chemists generally.

PRIVILEGES.—Each member is supplied with:
"The Chemist and Druggist" (London), weekly.
"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," monthly.
"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," annually.

TASMANIA.

Court of Medical Examiners.—Mr. Henry de Baere, holding Certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, was registered on April 16, as legally qualified to vend medicines and drugs in Tasmania.

(from our own correspondent.)

Hobart, May 25, 1887.

I have no news of any importance to send you this month, business is dull, and our noble Mount Wellington has its winter garment on. So we must look forward to a few months of monotony. One thing is a blessing, Typhoid, which has played sad havoc amongst some of our best citizens, is gradually clearing away to another latitude. Poor Corporation, they seem to have all the blame thrown on their shoulders, and the epidemic has been pretty universal all through the colonies.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, our Government statistician places beyond doubt that Hobart is the healthiest city of the Southern Hemisphere, yet there must be something wrong somewhere.

In spite of the dull times, Hobart chemists seem to vie with one another in carrying out improvements in regard to the external appearance of their respective pharmacies.

Mr. A. P. Miller, Mr. Lithgow, and Mr. J. T. Weaver, have all gone to considerable expense lately in re-modelling their establishments, and will now be able to show our fraternal visitors that they, at least, do not intend to be behind the times. Candidly, I think we can compare most favourably with any other city in the colonies in respect to our modern, and even ancient, drug shops of Hobart.

(from our own correspondent.)

Launceston, May 23.

Fortunately, the chemists of Tasmania have legal protection as regards competition of stores, but, nevertheless, the tendency of the day for cheap selling is beginning to be felt here. The influence of the Sydney market is often quoted against us, several people even going so far as to bring a supply of medicine with them from that city. On selling one of them camphor the other day, I was informed that for 2s. they got 8 or 9 2oz. blocks at Sydney, which, on my questioning, they admitted to be far more than they expected to, or, in fact, could use. The grocers here being almost ruined by others who do no good themselves are looking round for fresh ground, and, naturally, turn towards the chemist's line. One venturesome firm went so far as to advertise Patent medicines and poisoned wheat for sale. In the latter case, the new Poisons Act specially applies, and the druggists were up in arms immediately. The Association communicated with the Superintendent of Police, with the result that the articles have been withdrawn from sale, but they are annoyed that a conviction under the Act was not pressed, just as an example. However, on the next occasion, the assistance of the authorities will not be required, as the only way to get protection is to prosecute on their own account. There is one thing, and that is the chemists must not stand by with their heavy prices and see their trade going to the grocers and others. Most of the fancy trade has departed, the drapers going largely into it, selling perfumery and soaps much below the chemists. Their price list must either be revised in these times or else abolished altogether; for it is not likely a chemist will get 3s. for a bottle of perfumery while the same thing can be bought for 2s. 6d. In cases of this kind a price list is a disadvantage, as everything will find its market value, which the price list cannot reach, as it is fixed for one class of customers—the rich. I commend this matter to the consideration of those interested.

Charge of Poisoning.—Arthur Lucadou Wells is to be charged at the Launceston Police Court on May 30 with having, in Launceston, on or about 28th March, 1887, "attempted to administer to one Emily Holbourne Reed, poison, that is to say, arsenic in wine, with intent to commit murder."

The Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1886, just issued, form a pamphlet of considerable bulk, containing over 300 pages. The list of papers read before the Society, and now republished, shows a considerable amount of very useful work, much of which is devoted to the elucidation of the fauna and flora of Tasmania itself. Mr. R. A. Bastow's paper on Tasmanian Mosses, with illustrated key, has been already mentioned on the occasion of its issue in a separate form. One other paper has direct interest for pharmacists. It is an account of a case of poisoning caused by the exhalations of a species of *Rhus* in the Botanical Gardens, contributed by Mr. F. Abbot, the Superintendent. Some half dozen men concerned in the removal of this tree were affected with swellings of the face and other parts, much as is the case with certain individuals in North America when they come in contact with the Poison Ivy, *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

President—CUTHBERT R. BLACKETT, F.C.S., &c.
Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Secretary and Registrar—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Members—HENRY BRIND, HY. FRANCIS, ALF. J. OWEN, S. S. STRUTT.

MEETINGS—Second Wednesday in each month, at 11 a.m., at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—The next examination will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Wednesday, June 1st, at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. Notice of intention to be present for examination must be given ten days prior to the day fixed for examination.

INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP must be registered within three months of their execution.

MODIFIED EXAMINATION for assistants before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, is held at the College of Pharmacy. The next examination will be held on June 6, 1887. Fee of £3 3s., which must be sent (with indentures of apprenticeship and the necessary declaration) to the Secretary ten days prior to the date of examination.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.—The Examination in Practical Pharmacy will be held before the Board, on June 6 and 7. Candidates must pay the fee of £3 3s. ten days prior to the day of examination.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DEFENCE FUND.—Subscriptions of 10s. 6d. per annum to this fund are solicited from all Chemists registered in Victoria, and may be forwarded to the Registrar, to the Pharmacy Board, or to any wholesale drug firm in Melbourne.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

(With which is incorporated the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.)
Established 1857.

President—THOS. HUNTSMAN.
Vice-President—CHRISTOPHER HARRISON.
Hon. Treasurer—H. T. TOMPSITT.
Hon. Secretary—HARRY W. SHILLINGLAW.
Council—A. ANDREWS, B. BAKER, C. R. BLACKETT, R. P. FRANCIS, H. GAMBLE, WM. BOWEN, W. Y. NELSON, CHAS. PLEASANCE, HY. WM. POTTS.

MEETINGS—At the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne. Council—Second Friday in each month, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERSHIP.—Any duly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist in the Australasian Colonies may become a member, subject to certain regulations. Forms of application may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Entrance Fee, £1 1s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. payable on January 1. Life subscription, £15 15s.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Members are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions for the current year are now due. Exchange should be added to all country cheques.

15th January, 1887.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(Under the control of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.)

SWANSTON-STREET, MELBOURNE.

Director—Prof. ALFD. H. JACKSON, B.Sc., F.C.S., &c., Associate of Owen's College, Manchester.

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS in Materia Medica and Botany, and Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, will be held on June 2nd and 3rd, 1887, at 10 a.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. in each subject, which must be paid ten days before that date.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 11th May, 1887.

Present—Messrs. Blackett, Brind, Francis, Owen, Strutt; the President, Mr. C. R. Blackett, in the chair.

The Retiring Officer, Mr. J. T. Thomas, announced that Mr. Geo. Swift had been duly elected unopposed, as a member of the Board, *vice* Mr. Wm. Bowen, resigned.

Applications for Registration.

The following applicants having furnished the necessary declared evidence were registered :—

John Hugh Davies, Prahran.
John Kerr Forrest, Jeffcott-street, West Melbourne.
Arthur Frederick Collis, Melbourne.

In each case the applicants were the holders of the Minor Certificate of the Pharmacentical Society of Great Britain.

The applications of W. C. Clowes, Brisbane, Queensland, and John Duncan, of Melbourne, were considered. and it was resolved that they be informed that they will be required to pass the Modified Examination.

Sale and Use of Poisons Act.

The following certificates were granted under this Act :—

Robert M'Culloch, Drouin.
James Hicks, Corop.

The Federal Store Prosecution.

The Registrar reported that the case for the opinion of the Supreme Court had been prepared and submitted to the adjudicating justices to sign, and that it would then be set down for trial before the Full Court.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Defence Fund.

A report was submitted stating that the subscriptions to the fund were coming in satisfactorily, and that when some detailed arrangements were completed a number of prosecutions would be undertaken.

Erasure of Names from the Register.

The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Pharmaceutical Register :—

William Johnson, Windsor.
Thomas Oliver Dunstone, Brighton.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Society's hall, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Friday, the 13th May, 1887, at 11 a.m.

Present—Messrs. Huntsman, R. P. Francis, Pleasance, Andrews, Gamble, Potts, Blackett, Baker, and Shillinglaw.

The President, Mr. Thos. Huntsman, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Nomination of New Members.

The following gentlemen were nominated for membership:—

M. Hargraves, St. Leonards, N.S.W.
Millard Johnson, Windsor.

Report of Educational Committee.

The Report of the Educational Committee, in reference to the appointment of a laboratory assistant, was laid on the table, the Committee having defined the duties to be performed by the assistant. After some discussion it was resolved that an advertisement be inserted in the daily papers inviting applications from competent persons willing to undertake the duties.

Vacancy in the Council.

On the motion of Mr. C. R. Blackett, Mr. C. A. Atkin, of Hotham, was unanimously elected a member of the Council, *vice* Mr. Wm. Bowen, resigned.

Alteration of Day and Time of Meeting.

The notice of motion standing in Mr. C. Harrison's name on this subject was, in the absence of that gentleman, postponed until the next meeting.

The Late Mr. Wm. Johnson and Mr. Herbert Rocke.

It was unanimously resolved that letters of condolence be forwarded to the families of the deceased members, expressing the high estimation in which they were held, and the very great indebtedness of the Society to their good offices.

Law Cases.—The appeal case of Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. *v. The Argus* proprietory will probably be the first heard in June. The case of Shillinglaw *v.* The Federal Store, Limited, is eleventh on the special paper and will be heard during the first fortnight of the month.

Mr. Herbert Rocke, senior member of the firm Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., wholesale druggists, Melbourne and London, was found dead in the court-yard of Petty's Hotel, Sydney, on May 11, under distressing circumstances. He had just returned *via* San Francisco from a rather long sojourn in England. He landed from the s.s. "Alameda" on May 5. He wrote to his firm in good spirits, stating that he was not feeling quite well, but would stay in Newcastle for a day or two. He took rooms at Petty's Hotel, Sydney, left for a few days' visit to Mount Victoria, and then returned to Sydney. On the evening of May 10 he was in conversation with his wife and a lady friend till about 9.40 p.m. He had given up his bed to this lady, and retired to another room. Early the next morning he was found in the court-yard in his night-dress. Dr. Garrett was at once called, and found that his skull was fractured, and he was quite dead. An inquest was held at Sydney on May 11, when an open verdict was returned. The deceased gentleman was well known and much respected in pharmaceutical circles, both in London and Australia. He was born at Wrexham, in North Wales, and was 41 years of age, but looked younger. He leaves a widow and five children. The firm with which he was connected was founded about ten years ago, and holds a leading position in Melbourne. Mr. Rocke was for some years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. The body was conveyed to Melbourne, and was buried on May 13 in the Kew Cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of gentlemen.

Cinchona in Victoria.—Mr. Bosisto, M.L.A., when visiting India as Victorian representative at the Calcutta Exhibition, procured for the Department of Agriculture some seed of the Cinchona plant. The seed was sown in the Mount Macedon State nursery, and some of the plants thus raised were afterwards, for experimental purposes, transferred to several of the State forests, but they have not thrived. Mr. Ferguson, Inspector of State forests, has since expressed the opinion that the plant will never become acclimatised to endure the winter frosts of Victoria.

Customs Decision.—The Commissioner of Customs on May 9 made the following decisions. Extract of celery beef and iron, menthol plasters, and Warner's pills in bulk, are to pay a duty of 25% as proprietary medicines. Ingluvin, formerly charged as a patent medicine is to be admitted free, liquor pepticus is not to be regarded as a proprietary medicine, and will be admitted free; lanoline as from woolfat, is to be free as an animal oil; inkoleum, a refined mineral oil, igniting under 80deg. is to be free as an essential oil; iodoform, Kupecke's Infants Food, cathartic pills, cathartic improved liver pills, all free; Midlothian oat flour 20%.

Sir F. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., C. R. Blackett, Fitzroy, F. S. Grimwade and Chas. Pleasance, Melbourne, have been appointed members of the Commission for the Centennial Exhibition.

Unusual Case.—Poisoning by Carbon Bisulphide.—An old resident of the Muroon district named P. MacDermott was found, on May 15, in great agony from pains in the stomach. On being questioned closely he admitted having taken a quantity of bisulphide of carbon. A doctor was summoned but arrived too late to be of any avail, the deceased having expired some hours before. The evidence showed that deceased came by his death through poison self-administered, and a verdict was returned to that effect.

Suicide.—A young man named J. Appleton came to Victoria about four years ago from Natal, and has been employed for a few days by Mr. Doubleday, chemist, of Carlton. On May 10 he committed suicide in the Flagstaff Gardens by shooting himself with a revolver.

A small fire took place shortly after midnight, on Saturday, on the premises of L. M. Bourdic, chemist and druggist, in Spencer-street, opposite the railway station. It originated in some goods under the show window, and was discovered by some passers-by. Damage to the value of £50 was done, including a plateglass window cracked. The premises and stock are insured in the Commercial Union Company for £500.

Mr. Albert Andrews, of High-street, St. Kilda, has disposed of his business to Mr. S. J. Taylor, and has taken over his former business at Beaufort. The St. Kilda business will still be carried on under the title of T. O. Dunstan and Co.

Mr. C. R. Blackett delivered at the Working Men's College on May 21 a very interesting lecture on "The Air We Breathe."

Mr. Oscar Cunningham, recently with Mr. C. R. Blackett, is about to open a new business at Yarrum, South Gippsland.

Mr. W. F. Dix, Balaclava, until recently dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, but now with Messrs. Atcherly and Dawson, suffered from a dislocation of the jaw, and shock, at the Windsor Railway accident.

Mr. Cosmo Newbery, was one of those most seriously injured and has been confined to the Alfred Hospital for a long period, with fractured collar bone, injury to spine and affection of the lungs.

Fletcher and Greenwood, Little-Collins-st., Melbourne, have been appointed agents for J. Lionel Ching & Co.'s dugong oil and dugong ointment. The latter firm recently resumed dugong fishing near Maryborough.

Mr. S. H. Henshall, of Seymour and Nagambie, has removed from the lower end of Emily-street, to a position near the Post Office. The building is new and attractive. The shop is finished with much taste by Mr. W. Smowton, the architect and builder. The counter is of polished Kauri pine, set off with cedar mouldings; the shelving is composed of the same material, relieved at convenient distances by shapely mirrors. The shop is one of the prettiest and best finished establishments of the sort outside Melbourne.

Mr. E. V. J. Hughes, 96 Swanston-street, Melbourne, has sold out to Mr. Andrew Smith, and has opened a shop at Hawksburn.

Hughes and Gray will shortly open at 117 Malvern-road, Toorak. The fittings, which are being executed by Thompson and Kell, of Swanston-street, Melbourne, are already nearly finished.

Mr. Joseph, of 12 Bridge-street, Sydney, representing Teogood, of London, and several other English manufacturers, also the Pictorial Printing Co. of Chicago, is now in Melbourne with full lines of samples. Letters may be addressed "care of The Editor" of this journal.

Mr. E. Mortensen, late of Allandale (near Creswick), has opened a new pharmacy in Glenferrie-road, Malvern, between the Town Hall and the Railway Station. Mr. G. Barber, of Faraday-street, Carlton, executed the contract for fittings.

Felton, Grimwade, and Co. inform us that during the past month the business which formerly belonged to Mr. A. T. Best, of Mooroopna, and was sold by him to Dr. Florence, has been sold to Dr. Trood, of the same town.

The business at Rochester lately carried on by Mr. W. H. Ford has been sold to Mr. Oliver Davis.

The tenders of Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have been accepted for the supply of the following goods to the Government for the year 1887-88, viz.:—Photo-lithographic chemicals, disinfectants, drugs, medicines, &c., dye ware goods, and druggists' sundries and instruments.

Septimus Ludwig was found guilty of obtaining money by means of false pretences from several customers of Henry Stiles, manufacturing chemist and druggist, of Nicholson-street, Fitzroy. The prisoner was sentenced, on April 2, to twelve months' imprisonment, with the first and last week of the term in solitary confinement.

Death of Mr. C. E. Horton.—Mr. C. E. Horton passed away on the morning of April 26. The deceased gentleman arrived at Port Adelaide, S.A., about eight years ago, and soon afterwards established a chemist's and bookseller's business in St. Vincent-street, which has been carried on ever since. Soon after the discovery of the Teetulpa Diggings Mr. Horton visited the field and commenced a search for the precious metal. Matters went along satisfactorily with him until just before the Easter holidays, when he became ill and had to return to his home. Then it was discovered that he was suffering from typhoid fever. Drs. Bollen and Mitchell attended the deceased up to the time of his death. At one time Mr. Horton held the position of treasurer in connection with the Port Adelaide Congregational Sunday-school. He was of a very retiring disposition, and took but little interest in public matters. He was an authority on botany to a certain extent. He leaves a widow and a family of seven children.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Perth, 20th April, 1887.

Perth.—This beautiful little city, situated on the banks of the Swan River, with a population of between seven and eight thousand souls, is about twelve miles from Point Freemantle. Owing to a reef running across the month of the Swan River, Perth in not approachable by water. This is a great drawback to the city as much time and money would be saved if vessels could run up the Swan, and discharge their cargo at Perth, instead of having first to discharge it at Freemantle and then convey it to Perth by train. However, of this and other matters concerning the towns and resources of the colony I will say more bye-and-bye.

In pharmaceutical matters W. Australia is much behind her neighbouring colonies, there being no Pharmacy Act or Pharmaceutical Society in existence here. Chemists and Druggists have no special protection by law, there are only four (4) establishments in Perth, and not one of these are attended by the owner. The oldest establishment is situated in Howick-street, opposite the Town Hall, and is managed by Mr. Hymus. This property belongs to the widow and children of the late Mr. Birch, and is in the hands of the executors. The next is Mr. Mayhew, of Freemantle, also in Howick-street, opposite the Library. This was formerly Dr. Waylen's dispensary. The manager of this establishment is Mr. McKay. The next is Dr. Scott's dispensary on the Adelaide Terrace, dispenser, Mr. Collett. Then comes Dr. Jamieson's dispensary in William-Street; dispenser, Mr. Langdon. These are the only establishments kept as open shops in the city of Perth They are all doing a good trade. There is also a resident dispenser kept at the hospital, Mr. Stone. Strange to say, at least it seems strange to me, that all drugs and chemicals are imported by the retailers from England direct, while in the other colonies this is almost unknown to retailers. A great deal of this may be owing to the wholesale firms of the other colonies giving better terms, while ordering from home in a small way means cash in advance, and this is not always suitable to those doing but a small business. I should think if any of the wholesale firms from the other colonies were to open a branch or agency here they would do well, and would probably be the means of increasing the number of chemists to a considerable extent in a very short time. There are a number of small growing townships where a chemist would be welcome, and would do a good business.

The medical profession is somewhat better represented, but there is a good opening for two or three active general practitioners. There are at present in Perth Dr. Waylen, colonial surgeon, Dr. Stevenson, resident surgeon, at the hospital, and Drs. Scott, Kenny, Jamieson, Holmes, and Ryde.

Freemantle, the principle seaport town of Western Australia, has a population of about three thousand. There are four chemists in business, Mr. R. Birch, High-st., Mr. Congdon, Mayor of Freemantle, High-street, Mr. E. Mayhews, High-street, inventor of several proprietary medicines, such as W. A. Pain Killer, W. A. Chlorodyne, W. A. Baking Powder, &c. Mr. E. Mayhew has also another place of business in High-street which is managed by Mr. Woods.

The medical profession is represented by Dr. Barnett, colonial surgeon, Dr. Hope, surgeon to the prison, and Drs. Birmingham and Ingleley.

By the foregoing you will see that between Freemantle and Perth there are only three chemists in business on their own account, and these are all in Freemantle, namely, Messrs. E. Mayhew, R. Birch, and Congdon. This is a bad state of affairs, and it is owing more or less to the absence of a wholesale firm in the colony, because to open a pharmacy in a colony where one cannot get supplies under three or four months from the time he orders until the arrival, allowing the supplies were ordered from England, would take a considerable amount to begin with. I would not advise chemists who might wish to try their luck in Western Australia to come without means or arrange for their supplies with some of the colonial firms. I should in all cases prefer to deal with the latter, as far as my experience goes I find that the saving of time by dealing with colonial firms makes up in many cases above the amount gained in price on small orders from England.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

The Seymour Express (Victoria) of May 20 says—"A system of supervision, which we trust may soon come into existence in Australia, is now being carried on in Great Britain. From THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST we learn that at the Westminster police court lately Dr. Farndon was fined for dispensing a prescription which did not contain all the ingredients which were specified in the document. The fine was well merited, for amongst all branches of business there is nothing requiring more careful attention than the compounding of medicinal prescriptions."

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—The *Australasian Medical Gazette* for May says:—"The unsatisfactory state of the laws in the Australasian colonies with regard to the sale of proprietary medicines was shown very obviously by the evidence given at an inquest held at Macdonaldtown, a suburb of Sydney, on the body of a child, three and a-half years of age, named Catherine Mabel Jones. The mother had given it a 'Stedman's Soothing Powder,' an apparent imitation of 'Steedman's Soothing Powder.' The child was found to be dead a few hours after the administration of the powder. A *post-mortem* examination and analysis of the viscera was made, the result being that the analyst reported he had found about a grain of morphia in the parts submitted to him. He also examined six other powders similar to the one given to the child, and found them to consist of morphia and magnesia, there being from a quarter of a grain to a grain of the former in each. With powders containing such a dose of this narcotic it was no wonder the child died, and as such powders are generally made up in hundreds at a time we have not the slightest doubt that the deaths of other children have occurred from the same cause, and would earnestly warn chemists against their sale. We are of opinion that a law compelling the registration of the formula from which every proprietary medicine is prepared is urgently required, how much so will, perhaps, hardly be known until searching inquiry is made into the subject. As soon as the committee lately appointed by the Legislative Council of N.S.W., on the motion of the Editor of this Journal, to examine into the state and operation of the laws relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in that colony, has concluded its labours, it is his intention to ask for the appointment of another committee to inquire into the subject of the sale of proprietary medicines, and to suggest regulations for the protection of the public in this matter."

The *Presbyterian* (N.Z.) is troubled in mind this month about the "extraordinary multiplication of what are substantially quack advertisements." The quack advertisements that distress him are one of the "portentous facts" that "arrest us as we glance over our daily papers." Met with in glancing over one of our religious monthlies, they would wear quite a different complexion. I infer as much from the phenomena presented by the advertising columns of the *Presbyterian*. A "celebrated specialist" (thus described by himself) guarantees to cure consumption in its worst stages"—its *worst* stages, observe—"and all lung diseases." Then we have the usual announcement of "family aperient pills," and "celebrated cough syrup," also an ambiguous statement by a dentist that he has just received "a fresh consignment of gas for painless extraction"—painless, apparently, to the gas. On another page we are exhorted to "consult personally or by letter" a female medical herbalist who has just invented a "female pill" (Professor Parker's best biological attention is invited to this)—a "*female* pill," and also an "*improved* female pill," which she sells at 2s. 6d.. 3s. 6d., and 5s. a box, for the cure of "headache, irritable temper, and all attending evils." After reading these things in the *Presbyterian's* advertising columns, I turn again with interest to the *Presbyterian's* editorial against quack advertisements:—

"A perusal of our daily newspapers forces upon our attention another unpleasant fact in the extraordinary multiplication of what are substantially quack advertisements. Whole pages are filled with them. It goes without saying that this advertising business pays handsomely. . . . The whole thing shows how fathomless the abyss of human credulity. . . . Our first impulse is to invoke the arm of the law to put a stop to what is, virtually, obtaining money on false pretences, but we are restrained by the reflection that these medicines are harmless."

This is very charming. The real grievance of the *Presbyterian* about quack advertisements seems to be that he doesn't get his fair share.—*Otago Witness*, April 8.

Correspondence.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest; we shall do our best to reply.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE EVILS OF DISPENSING BY DOCTORS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Sir,—Public attention has been excited in England by the infliction of a severe fine on a medical man for dispensing his medicines and prescriptions; and only giving 13 grains of quinine when 60 were ordered. This has opened the eyes of the public to a very bad practice, and this colony, being young and energetic, should take steps to prevent its being followed here.

The following experience of a pharmaceutical chemist will give an insight into the evils arising therefrom :—

Arriving in Melbourne in 1852, and becoming a dispenser for two eminent surgeons, he received from the consulting-room a prescription—

Ol. crotonis et Ol. Terebinth. ana ʒiss, divide in two parts, to be taken as directed.

The dispenser returned the prescription to writer and asked whether he meant what he had written; the reply was, "I intend a heavy dose for tape-worm." It was to be taken on Saturday night and the patient to remain quiet afterwards. The dispenser refused to give medicine to last three days to the patient, and in the meantime consulted Hood, Cooper, Russell, and Turner, chemists, who could find no authority for such a dose in any pharmacopœia, &c. The dispenser returned to the doctor and refused to dispense the prescription. The reply was that castor oil was ordered; ol. crotonis was castor oil, and if croton had been meant tiglium would have been written, therefore the blame of a mistake would rest on dispenser. Afterwards the same dispenser opened on the diggings for 12 months and then sold out for cash to a gentleman who said he was a chemist, and had been with a medical man. His first customer was a girl for 1s. worth of camphor, she was served with a lump of alum, and the cash taken. In another township where the doctor resided at an hotel and dispensed for himself, the limewash of his room was scraped away, being the nearest substitute for powders for his patients.

When dispensing in the township, the wife of a well-to-do farmer called for 20 grains of tartar emetic for 1s. When questioned she said it was ordered by a doctor in Melbourne to be kept by her when up country, and she had been frequently supplied with it. She put it into a pint of wine and gave one or two teaspoonfuls to her children occasionally.

When the Poison Act came into force she was stopped, as she could only make her mark, and as she had lost two of her family by acute inflammation, it is possible the sedimental doses at the last not being filtered were deadly.

A polished fellow came into the district saying he was a doctor and was called in to see a child. He wrote out on paper 1oz. saltpetre, 2ozs. water camphor, take two teaspoonfuls every 4 hours.

The dispenser refused and the father called and said the doctor described all the symptoms, and was sure it would answer. He had paid 10s. for the prescription. He found out afterwards the man was a shoemaker, and got several years in gaol for destroying a woman in labour.

I would suggest that the Pharmaceutical Defence Fund should sift out from the registrations of deaths in parts of this colony, where possible, statistics of the registrations of deaths by medical men who supply their own medicines, and doctors who send their prescriptions to authorised chemists. My experience is that the doctor that dispenses his own medicines registers most deaths, although the consulting doctor sees most patients and performs most cures. Why so?

The dispensing chemist makes his own pharmaceutical preparations, as he relies on laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, tincture of bark, tincture of cardamons, &c., &c., of his own make.

The dispensing doctors buy their tinctures, &c., which can never be relied on by the pharmaceutical chemist. Also, the dispensing doctor flies to the nearest substitute in his stock for the medicine required, without studying the advantages of his patients. The doctor has not the experience in the work of the dispensing chemist to make a reliable dispenser.

A storekeeper sells bread and knows what it is made of, but give him the ingredients and put him in a bakehouse, will he turn out a batch equal to a baker? Or give him leather, nails, wax, thread, and last, will he mend a pair of boots equal to a tradesman? The same with medicines; and the public of Victoria are well educated and vigorous, and as a whole should try legal measures as far as possible.

H. H. H.

May 6th, 1887. Victoria.

[We publish our correspondent's letter but must enter a word of protest against a too sweeping and universal condemnation of dispensing doctors. The practices he mentions from his own experience are almost certainly exceptional: but that they do occur is quite possible and even probable. It is an old adage that a doctor buries his mistakes, and so long as any practitioner neglects the precaution of having his work checked by independent dispensers he is as liable to mistake as other men, and to suspicion that would be silenced if he did not dispense. That the great majority of the profession is above such suspicion is proved by the rarity of its occurrence.—Editor.]

COMMISSION TO DOCTORS.

To the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

Dear Sir,—I would like, through the medium of your valuable publication, to be informed whether the system is general, throughout Victoria and New South Wales, of paying the medical men a bonus on their prescriptions. Here, in Adelaide, it is the custom for medical men to have the name and address of their chemist printed on their prescriptions, and a patient has to travel sometimes half a mile or more to suit the doctor, when his medicine could be procured within a few yards; this method is adopted by all medicos from M.D. downwards, and I think it is very unjust to an independent man who scorns to buy the doctor's patronage, and place himself as a tool in his hands. It is also most unfair to the public who, in all probability, have to pay far more for their medicine by following the doctor's commands.

The commission allowed is one third the price of the medicine.—I remain, yours truly,

ANTIM. TART.

Adelaide, May 10, 1887.

[The system referred to is not current to any great extent in Melbourne, and is condemned by *nearly* every leading chemist. What is thought of it by the public, and by some of its supporters, will be learnt from our Christchurch letter in this issue.—Editor.]

40/31.—W.S., Sydney. The fruits you sent were submitted to Baron Sir Ferd. von Mueller who informs us that they are Cashew nuts, the fruit of *Semecarpus Anacardium L.*, which is a plant of Western Asia, and is found also in Northern Queensland. The nuts are also named marking nuts, as the acrid juice has been used for marking linen. The juice has been used as a caustic.

66 | 32. *Non-corrosive* asks for the composition of **Field's Chemical Ink.**

We fear the only chance of ascertaining this, and not at all a good one either, is to ask Mr. Field himself for the formula. Failing that you might analyse it. Chromium, vanadium, and iron are the only three metals generally used as the basis of inks.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

By Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. & Ph.D., F.R.S.

(*Continued.*)

Hollandaea.

Flowers bi-sexual; petals symmetrical at first, coherent into a straight tube, soon disconnected. Stamens inserted within the dilated summit of the petals; anthers almost sessile, broadly linear by prolongation of the connective, bluntly apiculated; pollen grains roundish tetrahedral, smooth. Style straight, capillary. Stigma ellipsoid clavate, terminal. Hypogynous glands four, roundish, somewhat connate. Ovary sessile, conical-ellipsoid; ovules many, biseriate, placed horizontally. Fruit large, bursting anteriorly into two hard widely expanding, dorsally connate valves. Seeds several, placed in two rows against each other horizontally, comparatively very large, flatly compressed, except the terminal and basal seed; all others either dimidiate or truncate; orbicular, very thick, the inner margin often triangular and overlapping. Testa membranous and partly chartaceous, not expanding into any appendage. Albumen none. Cotyledons whitish, hard-carulent, thick, more or less unequal, flat on one side, angular on the other, dorsally broad and abruptly rounded, anteriorly narrow-edged. Radicle minute, enclosed within the cotyledons near the point of the attachment of the seed. A tree of intratropical Eastern Australia; leaves rather large, scattered or sometimes opposite; racemes spike-like, much elongated, lateral and perhaps also terminal. Bracts minute; flowers in pairs on semi-connate stalklets; petals quite straight before expansion. Fruit ovate-ellipsoid; pericarp dry, transversely impressed inside.

Hollandaea Sayeri.

Helicia Sayeri, F. *v.* M., in the *Victorian Naturalist*, III, 92. On the base of Mount Bellenden Ker; W. Sayer.

This was described as a species of the genus Helicia last year from specimens with flowers only, in bud and without fruit, the plurality of the ovules thus eluding observation. Early this year some fruiting branchlets were forwarded by the discoverer of the tree, by which means the generic distinctness of this remarkable plant became apparent, though the flowers—except their ovules—are quite those of Helicia and Darlingia. To the last mentioned genus our new one approximates somewhat in structure of fruit, receding however already in the larger and not definite number of seeds, which moreover are neither vertically placed, nor surrounded by any marginal membrane, while the cotyledons are neither very thin nor equal. As regards the transverse position of the seeds, Hollandaea approaches to Garniera, differing however widely in its elongated stigma, in its valvate and not locellate fruit, in its neither long-funiculated nor appendiculated seeds, and probably also in floral structures, the flowers of Garneira being still unknown.

Recent access of material shows, that the leaves occur sometimes less pale beneath, than recorded before, that the fruit varies in length from 2½ to 6 inches; that the transverse ridges on the inner side of the valves are only slightly prominent, though marking off the respective spaces occupied by each of the seeds, that the latter attain fully an inch in length, often three-quarters of an inch in width, and about one-third, or occasionally even half-an-inch, in thickness, the testa being brownish and smooth. Mr. Sayer saw trees fully 40ft. high; the bark he found to be ashy grey and almost smooth. He records the colour of the flowers as claret-red. To judge from fragmentary material, it does not seem, that the occasionally apposite approximation of the leaves indicates them to be leaflets of a compound leaf. The foliage and flowers remind of Kermadecia rotundifolia, although petioles and pedicels are much less developed. The form and size of the fruit is almost that of Cardwellia sublimis.

In dedicating this evidently rare and highly conspicuous plant to Sir Henry Holland, Bart., P.C., G.C.M.G., the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, I particularly wished to connect, in our Australian floral world, the name of the Right Honourable gentleman with those of four of his predecessors, to whom in succession similar reverence was shown, by naming trees (likewise of the proteaceous order of plants) in acknowledgement of what these Statesmen have achieved in advancing so largely the interests of the Australian colonies; furthermore, it is especially pleasing to the writer, that he can offer this new tribute at a time, when the union of all the territories under the British Crown is rendered still more consolidated, by the Colonies being drawn, for the first time, into the council of the Empire, during Sir Henry Holland's ministerial administration. The Hollandaea ought to yield an acceptable addition to the few intertropical nut-trees of the world; because should the seeds prove alimentary, at least in a rosted state, the bulk of produce would be larger, than that from the closely allied Brabejum of South Africa, the Guevina of Chili and our own more southern Macadamia; indeed, the discoverer pronouncing this new tree as bearing its fruits in remarkable abundance.

Students' Corner.

"Competition is the best training."

REPORT AND COMMENTS ON THE FOURTEENTH COMPETITION.

Four candidates have sent in their papers for examination on the present occasion, and singularly enough they all hail from Melbourne. We trust, in days to come, the geographical area of competition will be less circumscribed, and that students everywhere may rely on absolute impartiality in the adjudication of their merits.

RESULTS.

	Full Marks, 50
"Argent Nit"	41
"Excelsior"	36
"Scientia et Potentia"	35
"Kalium"	25

It will be observed that the third in order of merit runs very close on the heels of number two, indeed, it was no easy task to draw a difference between their papers. We can only wish "*Scientia*" greater success the next time he competes for one of our prizes.

On the subject of vinegar, the character of the replies was specially good, although the descriptions savour too much of books; in one instance quotations being made from "Ures' Dictionary of the Arts and Manufactures." We have no wish to proscribe reference to standard authorities, but we do desire that where a student has carefully read about any subject, he should express himself *more suo*, but in sufficient clearness to show to the examiner that he (the student) has thoroughly grasped the principles involved, or the details required.

The two chief methods in vogue for the manufacture of vinegar, or "acetification," as the process is called, are:—1. The English or Slow Process, whereby what may be called beer, *minus* hops, becomes sour by prolonged exposure in casks with partial access to air, the product being designated "British or Malt Vinegar." The B. P. definition of Acetum, though true enough, is misleading. Infusion of malt, or *wort*, as it is technically called, must "work," *i.e.* ferment, from the action of the yeast fungus, before vinegar can result. The alcohol thereby produced is then slowly converted into acetic acid by atmospheric oxygen. This change is accelerated by the liquors being kept in old casks, since the "mother of vinegar plant" (*Mycoderma Aceti*), which has found a nidus there, causes the acetous fermentation. Not a word from any of the candidates of the vinous fermentation preceding the acetous fermentation, showing want of thought on the part of the students, and too strict allegiance to the text books at their elbow. Moreover, it will be obvious that the pharmacopœal description is at fault, for the oxygen of the air causes much of the change, and by the fast process adopted in France and Germany, and hereafter alluded to, direct oxidation takes the leading part in effecting the production of acetic acid.

The second method of vinegar manufacture is that known as the Continental, or Quick Process, much time being saved by the direct use of alcoholic liquors in the form of weak wines already turned sour; the acetification being still further expedited by the plan of operation. The liquors, at a temperature of 26 degrees, C., are allowed to trickle down large columns of beech wood shavings, or small twigs of birch supported by a latticed framework; or, more commonly now, layers of shavings are placed in tall vats or tuns, freely per-

forated with holes near the base, and furnished with shelves or partitions which are also perforated. On these shelves rest the shavings, special arrangements being made for slow passage of the liquid and abundant access of air. To effect this, short hanks of thread traverse the holes in the shelves, so that the drainage of one shelf may fall uniformly on the next, while four vertical glass tubes, inserted through each shelf (the upper orifice just rising above the layer of shavings), allow free circulation of the interstratal air. The fluid is passed several times in succession through the vat, and in a day and a half (instead of many weeks, by the British method) the conversion of the stale weak wine into vinegar is complete.

Other precautions adopted are:—The initial saturation of the shavings by vinegar, and the addition of a minute quantity of yeast, sugar, or malt, to the alcoholic liquor. When this process is properly conducted, there is no loss of strength (as Liebig pointed out) from volatilization of aldelhyde—a half-way product betwixt alcohol and acetic acid.

The dilution of pyroligneous acid is in no way justifiable, although we believe that a good deal of the so-called "White Wine Vinegar" and "French Vinegar" of the shops is nothing else. Such imitation is cited by "Kalium" as one process. Three of the candidates speak of the use of a "rape," but only one mentions what it is. The tests for vinegar were tolerably given, yet some peculiar errors were perpetrated. We may add that "qualities" refer to colour, odour, taste, strength, &c., and not to therapeutic properties, in which sense it has been solely taken up by each one of the competitors.

The question on the trees illustrative of the three classes of plants is very imperfectly treated, possibly because it demanded some ingenuity on the part of the writers. The subjoined comparison will give the heads of description for the three types. Had the page allowed the three schemes to be placed side by side, the features would be more conspicuous, yet as the points of comparison follow in the same numerical order, there should be no difficulty in grasping resemblances and differences.

A. Aspect of Tree Fern.

1. Stem, a slender shaft, cylindrical throughout. Occasionally slightly conical from adventitious roots, at base of trunk, e.g. East Indian tree fern *(Alsophila.)*
2. Fibrous exterior, constituting a false rind, and prominently marked by rhomboidal scars, the marks of the fallen leaves.
3. Branches terminal only, since there is no provision for lateral buds. Occasionally the stipe divides dichotomously.
4. Plant dies down if cut off at summit.
5. No increase in diameter from year to year (acrogenous growth).
6. Twining plants cause no injury in consequence.
7. Stipe grows 50 to 60 feet high.
8. Summit crowned by a beautiful cluster or rosette of umbrageous foliage.
9. Leaves or fronds much divided and chacterised by furcate venation. Leaf stalks covered by ramentaceous hairs.
10. Being a Cryptogram there are never any flowers but fructications on the margins or underneath the sequents of the leaves, which latter are from this property, correctly termed fronds.

B. Aspect of Palm Tree.

1. Uniformly cylindrical and narrow, rarely tapering as Screw pine (*Pandanus*).
2. Hard outside, resisting the blow of hatchet, and exhibiting faint transverse rings. No true bark and what answers for one never splits.
3. No lateral branches, but sometimes the stem is dichotomous or forked, as in Doum Palm of Egypt (Dracænas and Yuccas are endogenous stems which do the same).
4. Tree perishes if truncated, since it can produce no lateral buds.
5. No sensible increase in diameter (a marked exception from our type exists in the famous Dragon trees).
6. Twining baulimias and other *lianas* do not groove the trunk in any way.
7. Average height, 60 to 70 feet.
8. Resembles the tree fern in respect to foliage, bearing an elegant tuft of fan-shaped leaves at the apex of stem.
9. Leaves entire and parallel veined with sheathing petioles.
10. Inflorescence in form of huge branched spadix (*Raceme*) enveloped by an herbaceous or nearly woody spathe often enclosing 200,000 flowers.

C. Aspect of Pine or Fir Tree.

1. Trunk gradually tapering from base to apex, seen best when stripped of branches.
2. Soft exterior. Real bark easily separable, and often cracked, being pushed out by fresh layers of wood beneath.
3. Exhibits both lateral and terminal branches.
4. Can have its top removed and will still grow as seen in pollarded trees.
5. Stem enlarges from year to year by exogenous growth.
6. The stem becomes furrowed when woody climbers twine round it, and may eventually get strangled.
7. Frequently attains great altitude (two or three hundred feet), as the mammoth pines of Gippsland and the Sequoias of California.*
8. The appearance of the foliage varies greatly, pyramidal, dome-shaped, &c., but never can be mistaken for the other two kinds of trees in general contour.
9. The leaves in *Coniferæ* are mostly linear or acicular, and often fascicled and evergreen.
10. Inflorescence in cones or catkins, the flowers being always unisexual.

From the above tabulation the students can see their own shortcomings. Any account of internal structure was quite superfluous. One candidate writes in a grandiloquent style on the general aspect of these three types of vegetation. We quote a sample of his choice sentences—"A palm tree is emblematical of the Sunny South and East, and is represented in figure as a classical column which was suggested by its altitude, roundness, and rectitude; and every pillar of ancient Greece and Rome is a model of the stem of the palm tree in stone." Such language is worthy of Ruskin, and would doubtless score high in a prize essay on arboriculture, but a little more technicality and a little less flowery diction would have been more advantageous to the competitor in the present instance.

The Materia Medica question has been well done by all, as regards camphor and cinnamon, but Sassafras and Bebeeru bark received but scant notice. Scientia et Potentia makes a signal mistake in confounding the names of the plants with those of the drugs. It is striking, also, that no one has ventured an explicit rendering of the phrase "truncated stocks," nor made mention of the liber in respect to cinnamon.

PRIZE AWARDS.

The first prize, value 10s., has been gained by John Gent, South Melbourne; the second, 5s., we award to John A. Anderson, Ballarat, and if these gentlemen inform us what books they select the same will be forwarded to them.

COMPETITION, NO 16.

Replies to the following questions must be sent to our office by the 15th of July:—

The report will appear in the ensuing number of this journal.

Rules and regulations as heretofore.

QUESTIONS.

1. Define an acid, enumerating the properties of acids, together with any exceptions. Also state any bodies that are misnamed acids officially or vulgarly.
2. What is the structure of a cell in its early stage and afterwards. Mention the various contents of cells.
3. Give some account of inspissated juices, and name important examples. Tabulate those that find a place in the British Pharmacopœia.

INSOLVENCIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Aughtie, Ed. Tison, George-street, Sydney, chemist. First and only meeting, June 15.

NEW ZEALAND.

Hogg, Allen B., Wanganui, chemist. Liabilities, £263 15s. 6d.; assets, £85.

VICTORIA.

Anderson, Robert, 375a Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, chemist. Causes of insolvency: The mortgagees taking possession of his stock-in-taade under a bill of sale, and bad debts. Liabilities, £1252 10s. 6d.; assets, £106 12s. 8d.; deficiency, £191 7s. 10d. Assignee, Jacomb.

* Although the celebrated *Wellingtonia gigantea*, known as "the father of the forest," is said to have reached a height of 450 feet, it is probable that the estimate is exaggerated. 300 feet high is not an uncommon dimension.

REVIEW.

PLANTS REPUTED POISONOUS AND INJURIOUS TO STOCK, by Fred. Manson Bailey, F.L.S. (Colonial Botanist), and Patrick Robertson Gordon (Chief Inspector of Stock). Brisbane, Jas. C. Beal, Government Printer, William-street, Brisbane, 1887. 8vo., p. 112.

This work has been prepared for stockowners and farmers, to assist them in identifying injurious plants, and to that end lithographic illustrations, mostly of the natural size, are provided of nearly every plant mentioned. Botanical dissections are not figured as they would have been of little use to the readers for whom the work is specially intended. Short descriptions, popular but accurate, are introduced in the text, which gives also the *habitat* and properties of each plant. The compilation has evidently been undertaken with enthusiasm, for plants reputed to be poisonous or harmful, in any of the colonies, find their place in the list, and the information has been brought down to date so far as to include an allusion to Dr. John Reid's experiments on *Euphorbia Drummondii*.

About 54 plants are described or figured. Of these about 20 are known to be actually poisonous or injurious to stock in Queensland; about the same number are suspected, and nine or ten are reputed poisonous in other colonies.

One of the plants most remarkable for its effects is *Swainsonia galegifolia*, Darling pea or indigo; a sheep sometimes take to this plant like a Chinaman to opium. It then refuses other food, but will eat this greedily; it separates from its companions and wanders about listlessly; it seldom or never fattens, and may be said to be lost to its owner. Such sheep are known as indigo eaters. When stock or horses eat the plant they are driven perfectly silly. Horses prance against trees and stumps, injuring themselves seriously; when driven they will stop, turn round and round, and keep throwing up their heads as if they had been hit under the jaw; they fall, lie down for a while, and go through the same actions when they again attempt to stand. This plant is one of the *Leguminosæ*.

Centipeda orbicularis, *Compositæ*, is suspected of being poisonous, but a decoction of the herb is used in bush medicine.

Almost incredible is the assertion that *Stachys arvensis*, a common British weed of the Labiate order, is poisonous to stock in Queensland. It is said to affect horses much in the same way as vertigo or staggers. The horse, when at work, stops, shivers all over, and, if not allowed to rest a considerable time, is sure to die. When opened, after death, the stomachs have the appearance of having been burnt with strong acid. It must be remembered, however, that the evidence connecting this plant with the effects is not absolutely conclusive.

Of *Euphorbia Drummondii*, we learn that the plant has been used as a remedy for kidney affections, in the form of infusion, and has been known as Old Clark, from the name of the station hand who first recommended it in the particular district. It is alleged that any part of the paunch of a sheep touched by this plant is turned black, or of a putrid appearance.

The illustrations, in most cases, are characteristic, and should give as much aid as such things ever can give in the identification of the plants. The whole work is a creditable production, and ought to prove very useful.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

The date affixed is that before which notice of objection must be lodged.

NEW ZEALAND.

Self-rising Egg Flour. Thos. John Edmonds, Ashbourn, Ferry-road, Christchurch, storekeeper. June 30.

Shampoo Lotion. Robert T. Wild, Westland.

Improved method of manufacturing Ammonia, to be called "Williams' Patent Spirits of Ammonia, or Excelsior Washing Fluid." Charles Williams, Albert-street, Auckland, manufacturer of Ammonia. June 6.

Fish preserving, or other animal substances, by means of a solution of Boracic acid and salt. Andrew Thomson, Port Chalmers, fish curer. June 6.

Treatment of Hides and Skins, for tanning. Edward Planta Nesbit, Priory Road, Wandsworth Road, Surrey, England. July 19.

Manufacture of Jellies and Liquids, from sea weeds. Edward Wooton, Christchurch. July 12.

VICTORIA.

Improvement in the treatment of Hides and Skins for tanning and other purposes, Edward Planta Nesbit, Priory-road, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, England, gentleman.

Stoppers for Bottles. Roberts & Son, 22 Harp-lane, London, the assignees of the inventors, Edwin Woodham, Mile End-road, and Pierce Ockenden, 119 London Wall, E.C.

Hardening and Preserving Plaster of Paris Casts, and Moulds. Emma Thomas Layton Clark, London, England.

Utilization of Night-soil, &c. Ralph W. E. McIvor, Sydney. June 16.

Shop Fronts. John Gooch, Brompton-road, Middlesex, England. June 7.

Water Filters. A. Pfaff and C. Pinschoff, 13 Flinders-lane W., Melbourne, importers.

Combination Gum. John Henry Niemann, Brighton, Vic., chemist

Vacuum Pump. I. A. Leigler, machinist, and Thos. M. Palmer, grazier, both of Tooram, Warrnambool.

"Outside Stopper," for ærated water bottles. Wm. K. Gibbs, Melbourne, gentleman. May 10.

TASMANIA.

Shop Fronts. John Gooch, Brompton Road, Middlesex, England. July 13.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Stoppers for Bottles. Roberts & Son, London, England, cork merchants, May 8.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Antiseptic Soap. Dr. Henry Field, Paddington, Sydney.

"Crowley & Son's Magic Eyewater." With representation of an eye, with the words 'Trade Mark.' Crowley and Son, Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill.

"Don Magic Painless Corn Solvent." For corns, warts, &c. W. Donaldson, Regent-street, Fitrzoy, Melbourne,

"Ichthyol." For toilet articles, soap, &c. The Ichthyol Gesellschaft; Cordes, Hermannin and Co., Hamburg, Germany.

Madam Rachel's Pearl Linen Gloss. For washing linen and other fabrics. William and Thos. Williams, 257 King-street, Newtown.

"Use only Sinclair's Cold Water Soap, the Magic Cleanser." With a design. James Sinclair and Son, 65 Southwark-street, London.

"Elastica." For varnishes, &c. Rosenberg and Sons, New York, U.S.A.

"Colonel Potter's Ratsbane." For vermin destroyer. F. Moore Clements, 141 King-Street, Newtown.

Jensen's Iceberg Brand, with design. For cod liver oil. J. Jensen & Co., Limited, 10 St. Helen's Place, London.

"Stower's Lime Juice Cordial, &c." With a design. Alex. Riddle & Co., 38 Commercial-street, London.

"Electric." For paste for toilet or laundry purposes. F. B. Wheeler, 6 Queen's Place, Sydney.

"Congreve's Balsamic Elixir." For human medicine. George Thomas Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, England.

"Chloridised Sanitary Soap." Richard Miller, of Launceston, and George Thomas Miller, of Hobart, trading as R. Miller & Co, soap manufacturers, for soap.

"Perfection." James Crosfield and Sons, Warrington, England, for soap.

Mitre, with device. Allen and Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard-street, London, for pharmacy, including medicine, lozenges, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

"Use only Sinclair's Cold Water Soap, the Magic Cleanser." With design. James Sinclair & Son, 65 Southwark-street, London.

"Elastica." D. Rosenberg and Sons, New York, dealers in paints and varnishes, for painters' finishes.

"Lanoline." Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, for material used as a basis for ointment.

"Ichthyol," For toilet articles. The Ichthyol Gesellschaft; Cordes Hermannin and Co., Hamburg.

QUEENSLAND.

"Ichthyol." For chemical substances. The Ichthyol Gesellschaft; Cordes, Hermannin & Co., Hamburg.

"Combined." Henry Charles Stephens, London. For writing and copying with label, for inks. Henry Charles Stephens, 191 Aldersgate-street, London. August 14.

"An Owl." C. J. Hewlitt and Sons, London, E.C., for medicine and pharmacy. C. J. Hewlitt and Sons, 40 Charlotte-street. Middlesex, England. August 21.

Chocolat-Menier. Societé Menier, with label, 56 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris. For chocolate. August 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

"Ichthyol." For chemical substances used in Medicine and Pharmacy, also for toilet articles. Ichthyol Gesellschaft; Cordes, Hermannin & Co., Hamburg, Germany.

"Iceberg," floating on the sea with the words "Jensen's Iceberg brand." For cod liver oil. J. Jensen and Co., Limited, 10 St. Helen's Place, London.

VICTORIA.

"Ichthyol." For chemical substances used in Medicine and Pharmacy, toilet articles, &c. Ichthyol Gesellschaft; Cordes, Hermannin & Co., Hamburg.

"Don," with two broad arrows. For corn solvent, wart, chilblain, &c. William Donaldson, trading as The Don Patent Medicine Co., 17 Regent-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

"Elastica," for varnishes, japans, &c. D. Rosenberg and Sons, New York.

"Perfection," for candles, soap, &c. W. Crosfield and Sons, Warrington, England, soap manufacturers.

"Jensen's Iceberg Brand," with device, for Cod Liver Oil. J. Jensen and Co., Limited, 10 St. Helen's Place, London.

"Lanoline," as a basis for ointments. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London.

"Saphedirma," for pharmaceutical goods. Speciality Manufacturing Co., 3 Flinders-street west, Melbourne.

W.S., with device of a dome, for pharmaceutical goods. Speciality Manufacturing Company, 3 Flinders-street west, Melbourne.

"Parap Parap," for mineral water and biscuits. John Kruse, 6 Hanover-street, Fitzroy, chemist.

AMERICAN TRADE NOTES.

New York, 1st April, 1887.

During March the consumptive demand for all our staple articles continued good and although no great variation in price (outside quinine and opium) has to be noted, the position of the market is strong and in favour of the holders of stock. The export market enquiry also shows signs of improvement and now that the political situation in Europe is more settled a good trade during the next few months is anticipated.

The prices given below are net f.o.b., New York for original packages, exchange on London 30 days at $4.86.

Ashes.—There is no change to be noted, 1st Potash, 4½c. (21/3). Pearlash, 6½c. (30/-).

Balsams.—*Copaiba* is getting scarcer and has advanced in price, Maranham, 40c. (1/7¾), Para, 42c. (1/8¾). *Tolu* has also improved somewhat in spite of the heavy arrivals, price, 32c. (1/3¾). *Peru* is quite neglected, sales from first hands are reported at $1.05 (4/4). *Canada* very scarce indeed.

Cotton Seed Oil.—The demand being rather slack the price has declined a little, and prime summer refined is quoted at 38c. (£23 10s.), other grades are proportionately lower.

Spirits of Turpentine is in good demand at 43c. *in cases* (27/6).

Essential Oils.—Considerable transactions took place in *Aniseed* and *Cassia* at gradually rising prices, the former closing at $1.65 (6/9) the latter at 70c. (2/10½), the primary markets are reported cleared. *Sassafras* has not maintained its price, for to-day supplies just arrived from the country are quoted at 37c. (1/6½). *Wintergreen* is also lower at $1.75 (7/3).

Bromide Salts are unchanged. The European makers having fixed their quotations on a parity with ours, the American make is out of the market for the present.

Roots.—*Golden Seal* is in better supply and may be quoted a little cheaper, 22c. (10d.) *Senega Root* has gone to a lower point than ever known before, good western having sold at 36c. (1/5¾), and Manitoba at 33c. (1/4½). *Serpentaria* is again easier at 28c. (1/1¾). *Mexican Sarsaparilla* keeps arriving and stock is fully 800 bales; 8c. (4d.) would buy Vera Cruz in quantity. *Honduras Sarsaparilla* is very low and may be quoted at 24c. (11¾d.) to 32c. (1/3¾), the latter price for J. Z. Truxill's brand. *Jalap* is quiet but firm, buyers are waiting to see how much of the new crop will come to hand this season. It promises to be small.

Spermaceti is getting scarce. Only one of the makers can deliver and quotes 42c. (1/8¾).

Oil Peppermint.—No revival of demand has taken place and speculation also appears to be dead. There is no alterteration in price, for the few holders are firm and practically control the H. G. Hotchkiss brand. The nominal price is $3.65 (15/6) but no quantity could be secured at that figure.

Quinine.—The recent speculative furore has burst and our market suddenly dropped to 45c. (1/10¼) for German in 100oz. tins. A firmer feeling is beginning to prevail.

Market Notes.

Lime Juice.—We call special attention to the fact that Felton, Grimwade & Co are offering a direct consignment of Colombo Lime Juice, said to be equal in quantity to any West Indian. We believe that this, as coming from Ceylon, is new to commerce.

Eucalyptus Oil.—J. Bosisto & Co., in consequence of increased cost of production, have advanced the price of their genuine "Parrot Brand" Eucalyptus Oil, as follows:—in bulk per lb., 3s. 3d.; Winchester quarts, 3s. per lb.; in 28-lb. tins, 2s. 9d. per lb.; bottled, 1s. size, per doz., 9s.; per gross, £5 2s.; 2s. size, per doz., 18s.

Trade Notes.

Mr. E. F. Sainsbury, who recently retired from the firm of Sainsbury, Ellisdon & Co., and has been in business as an importer in Christchurch, proposes to establish agencies for the well-known firm of Baiss Bros., throughout the colonies.

Mr. A. J. Joseph, sole agent for the Pictorial Printing Co., Chicago, has sent us copies of the catalogues of that company. They form two large books and a third good sized pamphlet, and are almost wholly devoted to specimens of druggists' labels. Hardly one of our readers will fail to find something useful to them in these catalogues. The labels are designed in a style not familiar to English eyes, but many of them are very attractive. The variety offered is astonishing.

Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., New Zealand Drug Co., Christchurch, send us the following:—

Amongst novelties from England in recent shipments, are Bourne, Johnson, & Latimer's "Perfect" syringes, dropping medicine tubes (plain and graduated), also an oval "Pet" feeding bottle, known as No. 24, and Cuban solid sponges from Messrs. Cresswell. All these lines found a ready market.

Boro-phenol from Messrs. Calvert found favor, but owing to the settling down of the powder in the tins—probably from absorption of moisture—was unsaleable.

The advance in Morphia found the market here only partially stocked. The same remark may apply to Glycerine.

Syrup. Hypophosph. Comp. by Messrs. Lorimer, has been appreciated. Dispensers say it remains stable, and forms a bright mixture with or without water, and does not require the addition of Glycerine. The higher price is rather against it.

Phototype shop bottles, by the York Glass Co.; samples have been received, but, being considerably dearer than ordinary shop rounds, their use is almost prohibited; they are, however, beautiful bottles, and a shop stocked with them would have a striking effect.

Sharland and Co., wholesale druggists, Auckland, N. Z., inform us that they have been appointed special agents for New Zealand for Liquor Pepsinæ Porci Nuttall and P. Pepsinæ Porci Nuttall, and also sole wholesale agents for New Zealand for Bell's Worm Cakes, Worm Lozenges, and Cough Lozenges. The former articles are made by Mr. R. H. Nuttall, wholesale druggist, Manchester, Dr. Keyworth, formerly surgeon superintendent of the Napier (N.Z.) hospital and now of Nelson, speaks highly of these preparations of pepsine. Sharland and Co. are also pushing Arnold's Extract of Malt, and Jensens Cod Liver Oil, and have just landed a supply of sumac fortauners and dyes.

BIRTH.

Runge.—On the 10th May, 1887, at the Angas-street Dispensary, Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of E. Runge of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Evans—Matthews.—On the 5th May, by special license, at Norwood, South Australia, by the Rev. W. S. Macqueen, George A. Evans, chemist, Kadina, to Lizzie Matthews, eldest daughter of John Thorpe Matthews, of Kapunda, South Australia.

DEATHS.

Horton.—On the 26th April, 1887, at his residence, Commercial-road, Port Adelaide, South Australia, Charles Edward Horton, aged 43 years.

Spencer.—On March 3, at her residence, Mangabakia, aged 34 years, Janet, the beloved wife of Mr. Robinson Spencer, chemist and druggist.

Chemical Experiments.—Mr. J. H. Niemann, of Middle Brighton, Victoria, is ready to make use of new ideas. He sends us a pamphlet entitled "The Australians' Nights' Entertainment. J. H. Niemann's useful, beautiful, instructive, and entertaining Chemical Experiments free from danger, &c." This contains directions, sometimes very humourous, for performing thirty simple experiments, the materials for each of which sell at a good profit at from 6d. to 1s. 6d. The idea is taken from the articles that recently appeared in our London journal. One set of labels is made to answer for all, a blank being left for the name to be written in, and the directions being given in the pamphlet.

Mr. William Shepperson, the pushing representative of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., sends us a copy of Burroughs' Medical Diary for 1887, a very neat leather covered pocket book with two pockets, flap, and pencil, 3 in. by 7½ in., or a comfortable size for the breast pocket. The diary is a week to an opening, ruled for entering visits to patients, and there are additional ruled pages for cash account, and for professional engagements. The reading matter is well selected for medical practitioners, and the advertising matter for the preparations of the firm is well arranged.

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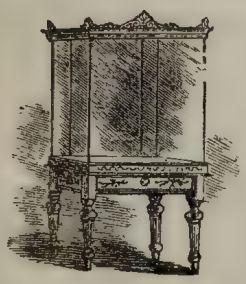

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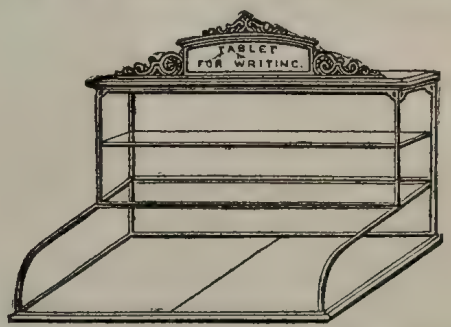

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J. S. HAS much pleasure in submitting to the trade the following list of Medicines, which have for the last twenty-five years been tested and used in the Veterinary Hospital, and sold to the public, who have so much benefited by them that they will use no other medicines for their horses. Every confidence may be placed in them, as they are guaranteed to effect the object for which they are prescribed, and they may be used by anyone who can read the directions on their labels.

PHYSIC OR PURGATIVE BALLS—Are from 2 to 5 drachms. 1/3 each. The approximate dose of physic is adjusted as near as possible by allowing a horse a drachm for each year of his age up to five years and over, when a five drachm ball will be found quite sufficient. They are hermetically sealed, and keep good for years. In cold climates they are apt to become hard, but they may be very easily softened by holding in the hands for a few minutes or warming gently by the fire. In effect they are sure and speedy, causing no griping pains or loss of appetite which so often follows the administration of most Physic Balls. For expelling worms from horses which are poor and unthrifty, or horses coming off grass, a good drench may be made by dissolving in a pint of hot water a Physic Ball, and administering on an empty stomach.

Of BLISTERING AGENTS there are four:—RED OINTMENT, or the modern Firer. 1/6 per ounce. BLACK OINTMENT for Splints, curbs, glandular swellings, and is a certain cure for ringworm in horses or cattle. 1/3 per ounce. FLY BLISTER. 1- per ounce. BLISTERING LINIMENT. 1/- per ounce. They are all simple of application and efficacious, but the BLISTERING LINIMENT is well known over all parts of the country; it is the most convenient and is easily applied, but, unlike ointments, it does not require the hair to be shaved off, or the horse's head tied up.

CONDITION OR WORM POWDERS.—They are a pure vegetable tonic, stomachic and blood purifier. In Packages, 5/-; tins, 2/6.

HEALING LOTION POWDERS.—Are simple of application. 1/- per package, which will make a pint and a-half of lotion for wounds, sore back, shoulders, girth, galls, &c.

OINTMENTS.—Healing Ointment, Greasy Heel Ointment, Mange Ointment, Hoof Ointment. In pots or tins as may be required.

COLIC DRENCHES.—Spasmodic Colic or Dry Gripes and Flatulent Colic or Windy Gripes.—They are a sure and certain cure, if taken in time. Each drench is labelled with symptoms, and mode of treatment. The Flatulent Colic Drench give immediate relief to cattle and sheep suffering from hoven. 4/- each.

STIMULATING LINIMENT.—For sprains, bruises, stiff joints, sore throat, and for rheumatism in young stock, also for garget or cold in the udder of milk cattle. 3/- per bottle.

EYE LOTION.—For taking specks or scum off the eye of the horse, cattle sheep and dog, and for allaying inflammation in the eye, for which it is a specific. 2/6 per bottle.

DRENCH FOR MILK FEVER, PUERPERAL APPOPLEXY, OR DROPPING AFTER CALVING.—This has proved to be the best remedy for that dreadful scourge of milk cattle. 3/6 each.

LOTION FOR CANKER AND THRUSH.

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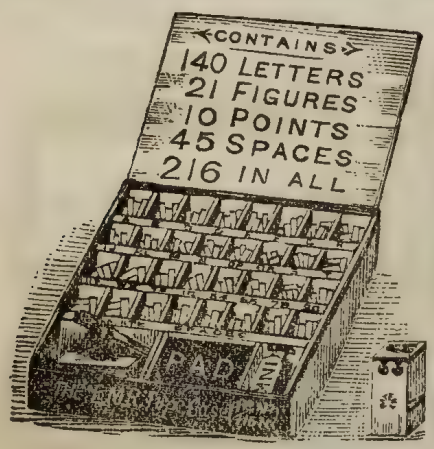

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This Improved Type consists of an accurate metal body, into and upon which, the elastic rubber face is vulcanised and firmly attached, the result being that the well-known superior printing quality of rubber is combined with the perfect accuracy of printers' type. The metal body is so constructed by our Patented process that a dove-tail joint is obtained which renders it impossible for the rubber face to peel or strip off.

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Prices, from 10s. 6d. to 13s., complete. Illustrations of the different styles of type forwarded by post.

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FRAGRANT,
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MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

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The Best in the Market.

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Also in ½ pints, pints, and quarts, wickered.

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MENTHOL CONES

A 1 BRAND. MANUFACTURED BY J. G. SHIRLEY, London. A 1 BRAND.

Style 1.
Glass Bottles with metal screw cap. 12 in a hinged box.
Per doz. 4/

Style 5.
Glass Bottles with metal screw cap, bullet-shaped Cones, wrapped in tinfoil. 6 in a box.
Per doz. 7/

Style 6.
Boxwood, ordinary shape in pedestal, screw lid. 12 in a box.
Per doz. 6/

Guaranteed Pure
JAPAN MENTHOL
Only.
No disagreeable grease marks left on the skin.

Style 17.

DRAUGHTSMAN.
A flat, portable shape made of Ebony and Boxwood, assorted.
Per doz. 7/

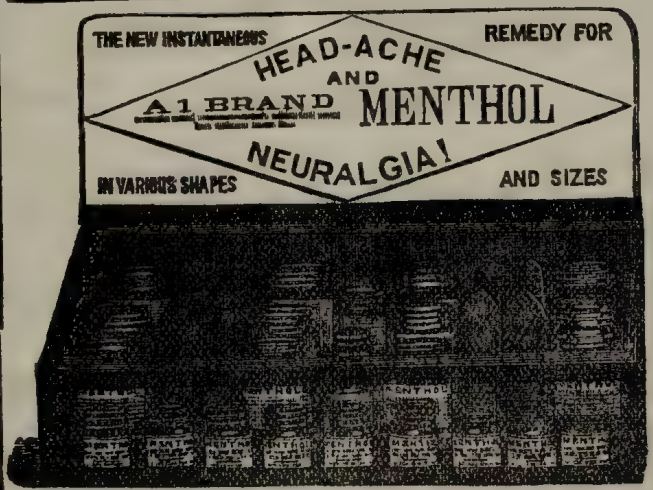
Do. in Vegetable Ivory. Per doz. 8/

Style 19.

Style 19.

The Cases are made of Boxwood, egg shape, screwing in the middle, and arranged on an attractive show card (in five colours), with easel back. Per doz. 3/6

INSIST ON HAVING | A 1 BRAND | INSIST ON HAVING



☞ Above Handsome Glass-fronted Show Case **GIVEN AWAY** to purchasers of 4 doz. A 1 Menthol.

The Case is 11 inches long by 5½ inches deep, and the lid lifts so that the goods can be sold from it, making it both an attractive and useful addition to a chemist's counter.

☞ A small Show Case, measuring 8 in. by 3½ in. deep, fitted with dummies, supplied at cost price, namely 2/6. This will be found of great use in Hot Climates, where otherwise Menthol cannot be shewn, owing to its low melting point.

Style 7.
Boxwood, barrel shape, screw lid. 12 in a box. Per doz. 6/6 Nos. 7 and 8 can be had assorted.

Style 8.
Boxwood, acorn shape, screw lid 12 in a box.
Per doz. 6/6

Style 11a and 14a.
11a.—Boxwood pedestals, screw lid. 12 in a box. Per doz. 4/
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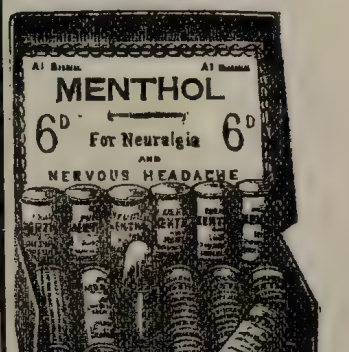
The Screws of the Boxwood shapes are not affected by change of climate, the wood being thoroughly seasoned.

Style 15.



15 Menthol in cardboard cases, in show box part of which drops to display the articles. Per doz., 3/6

☞ Much greater satisfaction is given to both Chemist and Customer by selling Cones which are absolutely PURE, without any admixture whatever, the Therapeutical Results are much better, and no disagreeable grease marks are left on the skin. Double your sale by selling a really good, unadulterated article.

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HEALING PLASTER!

DURING the short time this Plaster has been before the Public in these colonies, it has been proved to be what it professes. Testimonials of a most encouraging character have been received, and therefore the Proprietor has much pleasure, and every confidence, in recommending it to all in the Trade.

Great pains have been taken to present it in an attractive style, so that it is not only useful, but adds to the ornamental, in a Chemist's window. Each Plaster, with instructions in the English and Danish languages, is enclosed in a neat cardboard box bearing the label here shown.

Retail price, 1s. 6d.
Wholesale, per doz., 12s. 6d.

Wholesale firms liberally dealt with. Specially advantageous terms to large Buyers.

Liberal supply of Counter Bills, with estimonials.

All Orders and Communications to be addressed to the Wholesale Agents—

SINCLAIR & CO.,
67 CHANCERY LANE, MELBOURNE.

FORTIFYING EACH WEAK POINT IN THE SYSTEM,

BY A COURSE OF

MARSHALL'S

"TONIC NERVINE"

Has become the Popular and Efficacious Mode of

COMBATING DEBILITY IN ALL ITS VARIED FORMS

As, although possessing such Remarkably Powerful

TONIC PROPERTIES,

It is Pleasant to the Palate, and, *UNLIKE MANY OTHER POTENT MEDICAMENTS,* may be used for an *INDEFINITE PERIOD,* without injury to the most delicate constitution, as it contains no irritating mineral, or dangerous drugs in any form whatever.

TRADE MARK, "TONIC NERVINE."

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A safe, certain, and speedy Cure for Nervous and General Debility, and all complaints that spring from lack of nerve force, as Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, General Prostration, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, Loss of Vital Power, &c.

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By its Tonic and Soothing Effects, at once removes all craving for Alcohol.

MARSHALL'S TONIC NERVINE

By its richness in the phosphates and other powerful vitalising elements, nourishes and gives vigour to the whole system.

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MARSHALL BROTHERS,

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which gives us every facility for carrying on an extended business.

LARGE SHIPMENTS have recently come forward, which include **MANY NOVELTIES**, which our friends are invited to call and inspect.

All Goods supplied at Lowest Current Rates.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE.

INFANT MORTALITY.

"It may be asked whether the practical results of peptonising the casein of cows' milk are as beneficial in early infancy as the theory would indicate. As far as tried the question can be answered in the affirmative."—New York Medical Record.

After referring to zymine and the pancreatic method of pre-digestion, the British Medical Journal says:—"Its introduction has probably done more than any other measure of recent times to lessen infant mortality."

There is nothing physicians who have many children under their care dread more than the summer months. A great deal has been written about the dangers of the "second summer," but, of course, the second summer differs not from any other summer. It is well known that at certain periods of life certain diseases are most apt to appear. Diarrhœa is the scourge of infant life, and milk peptonised with Fairchild's Peptonising Powders is the best preventive.

Startling Statistics.

The disease of all diseases to carry off young infants is summer diarrhœa. In a prominent treatise on diseases of children, a record is given of the monthly deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in Philadelphia during a period of seven years, and this record shows that just about two-thirds of the mortality of each year was in the months of July and August. In London and New York from 1-10th to 1-8th of all the deaths of the entire population is from diarrhœal diseases in children under five years of age; "in one town in New England the mortality reached nearly 15 per cent., and in one Southern city nearly 18 per cent." (Yale).

Of over 2000 cases of diarrhœa that came under the notice of Dr. West at the Children's infirmary, "exactly half occurred in children between the ages of six months and two years," and during eight years in the same institution, from May to October, inclusive, of each year, diarrhœa formed 38.3 per cent. of all diseases. Of 14,773 deaths among children in New York, 13,000 were from diarrhœa in those under five years of age.

"In one of the three foundling hospitals of France, that at Rheims, the stay of the infant does not exceed a few days; but neither while there, nor afterwards, while at nurse in the country, is it brought up at the breast. The mortality under one year of the children admitted reached 63.9 per cent. (authority of M. Villermé). At X——, where none of the children are suckled, but all are fed, of 224 new-born infants, 197 (or 80 per cent.) had died by the end of the first year (West).

Artificial Feeding.

"Before the Foundling Asylum was established, the foundlings of New York, more than a thousand annually, were placed in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, in charge of the pauper women. . . . To each of these women one or two foundlings were assigned, and they were expected to feed them with the milk and coarse bread of the almshouse made into pap. These waifs all died within three months." The writer of these words, Dr. Louis Smith, says that in one institution, "a ward is set aside for such infants as are from necessity deprived of breast milk, and it goes by the name of *the ward of the dying babies*."

Dr. Thorpe, of Liverpool, states that of 634 deaths from infantile diarrhœa, only 28 were fed on mother's milk.

A Sure Preventive.

With a due appreciation of all these facts, and after the most crucial tests by the greatest living authorities on Diseases of children, we have introduced a preparation (Zymine—Extractum Pancreatis, Fairchild), of which Dr. Geo. Harley, years ago affirmed, that if ever such a one were produced it would be the greatest boon ever conferred upon suffering humanity. At the Philadelphia Sanitary convention a couple of weeks ago, in an able article on "Artificial Feeding," Dr. Keating maintained that cows' milk, properly prepared, is the next best thing to mothers' milk. The Council at Salsburg asserted the same.

Let the following from a leader in the New York Medical Record on "improvement in infant diet" be carefully read:—"We have seen that cows' milk is the best substitute for human milk, but that the former is apt to disagree with the infant. . . . Let ordinary pure cows' milk be diluted with water that has previously been boiled to destroy all germs, until its percentage of albuminoids has been reduced to the proper amount. Next add to it enough cream to make up the fat, and some sugar of milk. Then peptonise it with reliable extract of the pancreas [Zymine] for the alteration of casein, and there is produced the best physiological imitation of mothers' milk."

Milk peptonised with Fairchild Peptonising Powders is used in the largest hospitals in the world, and has been the means of saving untold numbers of infant lives. It is not only the food for infants, but for invalids and the aged as well. It is retained in the stomach when all else is rejected, and is soothing and grateful when every other food causes distress and pain.

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Businesses for Disposal. Employers wanting Assistants Assistants wanting Situations. Apprenticeships. Partnerships.

ADVERTISEMENTS of either of these Classes are inserted as information, free of charge, till further notice.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA is looked for and read by masters, assistants, and apprentices.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

A FULLY QUALIFIED SURGEON wanted for the Hospital, Thargomindah, Queensland. £250 guaranteed for the first year, and not less than a like sum for the two following years. Private practice allowed over a liberal radius in the district.

Applications, together with references, must be sent in not later than the first week in June.

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Secretary Thargomindah Hospital.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT wanted, for Sydney, must be qualified; testimonials. State salary. "B.A.," 48/34. office of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia."

WANTED, a Competent ASSISTANT. J. Hamilton, Regent Street, Sydney.

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AS ASSISTANT or Hospital Dispenser.—A thoroughly qualified Chemist seeks an engagement; nine years experience in England, five years in the colonies. Married. Age 30. Satisfactory reason for leaving present situation. Competent to take charge of a city business. —Address "A.B.," c/o Sharland and Co., Auckland, N.Z.

AS ASSISTANT—Eight years London and Provincial experience. Age 26. Good references.—Geo. Newell, Farndon Hotel, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.

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A CHEMIST (Tasmanian qualification) open to take evening engagements, if sufficient inducement offer, will be glad to correspond with anyone wanting a *regular "off night."* Unexceptional references. Address, "Tasmanian," 23/33, care of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

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CHEMIST'S BUSINESS in a rising Sydney suburb; chiefly dispensing trade. Rent 27s. Price £200. A bargain. G. W. F. care of Aust. Drug Company, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

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VERY good opening for a Chemist with a little capital. Only one other Chemist in the town. Support of a medical man assured. Every inducement will be offered to a good man. Sharland and Co., Auckland. N.Z.

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FOR SALE.—A Chemist's Business in a coastal town in Queensland, Population rapidly increasing and good climate. Railway now in progress to it. Apply, "XPI," office of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

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GOOD SHOP, doing flourishing business in the Goulburn Valley. Takings last year £1,300, principally dispensing. Rent, £3 week, with superior dwelling-house attached. 139.

BUSINESS in an important seaport town. Good corner shop with seven rooms. Rent, £65 per annum, under lease, having eight years to run. This business has not been long established, but the takings are already about £400 per annum, nearly all cash. Price low. 144.

SUBURBAN Business, near Railway Station, at present taking £12 per week under the management of an assistant. Rent, 30s. per week. Price £650. 148.

COUNTRY Business, three years established in steady mining Town. Returns last year, including stationery and sundries, £547. Brick shop with three small rooms; rent, 5s. per week. Price, £300, representing value of stock and fixtures with £25 good-will. 149.

STEADY Business in improving locality, Ballarat. Takings, £12 per week. Rent, 27s., including taxes; five years' lease obtainable. Price, £450. 150.

OLD Established and valuable city business for sale in one of the best positions in Melbourne. Takings over £3,000 per annum, and steadily increasing. 154.

BUSINESS for disposal at the Broken Hill, Barrier Ranges New South Wales, doing good trade. Shop, in central position built of iron and wood, well fitted and stocked. Good investment for energetic chemist and dentist.

The Broken Hill is a rising mining town, about 18 miles from Silverton, and 35 miles from South Australian border, and is the terminus of the railway line from Adelaide. Further particulars on application. 156

CITY Business, occupying rapidly-improving position in leading Melbourne thoroughfare. Returns, £1000 per annum, same average for last 12 years, capable of great extension. Rent for shop with back room, kitchen, servant's room, and two rooms upstairs, £3 10s. per week, 3 years' lease. Stock and fixtures estimate about £700. Lowest price, £1,000. 157.

SUBURBAN Business, long established, with stock and fixtures in good order. Present takings small, but capable of increase. Shop, with four-roomed dwelling house, 25s. per week. Price, £250. 158.

EXCELLENT Suburban business, near Railway Station, takings over £1,500 per annum. Price, £2,000. Full particulars on application. 159.

GOOD country business, taking nearly £1,000 per annum. Rent for shop and good dwelling £70. Price, £600. 160.

BUSINESS in Levuka, Fiji. For sale, shop, with four rooms, kitchen, and warehouse, built on lease land, having 6½ years to run, with option of renewal at a ground rent of £20 per annum, together with stock, fixtures, and good-will of old established chemist's and druggist's business. Price £2,000. Takings last year amounted to £1,862. 161.

COUNTRY business in prosperous agricultural town, established 6 years. Takings £900 per annum. Rent of shop with 8-roomed dwelling, 27s. per week. Price, £600 for stock, fixtures, and book debts. 163.

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INCE'S Latin Grammar of Pharmacy; Wilson's Chemical Notes for Pharmaceutical Students; Temple's Pocket Pharmacopœia. 26/4 office of "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," Normanby Chambers, Melbourne.

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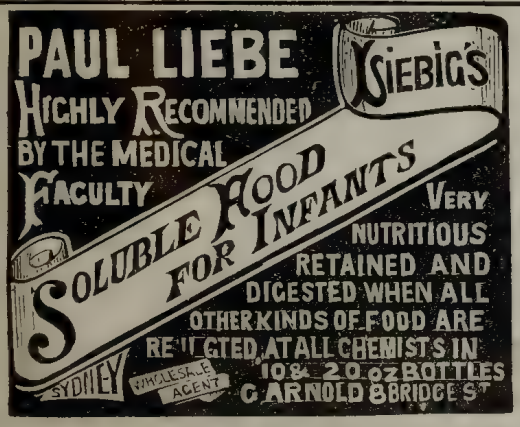

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5. It loses no weight in hot climates.
6. Being in small Crystals it is more easily retailed.

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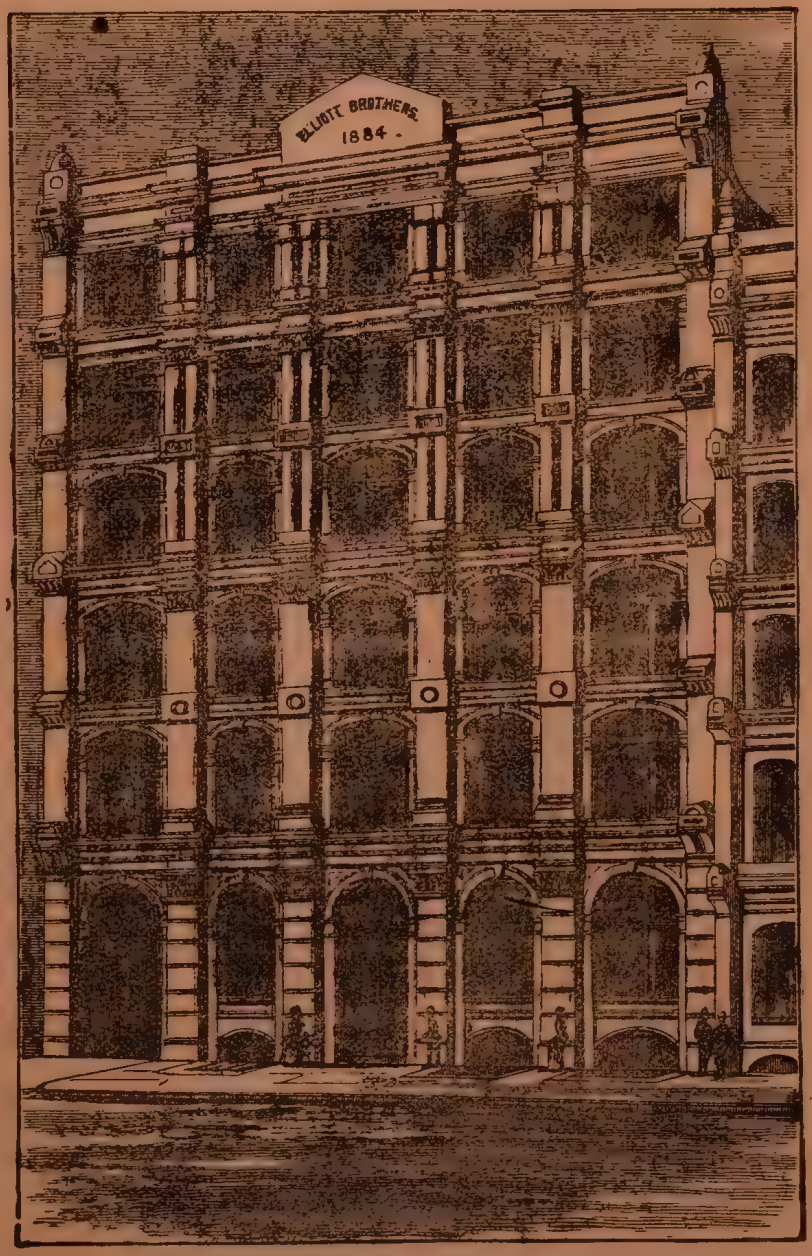

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Index to Advertisements, See Page 18. Index to Literary Contents see First Page.

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"Cascara=Aromatic"

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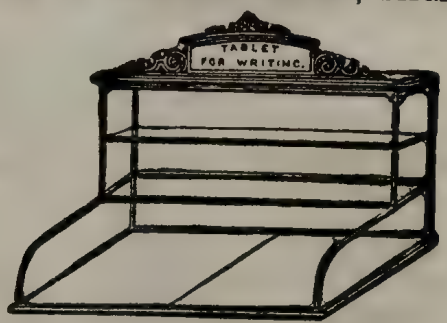

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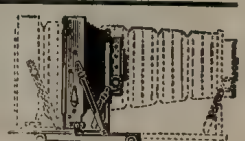

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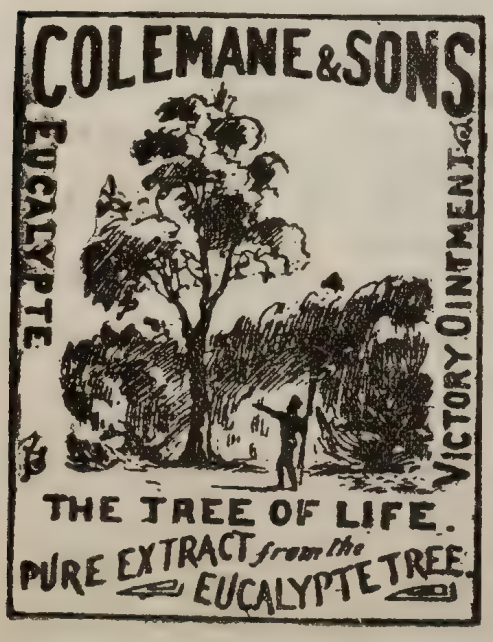

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Per Doz. 20/- 28/- 40/- 84/-

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5. "Tabloids" are never dead stock, as physicians are constantly prescribing them.

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Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Agathin, 4 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.
*Aloin, Compound (Anti-Constipation). (*Aloin*, 1-5 *gr.*; *Belladonna Ext.*, 1-3 *gr.*; *Strychnine*, 1-60 *gr.*; *Ipecac.*, 1-16 *gr.*)
Alumnol, 4 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.
Antacid (Magnesio-Calcic). (*Calcium Carb. Præcip.*, 3½ *gr.*; *Magnes. Carb.*, 2½ *gr.*; *Sodium Chlorid.*, 1 *gr.*)
Antifebrin, 2 gr.
Antim. Tartrate, 1-50 gr.
*Antipyrin, 2½ gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr. [gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-50, & 1-20
Atropine Sulph., 1-100 gr.
Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min.
Benzosol, 5 gr.
Bismuth and Soda, 2½ gr. each.
Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
*Blaud's Pill, 4 gr.
*Blaud's Pill c. Aloin, 1-20 gr.
*Blaud's Pill c. Arsenic, 1-64 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.
Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr.
*Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.
Calomel, 1-10, 1-2, and 1 gr.
Camphor Comp. Tinct. (Paregoric), 2, 5, and 15 min.
Cannabis Indicæ Tinct., 5 min.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.
*Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.
*Cascara Comp. (*Cascara Ext., Dry*, 1 *gr.*; *Euonymin*, 1-2 *gr.*; *Nux Vomica Ext.*, 1-16 *gr.*; *Hyoscyamus Ext., Dry*, 1-3 *gr.*; *Iridin*, 1-2 *gr.*)
*Cathartic Comp., U.S.P. (*Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv.*, 1⅓ *gr.*; *Ext. Jalapæ Pulv.*, 1 *gr.*; *Hyd. Subchlor.*, 1 *gr.*; *Cambogiæ Pulv.*, 1-4 [*gr.*)
Cerebrinin, 5 gr.
Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr.
Chloralamid, 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cinch. Tr., 30 min.
Cinch. Co. Tr., 30 min.
Cocaine Mur., 1 gr.
Cocaine, with Potash and Borax (*see Voice*).
Copper Arsenite, 1-1000 gr.
Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio. Pulv., 5 gr.
Cubeb. and Belladonna Efferves.
Cubeb. Comp. (*Cubeb. Pulv.*, 2 *gr.*; *Ammon. Chlor.*, 1-2 *gr.*; *Ext. Glycyrrh.*)
Dermatol, 5 gr.
Dialysed Iron, 10 min.
Didymin, 5 gr.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Digitalin, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin- "Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder (*see Ipecac. & Opium*)
*Easton's Syrup.
*Ergotin, 3 gr.
Euonymin Resin, 1-8 gr.
Exalgin, 2 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 gr.
Gelsem. Semp. Tr., 5 min.
Guaiacum and Sulphur, aa 3 gr.
Hydrarg., Colocynth., c. Hyoscyamus. (*Pil. Hydrarg.*, 2 *gr.*; *Pil. Coloc. et Hyos.*, 4 *gr.*)
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, 1-3, 1-2, & 1 gr.
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, 1 gr., with Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., 1-8 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1-10 gr. (*See also Calomel.*)
*Hydrastia Comp. (*Hydrastin Mur.*, 1-4 *gr.*; *Ergotin*, 1-2 *gr.*; *Cannabin Tannate*, 1-2 *gr.*)
Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.
Hyoscyam. Tr., 1 and 10 min.
Hypnal, 5 gr.
†Ichthyol, 2½ gr.
Iodic Hydrarg., 1-6 gr.
Iodopyrin, 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium, 1-4 and 5 gr. (Dover Powder).
Ipecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv. cum Antim. Tart., aa
Ipecac. Vin., 5 min. [1-100 gr.
*Iron and Arsenic Comp. (*Quinine Bisulph.*, 1 *gr.*; *Iron Hypophosph.*, 2 *gr.*; *Arsenic, Strych. Sulph.*, *aa* 1-50 *gr.*)
*Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
*Laxative Vegetable. (*Res. Podoph., Ext. Hyosc., Ext. Taraxc., aa* 1-4 *gr.*; *Ext. Coloc. Pulv.* 1 *gr.*; *Ext. Jalapæ Pulv., Res. Leptand., aa* 1-2 *gr.*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*)
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
*Lithia Co. (*Lithia Benzoas*, 3 *gr.*; *Sulphur Præcip.* 2 *gr.*; *Quin. Salicy.*, 1-3 *gr.*) (Mr. Hugh Lane.)
Magnes. Carb. Comp. (Antacid.) (*Pot. Bicarb.*, 2 *gr.*; *Sodium Bicarb.*, 2 *gr.*; *Magnes. Carb. Levis*, 2 *gr.*; *Sodium Chlorid.*, 3 *gr.*)
Magnesium Sulphite, 5 gr.
Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Menthol Co. (*Sodium Bicarb.*, 3 *gr.*; *Menth.*, 1-2 *gr.*; *Saccharin*, 1-4 *gr.*)
Morphine Sulph., 1-20 and 1-8 gr.
Nasal (Dr. Carl Seiler).
Nasal, Alkaline (Effervescent). (*Borax*, 5 *gr.*; *Sodium Chlor.*, 5 *gr.*)
Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline. (*Sodium Bicarb.*, 5 *gr.*; *Acid Carbolic*, 1-2 *gr.*; *Borax*, 5 *gr.*)
Naso-Pharyngeal (*Sodium Chlorid., Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Thymol, Cocaine Mur., Ol. Gaultheriæ*). (Dr. Macnaughton Jones). [*Trinitrine.*
Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (*see also* Nux Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, & 10 min.
Opium Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min.
Opium, 1-2 and 1 gr.
*Pancreatin (*see Zymine*" *Tabloids*").
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler and Co.).
*Pepsin (Fairchild).
Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal (*Pepsin*, 1 *gr.*; *Bismuth*, 2 *gr.*; *Charcoal*, 2 *gr.*)
Pepsin, Saccharated (Wyeth), 5 gr.
*Peptonic, 3 gr. (*Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Lactophosph. of lime, p. eq.*)
*Peptonic (new process) ("*Zymine*," 1 *gr.*; *Calcium Lactophosphate*, 1 *gr., coated with keratin. Pepsin Pure*, 1 *gr., is then added, and the complete* "*Tabloid*" *coated with pure white sugar.*)
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.
Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr.
Podophyllin Resin, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin Co. (*Podophyllin Resin*, 1-6 *gr*; *Pil. Rhei Co.*, 2½ *gr*; *Ext. Hyos.* 1½ *gr.*) (Sir Wm. Moore).
Potass. Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Potass. Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass. Chlorate with Borax.
Potass. Iodide, 5 gr.
Potass. Nit., 5 gr.
Potass. Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
Potass. Salicylate, 5 gr.
Quinine Bisulphate, 1-2 gr.
*Quinine Bisulph., 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Reduced Iron, 2 gr.
Resorcin, 3 gr.

TABLOID

*Rhubarb Comp. (Pill) 3 gr. (*Rhei Pulv.*, 1¼ *part*; *Aloes Soc. Pulv.*, 1 *part*; *Saponis Pulv.*, 5-8 *part*; *Myrrhæ Pulv.*, 5-8 *part*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*)
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.
Rhubarb and Gentian (Stomachic Comp.) (*Infus. Gentian Co.*, 2 *fl. dr.*; *Infusion Rhei*, 2 *fl. dr.*; *Sodium Bic.*, 5 *gr.*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.* 1-2 *gtt.*)
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. (*Rhubarb* 3 *parts*; *Sodium Bicarb.*, 2 *parts*; Rhubarb, 3 gr. [*Ginger.* 1-2 *pt.*)
Saccharin, 1-2 gr.
Salicin, 5 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.
Santonin, 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr.
Sodium Dithio-salicylate, 4 gr.
Soda-Mint, or Neutralising "Tabloids." (*Sodium Bicarb.*, 4 *gr.*; *Ammon Carb.*, 1-8 *gr.*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*, 1-8 *gr.*)
Sodium Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Strophanthus (2 min. of Tinct. in Sulphonal, 5 gr. [each).
Sulphur Comp. (*Sulph. Præcip.* 5 *gr.*; *Potass. Bitart.* 1 *gr.*) (Sir A. Garrod).
Tannin, 2½ gr.
Tar, 1 gr.
Tar with Codeine. (*Tar*, 1 *gr.*); *Codeine*, 1-8 *gr.*)
Test "Tabloids" (for preparing Thirst. [Fehling's Solution).
Thyroid Gland, 5 gr.
Tinct. "Tabloids." In oval bottles and bottles of 100.
*Tonic Comp. (*Iron Pyrophos.*, 2 *gr.*; *Quinine*, 1 *gr.*; *Strych.*, 1-100 *gr.*)
Trinitrine (Nitro-Glycerine), 1-100 and 1-50 gr.
Trinitrine and Amyl. Nitrite.
Trinitrine Comp. (*Trinitrine*, 1-100 *gr.*; *Nitrite of Amyl*, 1-4 *gr.*; *Capsicum*, 1-50 *gr.*; *Menthol*, 1-50 *gr.*)
Urethane, 5 gr.
Voice (*Potash, Borax, and Cocaine*).
Warburg Tincture, 30 min. in each.
Zinc Permanganate, 1-8 gr.
Zinc Sulphate, 1 and 10 gr.
Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.
Zingib. Fort. Tinct., 5 min.
+Zymine (Fairchild).
+Zymine Comp." (Fairchild). ("*Zymine*," 2 *gr.*; *Bismuth Subnit.*, 3 *gr.*; *Pulv. Ipecac.*, 1-10 *gr.*)

* May be had beautifully coated with perfectly soluble pure white sugar. The improved appearance of these "Tabloids" when sugar-coated and the perfect protection from objectionable taste have made them popular with both physician and patient.
† May be had keratin- or sugar-coated.

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"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"

(Established in London, 1859).

Botanical Discoveries.—On this page we print descriptions of two interesting plants new to science, and recently described by Baron F. Von Mueller. One of them, it will be noted, is from the neighbourhood of Coolgardie, and both are illustrations of the assistance that can be given by residents in any little-explored country, to the progress of science. Baron Von Mueller especially asks us to say that as so many young pharmacists are gradually settling in new places of the interior, they should endeavour, true to the objects of their profession, to aid in the elucidation of the vegetation surrounding them. They can do this by sending to the Baron material in the form of pressed and dried specimens of plants, among which there would probably still be novelties, particularly among minute land plants, and various water weeds. Each finder of rare or new plants gets credit for his discoveries in Baron Von Mueller's publications. We have repeatedly urged chemists to take up work of this kind, as it adds very much to the pleasure of their lives, besides giving them opportunities of being really useful to the world.

CHEMISTS IN MELBOURNE IN 1856.

We have had placed in our hands a copy of the Melbourne Directory for the year 1856. From the preface we would gather that this volume had had one predecessor. It fills 172 pages, is well printed, apparently by the predecessors of the firm that still issues the Melbourne Directory, and is divided into the sections that are still current. This early issue refers only to Melbourne proper, and does not deal with the suburbs. The Chemists and Druggists numbered 27, and there were also four wholesale druggists, one of whom was mentioned under both headings. The names and addresses would doubtless suggest many old memories, so we reprint them here, and would be glad if any who remember old times would write to us or drop in for a chat.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Atkinson, F. C., 187 Stephen-street.
Blackett, R. & T., 27 Lonsdale-st. W.
Blair, J. W., 237 Elizabeth-street.
Cooper, E. H., 51 Queen-street.
Cooper, F., & Co., 42 Collins-st. W.
Croad, S. J. T., 31 Bourke-street E.
Denham, W. J., 87 Little Bourke-street E.
Dennis, A. J., 228 Lonsdale-st. E.
Drewery, Thos., 129 Swanston-st.
Dunstone, O. T., 59 Bourke-st. E.
Fell, Geddes & Walton, 63 Collins-street E.
Ford, Wm., 67 Swanston-street.
Glover, Robt., 56 Collins-street W.
Hall, H., 113 Bourke-street E.
Hamilton, J., 163 Little Bourke-street E.
Harridge, C. W., 57 William-street.
Holdsworth & Wright, 73 Elizabeth-street.
Hood, J., 110 Queen-street.
Hughes, J., & Co., 145 Elizabeth-st.
Lewis & Bowen, 5 Collins-street E.
Long, D. R., & Son, 183 Bourke-street E.
May, G., 303 Elizabeth-street.
O'Connor, N., 100 Elizabeth-street.
Russell, T., 173 Elizabeth-street.
Wilson, G., 43 Collins-street W.
Wollaston, E., 130 Russell-street.
Wragge, G., 134 Collins-street E.

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Benson Brothers, 124 Russell-street.
Fell, Geddes & Walton, 63 Collins-street E.
Keogh, E. & M., 29 Lonsdale-st. E.
Youngman, McCann & Co., 125 Russell-street.

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DESCRIPTION OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN PLANTS FROM NORTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY BARON VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M. AND PH. D., LL.D. F.R.S.

Trianthema Cussackiana.

Nearly glabrous; branchlets compressed; leaves exactly linear, somewhat succulent, slightly channelled; flowers comparatively large, two or few together in each axil, on short pedicles or almost sessile; lobes of the calyx distinctly longer than the tube, narrowly semilanceolar and additionally pointed; stamens, usually ten, about as long as the calyx; lower part of the filaments adnate; anthers and inner side of calyx-lobes almost violet; style one, conspicuous; ovulary one-celled; ovules few; fruit roundish-blunt, somewhat longer than broad.

In the vicinity of the Harding River; W. H. Cussack. A probably prostrate plant; leaves attaining a length of 1½ inches, but hardly ever more than one-tenth of an inch broad, at the petiolar base membranously dilated and anteriorly bidenticulated, at the upper end hardly acute, but minutely mucronulate; calyx measuring about ⅓ inch in length; fruit evidently of thin texture, towards its base transversely dehiscent, but not obtained in a ripe state.

This species is clearly allied to T. oxycalyptra, but the extreme narrowness of the leaves give it at once a different aspect. The ripe fruits of both yet need comparison. The foliage offers some approach to T. crystallina, a plant otherwise, especially in floral structure and carpologic characteristics, widely different.

Statice Macphersoni.

Spikes elongated, rather straight; rachis imperfectly beset with very short hairlets; flowers small, crowded, turned variously; tube of the calyx hardly as long as the lobes, bearing outside spreading hairlets, prominently five-streaked; lobes transparent, their lower part almost doltoid, thence gradually and conspicuously setaceous-capillulary; corolla glabrous, about as long as the calyx, its lobes rather longer than the tube, semielliptic, upwards somewhat lilac-coloured, but soon pallescent; anthers about thrice longer than broad, their cells towards the base secedent; styles capillulary, longitudinally stigmatose; ovulary nearly conical-ellipsoid, glabrous. Towards Coolgardie; Wm. A. Macpherson, Esq.

This species is descriptively established from a flower-spike solely—an unusual procedure—but admissible in the present instance, when the general position of the plant can be clearly made out, and when the floral characteristics show great specific diversity from those of the two only other congeners hitherto known as indigenous to Australia, thus the calyx-lobes reminding of those of a calycothrix.

Select Extra Tropical Plants, Readily Eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalisation, by Baron F. Von Mueller, 9th edition, revised and enlarged; Melbourne, Government Printer, 1895. This book is so well known and its value is so thoroughly proved by the fact that a ninth edition is called for, that it seems hardly possible to write anything that will add to its reputation. It is 140 pages larger than the edition of 1888, and a comparison of separate paragraphs shows that the revision has been very thorough, and has extended throughout the book. We trust that the writer will live long to bring out many more improved editions.

"CONDY'S FLUID"

Contains no PERMANGANATE of POTASH.

ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS

With damages and costs have been obtained against Chemists selling a solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid."

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 67 Turnmill St., London, England.

Two Injunctions recently obtained in Australia.

Editorial Notes.

THE DENTAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The relations of the Dental Board of Victoria to the Government afford an interesting and valuable illustration of the powers and duties of boards appointed under Act of Parliament. Under the Dental Act, the Dental Board was authorised to frame regulations, defining among other things the subjects in which dental students were to be examined. Among those first appointed to the Board were some who had had much to do with the framing of the Act, and were therefore thoroughly familiar with the intentions of its promoters. Although these intentions had been partially defeated by errors in drafting, or alterations in passing the Act, they set themselves to carry out with as much energy as possible, not the actual wording of the Act itself, so much as the original aims. They have displayed a fine talent for passive resistance. The wording of the Act undoubtedly gave pharmacists who could prove they had been engaged in the practice of dentistry the right to registration, but this had to be applied for within a limited time, and under regulations to be made by the Board. Some of our readers will remember that the necessary regulations were published only a very short time indeed before the expiry of the period during which they could make application for registration, but, owing largely to the promptitude with which we issued a circular to all the chemists in Victoria, a considerable proportion of them secured their rights in this direction. This deviation from the wishes of the promoters was accepted with a fairly good grace, and representatives of the pharmaceutical section of the registered dentists were admitted to the Board.

Baffled in this direction, the Dental Board set themselves to remedy the errors of the past as far as possible, and although they had found it impossible to keep out of their ranks many whose company they did not desire, they seem to have decided that they would make the entrance to the dental profession in the future as narrow as possible. They framed regulations which imposed upon would-be dentists the necessity of pupilage, preliminary examination, and an extensive curriculum, which, it is stated by so good an authority as *The Australian Medical Journal*, would have fully occupied a period of six years, and have cost £250 in fees. To provide for the decoration of registered dentists, they also made a regulation which would have authorised them to bestow the title of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria.

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTANTS,

Fragrant—Non-Poisonous—Do Not Stain.

Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Candles.
Kingzett's Patent "Sulphugators."
Kingzett's Patent
Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen.

PRICE LISTS AND PAMPHLETS FREE.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

CADBURY'S
COCOA

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture—Absolutely Pure —*Analyst.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas.)

Messrs. CADBURY BROS., Melbourne and Sydney.

For several years the Board has quietly persisted in this course of action. By some undeclared means they secured the approval of their regulations by the Attorney-General for the time being, and got them gazetted by the authority of the Governor-in-Council. Twice were the regulations approved in this form, and the Board cannot be blamed for concluding that the regulations had now the force of law. In the meanwhile a large number of dental students had been gradually accumulating, and no provision had been made for the curriculum demanded by the regulations, and finally their numbers and interest increased so much that they got together, organised themselves, and have appealed first to the Dental Board, and then to the Chief Secretary of the colony, that their case might be promptly dealt with. This, and the energy of one or two gentlemen who have espoused their cause, has led to the reopening of the whole question of the regulations, and on the last day of August the Under-Secretary for the colony forwarded to the Registrar of the Dental Board a letter which stated that in many respects the regulations were *ultra vires*, that they should be repealed, and new regulations framed, so as to accord with the provisions of the Act, and especially that the subjects in which students are to be examined by the Board should be specified with sufficient clearness and detail to enable them to understand the nature and extent of the examination. It stated that, in the Attorney-General's opinion, this regulation is the only one needed. The letter is published elsewhere, and there is no doubt that it is a very severe reflection on the past proceedings of the Dental Board, although nothing can be drawn from it in any way detrimental to the character of the respective members. By some means or other they have been misled into following the wrong track, and will now have to retrace their steps. As will be seen from the report elsewhere the Board by a majority have again adopted a policy of passive resistance, though we believe this will only have a temporary effect.

The moral is that Pharmacy Boards and other bodies which are authorised to frame regulations under the Act of Parliament must regard, not the theoretical desirability of any course of action, but the precise wording of the Act under which they work. Even if an Attorney-General or a Governor-in-Council should approve of any regulation, and it should be gazetted, and thereby acquire force of law for the time being, it will still be open to revision by the courts of justice, and if anyone was aggrieved and chose to appeal to the judges, the Board would find that it was subject to this extraneous authority, and could not do things for which express provision had not been made by the law.

THE VICTORIAN BENEVOLENT FUND.

We are officially informed that an application for assistance from the benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was received at the last meeting, but the applicant having already received assistance, it was resolved that a reply be sent that, in consequence of the many calls upon the fund, the Council were unable to vote any additional sum. We are not acquainted with the details of this application, but in a recent case where a chemist had died after an illness of some years, during which all his means had been exhausted, and his widow applied for some assistance, the first acknowledgment of the application contained the sentence—"I note that your husband was not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society." The suggestion conveyed to the mind was that, as he was not a member, he had little claim upon the funds. It is true that a small sum, about £2, was voted in this case, so that the practice was better than the suggested theory. From much conversation with chemists—members and non-members—we are convinced that it would be easy to increase the revenue of the Benevolent Fund if the work were set about heartily, and some modification were made in the methods of dealing with applications. We have previously pointed out that the Benevolent Fund of the British Society is administered with very little regard to the question whether applicants or their husbands or fathers have been connected with the Society. The first paragraph, describing the Fund, in the Calendar of the Society says that—"Formerly, according to the rules laid down for its distribution in the Charter, relief could not be granted to persons whose connection with the Society had ceased. This was felt to interfere materially with the usefulness of the Fund, and advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the Pharmacy Act of 1868 to insert a clause by which power was vested in the Council to grant aid not only to members and associates for the time being, but to all persons who had been registered as pharmaceutical chemists, or chemists and druggists, whether connected with the Society or not." The result of this change has evidently been most satisfactory, for the income of the fund from subscriptions increased from £491 1s. in 1860 to £1607 0s. 11d. in 1891, the latter amount being exclusive of donations received during the year. The capital of the fund reached in 1892 the sum of £24,438. "All genuine cases of necessity presented to the Council are aided by temporary assistance," and the system of granting annuities was initiated in 1865. The annual list of casual grants is extensive, and shows rarely any sum below £5, the majority of cases being for £10, with several £12, £15, and £20. In this annual statement particulars are given of the necessities of those who have been the recipients of grants. No names are mentioned, but sufficient details are given to show that in every case the money has been well expended.

If the Council of the Victorian Society would make a hearty and genuine appeal to the registered chemists of the colony, announcing that in future the policy would be to relieve the distress of registered chemists, their wives, or families, apart from the question whether they have been members of the Society or not, and would undertake to publish annually some such brief statement of the reasons for the expenditure in each case, as is provided in the calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, we are confident that even in these bad times chemists would respond liberally. The first year's application with the novelty and unexpected character of the appeal, might, perhaps, not yield as much as could be desired. But if it were made part of the regular policy of the Society, and the appeals were sent out every year at about the same time, tact and discretion being used to see that this was as well chosen as might be, it would not be long before a fund would be established which would more than bear every reasonable call. It is only a few years ago that a trade assignee in Melbourne remarked that chemists seemed a very prosperous body. He had never had one of their businesses through his hands. And this was borne out by the fact that applications for assistance from the fund were practically unknown. Unfortunately, the last five years have produced a great change in this respect. Cases of insolvency and of distress of other kinds which do not come before the public have multiplied, while the fund has become almost exhausted. We should be glad to see the Pharmaceutical Society taking steps to meet the want which has certainly arisen.

THE CARBOY CASE.

The case of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland *v.* Dixon has established a record for Queensland. It was heard on four occasions, on three of which there was an equally-divided bench. The first case was heard by two magistrates; two others, who were present during the early part of the hearing, retired after lunch. There were five witnesses (none being called for the defence), and the hearing occupied the whole of one day. On the second occasion the number of magistrates had increased to four, being the same who were present at the commencement of the original hearing. The witnesses were nine in number, six for the prosecution and three for the defence, and the time occupied was a day and a-half. When it again came on for hearing the bench had been increased to ten members, the original four and six others; the witnesses were twelve in place of nine, the proportion being eight for the prosecution and four for the defence, and nearly the whole of two days was taken up. On the fourth and last occasion there was a further addition to the bench, seven others joining the ten who had heard the previous case, and it is reported that two other magistrates would have sat but all the available space was occupied, and any new comers would have had to sit on the floor of the court. The number of witnesses was not increased, but the time taken in hearing the case extended to two and a-half days. At the first three hearings each side was represented by a solicitor and a barrister. On the fourth occasion the defendant's case was entrusted to Mr. Virgil Power, who is Crown Prosecutor and one of the leaders at the Queensland bar. During the several hearings some incidents worth recording were noted. One witness spoke of a carboy as a swan-neck, *or goose-neck* carboy, and thought that the defendant's place of business might be a glass merchant's, because he had glass vessels filled with coloured liquid in his window. Another witness did not consider a carboy was a carboy unless it was filled with coloured liquid, and had a light behind it. There was great diversity of opinion as to what a carboy is, some witnesses construing the term in its widest and others in its narrowest sense. When Mr. Power was quoting the opinion of Sir Thos. M'Ilwraith on the Pharmacy Act in its relation to homœopathic chemists, one of the members of the bench rose and said Sir Thos. M'Ilwraith did not know what he was talking about. Later on, when Mr. Power had for the third time referred to clause 27 as interpreting the word "sign," and one of the magistrates put some questions to him on the matter, he (Mr. Power) said that "he was trying to knock it into their heads," afterwards explaining that the remark was meant to refer to one of the magistrates only. A difference took place between one of the magistrates at the first and second hearings and the counsel for the prosecution, and later on a slight squabble arose between two members of the bench, the one having stated that it was not the other's week on the roster. Apart from any interest the case may have created from the question at issue, the fact of the bench having increased to such an extent, and there being three occasions on which they were equally divided in opinion, has been sufficient to make the case of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland *v.* Dixon a common topic, and to set going all kinds of rumors as to the motives at the bottom of the prosecution, as to the respective merits of homœopathy and allopathy, and as to the why and wherefore of the particular case under consideration. As notice of appeal has been given, and the question is likely to be re-opened in a higher court, we are precluded from commenting on the decision of the magistrates or discussing the merits of the case itself and entering into the many interesting questions which it has raised. It is said that it will be heard before the Full Court in October next, but the rearrangement which may be rendered necessary owing to the death of one of the judges may cause its postponement.

TRADE NOTES.

Aerated drinks made by means of liquefied carbonic acid gas have been frequently mentioned in our journal as possibly adding a profitable branch to the business of country chemists. We learn that the Victorian rights of the Patent Volcanic Aeration Co. have been purchased by Mr. George Matheson Browne, Queen-street, Melbourne.

A. & F. Pears Ltd., in the eighth number of *Pears' Pictorial*, have reproduced 56 of the pictures of fair children collected at the Grafton galleries, while the letterpress is interestingly written. The pictures grow more and more attractive every time they are looked at, and soon become absolutely fascinating. The standard of advertising thus set up must assist in elevating the tastes of the community.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, of Geelong, has found it desirable to register the trade mark of Ann Macaulay's Syrup—a medicine for indigestion, liver and kidney complaints—a preparation which was first brought out by his predecessor, Mr. B. G. Wilkins, about 12 years ago. The sale has been steadily increasing in Geelong, and extending to other districts, so protection seemed desirable. The price has not been cut, and leaves a good margin for the retailer.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Australasian office in Collins-street, Melbourne, has been thoroughly re-arranged and improved. The space is now made the most of, and very much greater conveniences are afforded for the conduct of business. For a limited time the firm are offering valoid fluid extracts at specially reduced prices. They have recently taken up the agency of Colgate & Co., New York, for Cashmere Bouquet Soap, perfumes, and shaving soap. These goods are well-known in the market, and are so elegantly got up that they must be popular.

The Liquor Carnis Co., London, write to say that they are dissatisfied with a paragraph we published in July last anent the Liquor Carnis Co. Ltd. We then stated the two facts that the **Liquor Carnis Co. Ltd.** had gone into liquidation, and that the business was still being carried on by Mr. Shepperson in London quite independent of the company. What Mr. Shepperson would have liked us to say, apparently, is that the limited company sold the business to the present unlimited company, and then wound up its affairs. And in this quite characteristic manner Mr. Shepperson demonstrates that he is, as he says, "very much alive."

Mr. George Wilton, of Wellington, N.Z., has been publishing for some little time "Wilton's News Letter," a journal of current topics, interesting notes, and useful information devoted to Wellington South. A good part of the little paper is given up to advertisements, some of which are from other tradesmen in different lines of business, which no doubt help to pay the expenses. Evidently this method for furthering business is becoming more and more popular. Those of our readers who are adopting this style of advertisement may be interested to know that many firms of publishers are now prepared to supply, at low rates, illustrations which have previously appeared in more ambitious publications.

The proprietors of **Dr. Lynn's Fig Remedy** are bringing before chemists in Australia their scheme for supplying a Popular Budget bearing the chemist's own name, for free distribution, in their respective districts. Specimens of the Budget have been sent to us, containing interesting stories and paragraphs. The last page is reserved for the advertisements of the chemists distributing the Budget, and the interest of the Lynn Co. is served by the insertion of a few paragraphs recommending Lynn's Fig Remedy. Thus, in one issue, there are four paragraphs distributed over three pages, and nothing further. Arrangements are made with only one chemist in each locality, so that there can be no local competition. The price charged for the supply of the Budget is relatively small.

Elixir Dentifrice, in powder and paste, manufactured by the Rev. Benedictine Fathers of the Abbey of Soulac, France, is being placed on the market by R. Metayer & Co., 8 O'Connell-street, Sydney, who are the agents for Australasia, while Chaleyer, Fisher & Co. are the agents for Victoria. It is stated that the recipe for this dentifrice was discovered some time ago in an old document in the abbey. It was signed by the Rev. Prior Pierre Boursaux, and dated A.D. 1373. It is put up in the characteristic elegant French style, and is very agreeable in use. The prevailing flavour is that of peppermint, but modified so that even those who object to it in the ordinary way can use the dentifrice with pleasure. The dentifrice is being pushed vigorously by advertisement, and our readers will doubtless be asked for it freely.

Bates' Salve Manufactory.—The registration in Western Australia of a trade mark for Bates' Salve has brought to light an interesting little piece of trade history. Some 50 years ago, Mr. Bates sold to an English firm the recipe and right to sell Bates' Salve all over the world, except Australia, which region he reserved to himself. He shortly afterwards settled in South Australia, and there died. His son, who succeeded him in the ownership of the article, failed from various causes to do much trade with the other colonies, and as the demand for it increased, the wholesale houses obtained their supplies from England, though none of the English manufacture is sold in South Australia. So high did its reputation rise, that it was sold on the Victorian diggings at one time for a guinea a stick. The ownership has recently passed by marriage into fresh hands, and a determined effort is being made to secure the Australian trade. The proprietor announces that for a couple of years he is prepared to sell it at such terms that both wholesale and retail dealers may make 80 per cent. profit. If all owners of proprietary articles would do the same, chemists would soon get rich.

The Australian Homœopathic Medical Gazette, No. 1, volume 1, has been published at Dunedin, under the editorship of Dr. R. S. Stephenson and the business management of Mr. G. M. Marshall. It is a quarterly, published at 2s. 6d. per annum, post free, and is apparently intended partly for the use of the laity as well as that of the homœopathic physician. It is curious to learn that a former patient of Hahnemann is now residing in Dunedin, at the age of 76 years. In the year 1835 she was treated for a severe illness by Hahnemann himself, whom she remembers distinctly as a fine old gentleman 80 years of age. "Therapeutic hints" form one section, from which we pick a few which may possibly be useful to some of our readers:—

Styes.—If on upper lid, and frequently recurring, give Pulsatilla early; it will abort the stye and frequently prevent return. Staphysagria is also a very useful remedy.

Warts are best treated by internal homœopathic remedies. Try Thuja 30 twice a week.

Old Ulcers, with Varicose Veins.—Try first Hamamelis 3 four times a day.

For a Cold.—Sabadilla is a good remedy where the patient is chilly, sensitive to cold air, and wants to be wrapped up, wants hot drinks, coughs, sneezes when he inhales cold air, and nose and eyes both watery; nose becomes sore.

Growing pains in children are really rheumatic, and the tendency thereto should be thoroughly eradicated by medical treatment.

Publicity always helps to extend the truth and to suppress error, so that from any point of view we are glad to see the homœopaths of Australasia represented in type.

Mr. H. Baskerville Mason has been in Melbourne during the month showing samples of a variety of the goods of several English manufacturers. Perhaps the leading line is **Vinolia,** in its varied forms. Vinolia baby soap, in boxes of three tablets, at comparatively low prices, ought certainly to secure a large sale. It is an article that will creditably bear pushing. Medicated soaps of the same make appear to be thoroughly efficacious, and are certainly got up in an elegant and attractive manner. In addition to these there is a long line of pure toilet soaps with perfumes, as well as "Improved Old English" toilet soap. In Blondeau perfumes a new arrangement has been made that they may be supplied in bond in 20-oz. bottles, suitable for bottling by chemists themselves, and the prices at which these are offered are such that any chemist ought to have little difficulty in creating a satisfactory perfume trade. The Vinolia dentifrice (English, American, and No. 2) is a very pleasant preparation, the different qualities bringing it within the reach of every class of trade up to the very highest. An especially pleasing form of get-up is provided for Vinolia Pomade and Lait Vinolia, which are put up in antique porcelain vases, not marked in any way with the

name of the article or manufacturer, so that when supplied they form really elegant ornaments. The time of depression we have been passing through has reduced the sale of these goods to some extent, but it is evidently again improving considerably, and the reason for the decline has obviously been not that the articles have lost favour, but that the public had to put up with something less choice than in better times. For **Seabury & Johnson** a large line of samples is exhibited, covering every grade, form, and shape of plaster, which are too well known to need any special comment. The B.W.B. elastic-woven bandage, in which rubber is combined with a light fabric of some kind, seems to to be a very valuable appliance. The elasticity and compressive powers of the bandage are really remarkable. Robins' patent linseed poultices of different sizes are another line that seem admirably adapted for their especial purpose. All the mucilaginous properties are retained, and those constituents which lead to rancidity have been removed. The effective part is spread on fabric of a certain thickness, and can be quickly made ready for use by dipping in boiling water. The heat is retained for a long time, and the fact that they are always ready for use without any trouble in preparation is greatly in their favour. **The Sanitas Co. Ltd.** shows a series of Sanitas and other disinfectants, covering almost every possible requirement for domestic and public purpose. Peroxide of hydrogen is preserved by a special patent, which enables it to be exported to these colonies without risk of losing its strength. Several interesting and useful forms of advertising are provided for Sanitas, one of them being a very neat pocket book in leather, which is certain to be preserved for many months, until it is quite filled up. Mr. Mason represents also **H. E. Stevenson & Co.**, successors to the export drug business, Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson. Special offers are made of delivery free to the port nearest the final destination for orders for drugs exceeding a certain amount.

Mr. J. D. Connellan has advised friends in Australia that he has been unexpectedly detained in England, and his departure for Australia has been postponed for some time yet.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND THE CHEMISTS OUTSIDE.

Already the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia has found it desirable to modify its regulations for admitting to registration chemists from Great Britain and from the other colonies. On August 24 an amendment of the special clause of the regulations was resolved upon by the Pharmaceutical Council, and on September 6 it was gazetted with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. It provides that the diploma of competency as chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be recognised; also the diploma of any Australasian Pharmaceutical Board or Society established by Act of Parliament, always provided that such diploma has been obtained by the passing of the major examination of the colony. It will be seen that this new regulation, while opening the way to a large proportion of the chemists already established in Australia and to most of the younger men, blocks those who have been registered in any colony as having been in business before the passing of the Act. The position is not altogether logical, for many on the British register are in this position, and the new provision discriminates in favour of the British chemist almost as much as the Pharmacy Acts of other colonies, which provide for the registration without examination of British chemists only, and not for those with colonial qualification.

Anti-Toxin seems to be a failure in Hobart, and we are hearing very little about it. Three children who have been treated in the hospital and in private practice died after its use, and one patient since then has died in the General Hospital of diphtheria, and anti-toxin was *not* used, which goes to show that the medical men have lost faith in it. A little while ago it was all the rage, and every young medico (and some of the older ones) were eager to try it upon every suspicious throat they came across. As with Koch's discovery, so perhaps with anti-toxin, it will prove not quite up to expectations.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(The initials are given of the Colony in which application is made, also the official number and date of application.)

Warner and Pyne, for chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. A. E. Kirby and E. J. Mooney, both of Adelaide, dealers. S.A., 2009, August 29.

Ship under Sale (device, for (1) glycerine for use in medicine and pharmacy; (2) candles, soap, oils, &c.; and (3) perfumed soap, &c. Price's Patent Candle Co. Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, England. S.A., 1991-93, August 29; V., 4309-11, August 29; Q., 1629-31, August 31.

A la Corbeille Fleurie, with device of a basket of flowers, also the *fac-simile* signature Ed. Pinaud, also the word Sapho, all for perfumery. Victor Klotz, trading as "Ed. Pinaud," 37 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, France, perfumer. T., 1273-75, August 19; V. (the two former), 4328-29, September 5; S.A., 1998-2000, September 12; N.Z. (the last mentioned only), 1494, September 4; Q., 1634-36, September 14.

Victory Paste, for a veterinary preparation. John Nelson, Perth, Western Australia, inventor. W.A., August 16.

Maltese Cross (device), for eucalyptus oil and other eucalyptus preparations. Charles Conway, Marine Terrace, Geraldton, Western Australia, chemist and druggist. W.A., August 16.

Gossage's Magical Soap, with device of a magician looking through a telescope, for perfumery generally. Wm. Gossage & Sons Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England, soap manufacturers. W.A., August 18.

Bee Bee, with device of a bee between the words, for a salve for use in medicine and pharmacy. Wm. Usher, Noarlunga, S.A., salve manufacturer. V., 4206, August 29.

The Hercules, with representation of Hercules leaning upon his club, also the name of the applicant company for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes. The Riverina Frozen Meat Co. Ltd., The Olderfleet, Melbourne, and Deniliquin, New South Wales. N.S.W., 5193, August 30.

Barry's Tricopherous, with *fac simile* signature "A. C. Barry," pictorial representations, &c., on oblong label, for perfumery. George C. Barclay, 44 Stone-street, New York, U.S.A., druggist. Q., 1584, August 31.

Phœnix, for medical preparations, and also for perfumery and toilet articles. F. H. Faulding & Co., King William-street, Adelaide, and Wellington-street, Perth, W.A., wholesale and manufacturing chemists and druggists. W.A., August 30.

Griefendorfer's Federal Chemical Works, on scroll surrounding a globe, for chemical substances used in manufactures. Alfred Lawrence, 132 Inkerman-street, St. Kilda, Victoria, manufacturing chemist. S.A., 2013, September 12.

Butterfly, over device of a butterfly, for toilet soap. E. F. Peters & Son, Dunolly, Victoria, soap, &c., manufacturers. V., 4359, September 12.

Thistle (device), for a medicine for internal use. Isabella Parker, 62 Commercial-road, Prahran, Victoria, manufacturer. V., 4368, September 12.

The Arab's Cure for the Horse, with device of two Arabs doctoring a horse, for a veterinary preparation. G. S. Dawson, Henry-street, Bathurst, N.S.W., farmer. N.S.W., 5203, September 13.

Boisselier's Cocoa Gene, for cocoa and cocoa extract. Henri Boisselier, "The Shrubbery," Enfield, Middlesex, England, cocoa merchant. N.Z., 1481, September 4.

Extract Double Eau De Cologne, with the name "Meihana et Cie," &c., on oval label, for perfumes. F. W. Mason, trading as "J. & T. Mason," Auckland, N.Z., perfumer. N.Z., 1495, September 4.

Sozal, for a specific for rheumatism, Alexander Fraser, 263 Darling-street, Balmain, Sydney, ironmonger. N.S.W., 5236, September 17.

Hudson's Extract of Soap, with other words on labels (three distinct marks), for soap, R. W. Hudson, trading as "R. S. Hudson," Bank Hall, Liverpool, and West Bromwich, England, chemical manufacturer. T., 1281-86, September 9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The monthly meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, September 3, 1895. There were present—Messrs. Butcher (Vice-president), Brothwood, Jones, Withers, Wells, and Williams.

Minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed and signed.

The Foreign Qualification Revived.

Mogens Johannes Arnsen, of Casino, wrote, through Elliott Bros. Limited, for a poisons' certificate. He said he was not registered in New South Wales, though he held the certificate of a registered chemist in Denmark—the degree of Dr. of Pharmacognosy. When he first came to New South Wales he applied to the Board, and was refused on account of the state of the law. He stated he was now in business as a chemist and druggist, and found himself in rather an awkward position, inasmuch as a storekeeper in the same town had a poisons' license. He added that if the Board could give a poisons' license to a man who had no knowledge of poisons or drugs, it ought to consider a thoroughly qualified man.

Elliott Bros. wrote stating that it was a great hardship that a gentleman of Mr. Arnsen's qualifications should be refused a license to sell poisons when a permit was granted to a storekeeper.

Mr. Brothwood thought the Board ought to make some allowance in a case like this. It seemed to him that if a man was qualified, and not able to be registered on account of the faulty Act, he was very harshly dealt with, while a man in the same district, without any knowledge of poisons, was granted a certificate. The applicant ought to be granted a license to sell poisons at the pleasure of the Board. To refuse him under the circumstances would be highly absurd.

The Chairman: The same old bugbear again.

Mr. Jones: We ought to give him a storekeepers' license.

Mr. Williams: Is he keeping an open pharmacy?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Williams: Then we can't grant his application. We have refused everybody else.

The Chairman: We have refused chemists from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Jones: Why not give him a storekeepers' license. He is more entitled to it than the man who has it at Casino.

The Chairman: If you do that you put him in the position of a licensed pharmacist.

Mr. Brothwood: No; only in the same position as a storekeeper.

Mr. Jones: If he keeps a pharmacy we can't help that.

Mr. Williams: That won't do. If we grant his application, we will have lots of men all over the country asking for the same privilege, so that they might keep a pharmacy. One of our strongest arguments in favour of a Pharmacy Act is that the Poisons Act is imperfect, and if we go back on the stand we have taken in strictly interpreting the law we are less likely to have the same power of convincing the Government and the public of the necessity of fresh legislation. I admit the justice of the case as against the storekeeper who know nothing about poisons, still, after the number of decisions already given, the Board cannot grant an unregistered man a license to conduct a chemist's and druggist's business.

After desultory talk the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

Storekeepers' Poisons Licenses.

Thomas Nance, Nambucca River. Renewal granted.

A. H. Pearse, of Maclean, wrote complaining about an unqualified man keeping an open chemist's shop. The writer admitted he himself was not a registered man, but assured the Board he always employed a qualified man. It was decided to communicate with the Inspector-General of Police on the subject.

The Pharmacy Bill.

A letter was received from the Under-Secretary of the Treasury announcing that the Government would not introduce the Pharmacy Bill this session. This letter came as an answer to one from the Board humbly asking for a private interview with Mr. G. H. Reid.

A trivial police report ended the meeting.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, September 17, there being present Messrs. Butcher (Vice-President, in the chair), Beard, Jones, Marshall, Wells, Withers, and Williams.

Minutes.

The minutes of the August meeting were read over and confirmed.

Memorial Picture.

Mr. Williams gave notice of motion to take steps to have a memorial picture of the late Frank Senior hung in the rooms, on the ground that he had rendered extensive services to the Society.

Arrears of Subscriptions.

In pursuance of Mr. Marshall's motion at the last meeting for a list of members in arrears with their annual subscriptions and individual indebtedness, the Secretary produced a document of 25 foolscap sheets, embracing upwards of 550 names.

Mr. Marshall wanted it read, but when the length of it was demonstrated, he altered his mind.

The list was scanned by the members, who were thunderstruck to find the total in arrears to be £3534 7s.

Mr. Marshall quoted clause 13 of the constitution:—"All annual subscriptions shall become due on 1st day of January, and if not paid by the 1st day of March the defaulter shall cease to be a member, but the Council shall have power to re-admit upon a reasonable explanation and payment of a suitable fine." He thought a sub-committee ought to be appointed to investigate the whole question of arrears and bring up a report to the Council.

The Chairman suggested that a circular should be sent to all in arrears with a view to inducing them to pay up.

Mr. Beard understood that a motion was passed three years ago to the effect that if members paid the current subscriptions and a fine of 10s. 6d. their arrears would be wiped out.

Mr. Marshall clearly pointed out that the Council had nothing to do with such a resolution of three years ago, as there was nothing in the bye-laws to permit of such a motion. It could only be done by an alteration of the bye-laws. He agreed with the idea of a circular, and thought clause 13 ought to be quoted to defaulters.

Mr. Williams favoured the circular, and suggested that the amount of indebtedness should be written on each member's circular.

The Chairman said it would have no effect, and it was a question whether or not the circular would do any good.

Mr. Williams agreed that they were not likely to get in much of the arrear money. The only thing to do was to wipe out the arrears and readmit on the payment of this year's subscription.

The Chairman felt it was the only course open; at the same time it was very unfair to those who had paid up.

Mr. Williams was satisfied that members would never pay up as they had nothing to get in return. What benefits were there?

The Chairman: If the subscriptions had been paid up regularly we might now have a building of our own and a college like Melbourne.

Mr. Wells, as one of the first life members, regretted the position of the Society, and pointed out that the society in Melbourne had a proper system, and could make the members pay up by depriving them of the right to have their names on the register.—[Not the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, which is the legal qualification, but only from the Register of Members of the Society.—Editor.]

Eventually, after a lengthy conversational discussion, it was found that there was only one course open, and it was moved by Mr. Marshall, and carried, as follows:—"That

members in arrears to the Society be afforded an opportunity of making themselves financial by payment of this year's subscription, £1 1s., together with a fine of 10s. 6d., in consideration of which their subscriptions in arrears will be forgiven them and their names reinstated as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but that failing this compliance they will be struck off the roll of membership."

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Jones) reported as follows for the month:—

Cash in bank	£137	4	10
Cash in hand	2	1	0
Deposited	211	13	3
Benevolent Fund	20	5	0
	£371	4	1

The meeting then terminated.

The business of Mr. McGuffin, of Forbes, has been disposed of to Mr. W. J. Woods, of Parkes.

Mr. C. J. Webster has opened as a chemist at Chatswood, on the North Sydney line. As it is the only pharmacy for some miles round, we think he should meet with success.

The shop in King-street, Newtown, which, until recently, was occupied by Mr. W. F. Caunt, has again changed hands, and is under the management of Mr. Avery, who formerly had the management of it under Mr. Clements.

A Dividend of 17s. 6d. in the £ on two preferential debts only has been declared in the estate of Mr. J. H. Holmes, chemist, of Maclean.

Snakebite.—A young girl, Miss Parkes, of Bombala, was bitten on the calf of the leg by a brown snake, and successfully treated with strychnine after ligatures had been tied above and below the wound.

A Chloroform Fatality.—James O'Connor, who was about to be operated upon at the Little Bay Hospital on the 19th, died under chloroform before the operation could be attempted. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Creditors' Petition.—The Australian Drug Co. have petitioned the Court in Bankruptcy for the sequestration of the estate of Charles Sykes, of Scone. The petition is to be heard on September 30.

Burglars attempted to enter the premises of Mr. J. T. Marshall, dentist, of Sydney, some weeks since, but a pane of glass breaking made so much noise that they took to their heels without getting inside the place.

A Fire was reported at Elliott Bros.' chemical works about midnight one evening, but it turned out to be a private boat-shed adjoining this firm's grounds, and was prevented from spreading further.

A Judge on Herbalists.—In a civil action against an herbalist at Newcastle on September 12, His Honour Judge Murray, referring to the defendant, commented strongly on his action, remarking that fewer herbalists could be done with, and, that in fact, the end of some would be hanging.

A "Senior" Memorial.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society are considering a proposal to place an enlarged photograph of the late Mr. Frank Senior in the Pharmacy Board rooms as a memorial of his connection with the Society and the interest he displayed in its advancement in early years.

Elliott Bros. are making large additions and alterations to their manufactory at Balmain, in order to obtain greater facilities for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations of all kinds. Dr. Elliott is at present in England, arranging for new plant, &c., for use in the factory, so that, when the alterations are completed, the building will be fitted up with the latest modern appliances.

Aconite for Horseradish.—About 12 months ago a family at Parramatta was poisoned through eating aconite plant in mistake for horseradish, which was dug up in the garden. On September 10 a similar mistake was made by members of another family, who were successfully treated at the hospital. A curious individual who was told of the poisonous plant was so sceptical that he boldly chewed some of it up and swallowed it; not long after he had to betake himself to the Parramatta Hospital for treatment.

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"Prince of Dentists."—Edric Robert Cole, who styles himself "Prince of Dentists," was charged at the Bulli Police Court with administering drugs to a married woman named Remfry, who laid the information. She refused to give evidence when required, and accused was discharged. In the information she charged him with using a certain instrument on her, and informed the magistrate that she had been lying at death's door for a month.

Suing on Promissory Notes.—Elliott Bros. sued Wm. L. Thomas, chemist, of Brewarrina, during the month to recover £57 11s. 5d., claimed in respect of several promissory notes made by defendant for goods supplied. Defendant entered the plea that at the time of contracting the debt he was an infant in law, being under 21. He didn't appear when the case came on in the Jury Court, and the verdict for full amount was given to plaintiffs.

The Pharmacy Bill.—Mr. G. H. Reid has announced that the Government have no intention of doing anything with the Pharmacy Bill this session. This bit of news was not unexpected by the members of the Pharmacy Board, who felt anything but a few inches taller when they got this intimation from the Premier in answer to a polite request for a private interview. When Mr. Reid got into power on the resignation of the Dibbs Government, he gave the Board his strongest assurances in favour of the bill, and promised to have it introduced without unnecessary delay. Yet it seems as far off as ever. The usual pie-crust promises.

A Charge of Wife Desertion was preferred against Mr. Harry R. Lowry, at Broken Hill, on August 31. Mr. Edwards, for the prosecution, said the defendant was appointed dispenser of the Broken Hill Hospital a few months after his marriage, and his wife, whom he had left at the Burra in delicate health, had seen nothing more of him. At rare intervals he had sent her small sums of money for the support of herself and a child, now twenty months old. For the defence, Mr. Hall said the marriage had been an unhappy one, the parties only living together for a few days. Lowry was now employed on commission by Dr. Harvey, and his average earnings were not more than 25s. per week. At this stage the case was remanded, and when again called on September 2 it was announced that defendant had consented to an order being made for 15s. a week for twelve months, with £2 13s. 2d. costs, a surety to be found for the weekly payments. Mr. Edwards said the arrangement had been come to on the distinct understanding that if defendant's means improved Mrs. Lowry was entitled to come before the court for an increase. An order was made accordingly.

The New South Wales Chemists' Assistants' Association held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, September 11, the President (Mr. V. P. M'Manus) in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, several new members were elected. A discussion took place upon the desirability of forming a dramatic club in connection with the association, but it was eventually decided to leave the matter to be fully debated at the next general meeting. After some complimentary remarks from Mr. E. J. Morgan upon the progress of the association and the position it had already attained, the meeting terminated at 10.15 p.m. A cricket club has been formed in connection with the association, and the first match of the season will be played on September 28, at Sans Souci, against Elliott Bros. Ltd. A large social gathering of members and friends took place at National Park on September 14, which proved most enjoyable. A cricket match was played by scratch teams captained by Messrs. W. Wearne and A. M. Hart, and was won by the former team, by two runs, after a closely contested game.

The Council and Assistants.—The impression has got abroad lately that assistants are entitled to vote for a nominee to the Pharmaceutical Council at the annual elections, and it is said that one aspirant for a seat has already canvassed the assistants for their support. If so, it would appear a waste of time on his part. Section 3 of the constitution says: "Assistants may be admitted as Associates, who shall pay the sum of 10s. 6d. annually, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Society, excepting the right

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to vote at any of the general meetings." Clause 12, section 1, of the bye-laws, says:—"Associates and apprentices of the Society (who have paid 10s. 6d. annually) shall enjoy all the privileges of the Society, excepting the right to hold office and vote at general meetings." It is thus plain that assistants have no power to vote at general meetings, and the annual meeting is clearly a general meeting. Clause 2, section 4, runs:—"All general meetings of the members of the Society, except the annual general meeting, shall be called special meetings."

Age for Final Examination.—When the bye-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society were drawn up clause 11 of section 12 was devoted to the examinations, and provided that no person should be admitted to the final or qualifying examination who had not reached the age of 21 years, and who could not satisfy the examiners that for three years he had been registered as an associate or apprentice, &c. Mr. Marshall has discovered that the restriction placed on assistants preventing them going up for the final until they are 21 years of age acts very harshly on them. Many assistants consider themselves competent to pass the examination before reaching 21, and with a view of altering the bye-law to permit them to be examined before that age, he gave notice of motion at the August Council meeting to strike out the words "who shall not have attained the full age of 21 years," adding to the end of the clause "but no successful candidate shall be entitled to the Society's diploma or the poisons' certificate until he shall have attained the age of 21 years." The motion met with general approval, and will no doubt be carried unanimously. The argument is that if an assistant can pass at, say, 18 years, he should not be put to expense and constant cramming for three years more. The assistants are highly pleased with the prospect of the alteration. By some error the motion was not brought forward at the September meeting of the Council, the Secretary probably being under the impression that it was a Board matter. It has nothing whatever to do with the Board.

The Proposed Dental Bill.—The announcement at the recent annual meeting of the Dental Association of New South Wales, that there were good hopes that the Dental Bill might become law this session, makes it desirable to call attention to those of the clauses which relate to pharmacists. The bill is drawn on the same lines as the Medical Bill, which has now passed through the Upper House, and is waiting the approval of the Assembly. It provides for the registration of dentists, and makes it illegal for any unregistered person to take the name or title of dentist, or any other name, initials, or description which would imply that he was registered under the Act. It provides also that anyone who practises dentistry, or publishes an advertisement or notification that he practises dentistry, must state his Christian name and surname in full in the advertisement, and also maintain the names upon any house referred to therein, and if he is not legally qualified within the meaning of the Act, he shall have affixed to his surname the words, "not registered," under the penalty of £20, and £5 a day from the time when the offence was first committed. Among those entitled to registration will be any person who has, for a period of six months, before the passing of the Act, been *bonâ fide* engaged in New South Wales in the practice of dentistry, either separately or in conjunction with the practice of medicine, surgery, or pharmacy, and also any person who has attained the age of 20 years, and for a period of two years has been a pupil or apprentice of a registered dentist (probably this means anyone entitled to be registered as a dentist, but this should be made clear), and shall have been such pupil or apprentice for a period of six months before the passing of the Act. These two clauses will recommend the Bill to pharmacists, and there seems every reason why the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales should give all possible assistance in securing its passage into law.

Poisoning Cases.—Several cases were reported during the month. Rose Cameron, two years of age, swallowed some iodine liniment, and was treated at the Sydney Hospital. Mr. M. S. Browne, railway stationmaster at Ashfield, took an overdose of strychnia medicine, and was found in his office early one morning in a state of collapse. He was treated at the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital, and recovered in 12 hours. A child named Connors, at Milparinka, while playing about the yard at her parents' residence, found some pink-coloured strychnine, and swallowed it. Remedies failed to save the life. The mother knew nothing of the presence of the poison on the premises. Mary Stewart, a young married woman, lost her life at Strathfield through drinking carbolic acid. There was no evidence forthcoming to say whether it was accidental or not. A girl named M'Court, 15 years, of Muswellbrook, is reported to have drank a quantity of ammonia in an attempt to commit suicide because she got a scolding from her mother. At Balranald, six of the Canally station hands, including the manager (Mr. A. Lawrence), the bookkeeper (Mr. Armstrong), and the overseer (Mr. Rankin) were poisoned with arsenic in potatoes, and nearly lost their lives. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of putting arsenic in the station food supplies. A thief broke the plate-glass window of a wine shop in Market-street, Sydney, and betook himself to the Hyde Park to try the wine he had stolen. The police, seeing him with the bottles, arrested him before he had consumed any. It transpired afterwards that they were only show bottles filled with dangerous fluids. He was better pleased with fourteen days' gaol than the chance of losing his life. A Mrs. Crawford was successfully treated at the Sydney Hospital on September 3 after swallowing 2 ozs. of iodine (tincture ?). At North Sydney, on September 4, Emma Bardsley died under circumstances demanding investigation, and analysis of the stomach revealed traces of meconic acid, as well as of camphor and chloroform, but whether these poisons had been wilfully taken or not could not be determined. John S. Grange died at the Sydney Hospital on September 18 after an overdose of "Death on Rats," self-administered.

Subscription Arrears.—The return of arrears of members' subscriptions to the Pharmaceutical Society, asked for by Mr. Marshall at the August meeting of the Council, was supplied to the September meeting. The list showed that over 550 members were in arrears to the tune of £3534 7s. The members of the Council knew that a solid amount was owing, but they never had the slightest conception that it ran into thousands. The list showed that a large number had only paid the first subscription, which entitled them to the Society's diploma, and, having secured this, they did not chase the Secretary with any further guineas. The members of the present Council see that it is hopeless to expect any of these arrears to be made good, because there is nothing to give chemists in return. There are no benefits of any description. The Society for many years has not had a room of its own where country members visiting Sydney might drop in to use the library or read the various pharmaceutical periodicals published in the great centres of the world. Nothing whatever has been done in nineteen years to advance the objects of the Association, and is it any wonder that members have lost all interest in its affairs? The metropolitan chemists and druggists can furnish the reasons for the stagnant position of the Society and the loss of interest taken in the welfare of the organisation during recent years, but they prefer at present to say nothing about it. There is only one instance on record of any member having moved in the direction of urging a building fund, and, meeting with no support, he dropped the idea for good. Assistants and apprentices were attached to the Society in the early days by an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, but such a thing has never been heard of for many many years. It is obvious now to the Council—if it never was before—that members' subscriptions must be hunted up, and the value of them shown in some practical form. The fact of meeting once a month in a Government office, and dealing with matters that have no general interest for members, is no inducement for them to pay up. It is not too late to make a move in the direction of a building fund, and it is about the only step that will encourage old members to rejoin and induce assistants and apprentices to take an interest in the Society's future. If something tangible is not attempted the membership will go on decreasing until the Society will cease to exist. Doubtless many members will say—"Let us get a Pharmacy Act first," but that is just the mistake. If Parliament saw the pharmacists doing something for themselves, they would be impressed with the necessity of helping them, and there would be some good

cause for asking for a Government subsidy. When pound for pound was asked seven or eight years back it was refused, as the Council had nothing to support their arguments in its favour, except the prosecution of unqualified men for selling poisons. Had a Pharmaceutical College building been on the way the cause of education would have operated differently, and it happened just at that time, too, that Sir Henry Parkes was lending assistance in every shape to the advancement of educational objects. In regard to the arrears, the Council adopted a step which has been taken on two or three previous occasions, viz., wiping out all arrears and allowing members to make themselves financial by paying the current subscription and a fine of 10s. 6d. Clause 4 section 1 of bye-laws runs:—"All subscriptions for the current year shall become due upon election, and all annual subscriptions shall become due on the first day of January in every year, and if any member, associate, or registered apprentice shall not have paid his annual subscription before the first day of March in any year his name shall be omitted from the register of members, associates, and registered apprentices of the Society, certified by the Council at the annual meeting. It shall be competent for the Council to restore any person whose name has been so removed to his former status in the Society on payment of his subscription for the then current year, and a sum not less than the amount of half of one year's subscription, nor exceeding five guineas, as for and in commutation of his arrears of subscriptions."

The Sheridan-Nicholls Tragedy.—The horror of the month has been the death, from an illegal operation, of Jessie Nicholls, of Windsor, and the subsequent finding of her body jammed into a goods case near the wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay. Soon after the finding of the body the arrests were made of "Dr." Thomas Meredith Sheridan, Edward Thomas, Jack Seawell, and Sarah Chapman. Sheridan was charged with causing the death, Thomas with being concerned in it, and the other two with being accessories after the fact. Sheridan and Thomas were running a medical institute at 26 Elizabeth-street, close to Hunter-street, where the girl died, Sarah Chapman, the caretaker of the premises, having given Sheridan the use of a bedroom for her. Seawell was a lodger and friend of Mrs. Chapman. The girl left Windsor at the end of August unknown to her mother, and came to Sydney to have the operation performed. The evidence in the protracted Coroner's inquiry has not disclosed who performed the operation, or where it was performed, but Chapman has confessed that Sheridan, on learning that the girl was dead, immediately cut open the abdomen "to ascertain the cause of death." Seawell confessed to buying the box for Sheridan. Chapman also confessed to being present when the box containing the body was put into a buggy driven by Sheridan to Woolloomooloo Bay. She was frightened by the horse and got out before the box was deposited where it was found on the night of September 1. The police, acting on reliable information, quickly arrested the four persons, and while waiting for Sheridan to put in an appearance at his consulting rooms, one of them played the part of "Dr.," and heard from several females all about their troubles and the object of their visit. A number of letters bearing on illegal practices were seized, and, on the whole, the case has disclosed a number of deplorable circumstances and given a shock to the community. The "Medical Institute," it seems, was bought by Thomas from a man named Lascelles for £75, and Sheridan's knowledge of surgery and medicine was secured to make a success of it. The rooms could scarcely have been more central, and the occupiers felt no alarm at being close to the detective office, the yard of the latter running up to the Elizabeth-street premises. Pharmacists will be more interested in Sheridan than the other three, as he was struck off the Pharmaceutical Register in 1885. In 1882 he wrote the following application to the Pharmaceutical Society:—"Milparinka, N.S.W., February 1, 1882. I beg to make application for membership of the Society, and herewith enclose documents in support of same. The certificate of the School of Medicine, Paris, would entitle me to dispense and sell drugs as a chemist and druggist in France. I was also dispenser for Drs. Webbe and Browne, whose testimonials I enclose. At Dr. Webbe's suggestion I was appointed dispenser for the railway employees. I also beg to

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apply for a certificate for the sale and use of poisons.—I am, &c., Thos. M. Sheridan." On the 14th of the same month his application for membership was granted, the members of the Council present being Messrs. F. Senior (President), Abrahams, Guise, Row, and Larmer. The diploma accompanying his letter, and upon which membership and registration were granted, was in the form of a communication from Alfred Denier (a Paris notary) to Thos. Meredith Sheridan, and stated—"I have much pleasure in informing you that you have passed your examination in the following order: Medicine, 51.2; surgery, 27.5; surgery descriptive, 11; anatomy descriptive, 7.3. Thus having passed your examination satisfactorily, as a premier licentiate you henceforth rank." This was dated August 20, 1872, and followed the Franco-Prussian war, in which Sheridan was connected with the French field hospitals. Soon after his registration by the Pharmacy Board in 1882 he left Milparinka and came to Sydney, opening a pharmacy in Park-street, where a surgical instrument maker is now located. He carried on till 1885, when he was arrested and convicted on two charges of causing death by using an instrument for an unlawful purpose. In March of that year Sir James Martin sentenced him to 20 years' imprisonment —10 years on each charge, and after serving seven years and seven months he was released on a petition from his wife on the ground of ill-health, together with the fact he had rendered valuable service as a warder in the gaol hospital and dispensary. A question was recently asked in Parliament about his early release, and the Minister for Justice said that 20 years represented 15 years, but this, under ordinary remission regulations, would be shortened by good conduct to 10 years and 9 months. Soon after his release he was employed by an unqualified man to conduct a small drug store in Paddington. At the general elections eighteen months ago he contested the Paddington seat for Parliament, but scored so few votes that he became the laughing-stock of the electors. The fact of putting him forward was a huge joke on the part of the "boys" with whom he was accustomed to associate and was known as the "Dr." Some instruments and drugs "for a certain object" were found at the "Medical Institute" and taken possession of by the police. Mr. Hamlet, the Government Analyst, has given lengthy testimony concerning the blood-stained wall—near the death bed—and carpet. The medicines and drugs comprised ecbolics, emmenagogue, aphrodisiacs, hypnotics, tonics, anodynes, caustics, anæsthetics, antipyretics, and emollients. It is understood that Sheridan's defence will be a denial of performing the operation. He will fully explain his reasons for endeavouring to conceal the body after opening the abdomen, namely, that he had already been convicted of illegal operations, and, the girl having died under his care, suspicion would rest upon him for a certainty. Quite three-fourths of the evidence taken by the Coroner will be probably eliminated when the case is heard by a judge of the Supreme Court.

WM. TOWNLEY PINHEY.

By F. Corlette.

In our last number we gave a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Pinhey, whose picture sets off this page. Much more might be added to that biography if Mr. Pinhey could only be induced to speak a little more freely of himself, but his modesty and unobtrusiveness stand in the way. There are some incidents in his career in New South Wales well worth mentioning.

People can hardly credit that he has lived for 60 years in the colony, and only seen two places—Wollongong and Maitland. He was never ambitious to see the other colonies or visit any other part of the world, being content to live in the capital. Folks generally like to feel "well-travelled men," and not to be thought as having lived "like a frog in a hole." If they have not trotted over a good slice of the globe they make up deficiencies by digesting guides and globe-trotters' books. In Mr. Pinhey we have a positive exception, and he laughs indifferently when disclosing the fact, while you express the profound surprise one feels in these days of swift and convenient locomotion. His trip to

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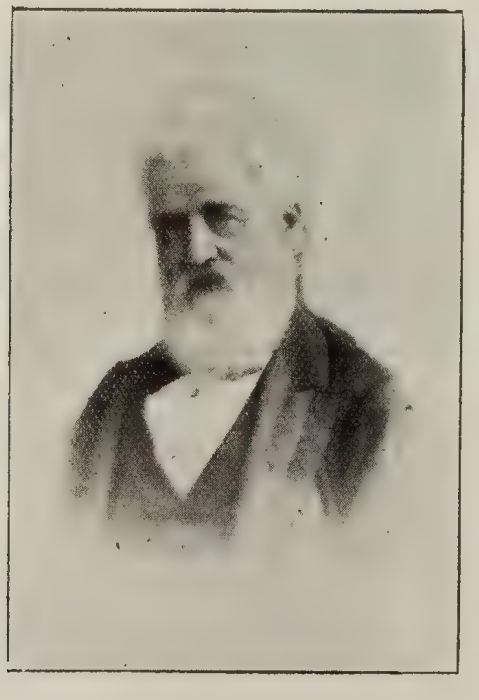
Wollongong, a distance of about 50 miles down the south coast, was neither sought after nor enjoyed, and his five years' business experience in West Maitland did not turn out an Eldorado. Discontent with pharmacy was responsible for the journey south, while he owed his time in the north to a desire to establish a good business. After doing 15 months in the dispensary he turned to law, and engaged as a clerk to Mr. George Allen. Some deeds required a signature at Wollongong (this was in 1837), and Mr. Pinhey was selected for the trip, which was to be made in a small schooner. He didn't half like the idea, but consoled himself that it was only a short sail, and all in view of the land. Accordingly he went aboard and found the crew to consist of an A.B., a galley boy, and a dog. The skipper was a new chum, taking charge for the first time. A pleasant start was made on a beautiful bright morning, and everyone was grateful to the elements. Just off Port Hocking the mate, as the A.B. was called, sniffed a southerly, and the innocent skipper was eager to make the acquaintance of a "buster." "Look out," said the old coaster, "it's a gale as'll blow us fair out of the water;" and, before he had time to reef, round, and head back for the harbour the



From Falk's Studio.

"buster" was fair on top of the craft. They got back to the heads, and anchored in Watson's Bay just before dark. Next day was mild and clear, and a fresh start was made. Quite half the journey had been negotiated, when a stiff westerly sprang up and took them well out to sea during the night. Daylight broke very late through dense leaden clouds, and the land had vanished. The storm increased as the day wore on, and rain fell in flakes. There was no compass aboard, and the skipper was hopelessly "at sea." He tried to smooth things over by assurances that it would be all right "when the sun came out." The schooner drifted aimlessly for the next 24 hours, tossing about in high and dangerous seas, and still the sun didn't come out. It was a thrilling time, as big seas came over them, and a marvel how the cockleshell lived at all. The prospect of ever reaching port again looked painfully blue. Provisions ran out on the third day, and misery was pictured on every face. If it lasted much longer what were they to do? The galley-boy took in the situation, and said if the worst came to the worst his faithful dog was big enough for a few square meals. It wasn't the most wholesome of anticipations, but it was a practical suggestion in which all silently acquiesced. With a partial abatement of the storm, the mate shaped another course, trusting to luck to get sight of the land in the morning. It was a joyful moment when the skipper made out the land with his binoculars, and Mr. Pinhey felt as if a ton weight had been lifted off his chest, while the boy congratulated his pet mongrel on a new lease of life. For nearly 48 hours the quartette had nothing more substantial to regale on than the reflection of the poor dog. The mate's chance course turned out fortunate, and took them straight into Wollongong. That was Mr. Pinhey's second and last sea trip.

Mr. Pinhey once arrested a murderer in a singularly daring manner and proved that, if only a small man, he was not chicken-hearted. Between 1845-50, when he carried on a pharmacy at Maitland, his domestic servant, Rose Kelly, married a big hulking blacksmith who turned out a regular fiend. Not satisfied with doing the John L. Sullivan business on her, he spilled her blood by three premeditated stabs and disappeared. Some years after, Mr. Pinhey opened in Sydney, and the sight of Peter Macnamara walking past his shop with two other men revived the awfulness of the tragedy. He followed the trio about Sydney until they turned into a public-house at the foot of Market-street, near the Pyrmont Bridge wharf, and not seeing a constable handy nerved himself for a daring dramatic effort. Entering the bar determinedly he seized Macnamara by the wrist, accompanied by the words "I arrest you in the name of the Queen for the murder of Rose Kelly, your wife." Big and all as he was he made no attempt to draw his arm away, and hesitated nervously before opening his mouth. "My name is Peter Murphy; see the letters on my arm." "I say you are Peter Macnamara, and you must come along with me," said Mr. Pinhey, with all the fire and earnestness at his command, while the others looked on in breathless astonishment. The murderer couldn't utter another word, and permitting his arm to remain as held, quietly walked off to the police-station. He was tried, convicted, and hanged. No one was more surprised than Mr. Pinhey that so dangerous and powerful a character could have been taken so easily. Had he made any resistance his captor would have been a child in his hands, and Mr. Pinhey is satisfied to this day that owing to the daring and sudden manner in which he pounced on him, the big wife-slayer was overawed and so influenced by a magnetic force of character and determination that his arrest was, after all, a very simple matter.

The Jessie Nicholls tragedy vividly recalls to the recollection of Mr. Pinhey the notorious murder committed by Scott, the butcher, 29 years ago. Mr. Pinhey was the magistrate who committed Scott for wilful murder, and the facts are fresh in his memory. Scott deserted his wife in Melbourne and married in Sydney. The wife heard of it and threatened him with prosecution for bigamy. To get rid of the Sydney wife he cut her throat, skilfully cut the body up and packed it into a convenient-sized box with the intention of consigning it to the sea between Sydney and Newcastle. The boys engaged by him to carry the box to the steamer in Darling Harbour put it down near Barkers' Mills on account of blood oozing out, and refused to take it further. Scott, who had followed behind, left the box where the boys put it down, and it was subsequently found and examined. Dr. Renwick, just then from England, said it had been cut up either by a doctor or butcher. The boys' testimony was the means of tracing Scott, who was hanged.

As a pharmacist Mr. Pinhey kept the best medicines obtainable, and prided himself on accurate and careful dispensing. An eye lotion prescribed by the late Dr. Moffatt was made up by the assistant in Mr. Pinhey's presence, and the patient a few days later called and stated the doctor found fault with it, and said it was improperly dispensed. Mr. Pinhey retained the lotion, and went in search of the doctor. Not meeting him that day, and smarting with indignation at so damaging a charge, he immediately wrote, challenging him to a duel with pistols. Dr. Moffatt realised it was no joking matter, and instantly made a full apology and withdrawal of his charge.

Ladybirds.—Mr. A. C. M'Donald, the expert attached to the Agricultural Department of Cape Colony, took his departure recently from Sydney with a large collection of ladybirds, especially the species which feed on the scale insects so destructive to fruit trees. They have already been found of great service in South Africa and California.

NEW ZEALAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.

MONTHLY MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

Present—The President (Mr. Mee), Messrs. Turner, Horrox and Brittain.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From J. Coster notifying change of address from Auckland to Waihi. Received.

From Mr. J. H. Mason, Kahio, with declaration that Phœbe Mason was 21 years of age and upwards on December 31, 1880. Resolved, that a certificate be issued to Phœbe Mason.

From Mr. H. A. Garland, saying that Mr. E. J. Wright's application is in order, and that he personally knows that the declarations are correct. Resolved that a certificate be issued.

From the editor of *Sharland's Journal* offering to publish Professor Kirk's lecture in the September issue, and to supply the Board with 200 separate copies of the lecture only, free of charge. The offer to be accepted with thanks.

The Registrar was instructed to ask the Examiners to furnish papers for the October Examination in time for the September meeting of the Board.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

Resolved, that the Registrar write to the Hon. Mr. Cadman *re* the amendments to the Pharmacy Bill, which appeared on the Parliamentary order paper on July 16, objecting to the word "chemist" being used by herbalists in any way, and to the omission of sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 31. Ask why section 36 is omitted, and thank him for the adoption of the Board's suggestions with regard to sections 27 and 29.

CENTRAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Monthly meeting, held at the Secretary's office, Featherston-street, on Monday evening, September 9, 1895.

Present—Mr. Owen (President), Messrs. Berry, Giesen, Woods, Parker, Warburton, Wilton, and Hustwick (Secretary).

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Outward correspondence and letters from Hons. A. J. Cadman and J. G. Ward were read.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The President verbally reported as to the interview with the Hon. Mr. Cadman.

Supplementary order paper No. 14, containing the Minister's proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Bill was read and discussed.

Resolved—"That the Secretary draft a letter to the Hon. Mr. Cadman, showing the anomaly and injustice of creating a special class to be called 'herbal or botanic chemists,' such terms being contradictory, and emphatically protesting against the amendments to clause IV., and sub-section 4 of clause XXXIV."

Resolved—"That the President, Secretary, and Mr. Wilton be a committee to draft a circular to members of the House of Representatives, calling attention to the danger of the proposed amendments, asking that they will vote against them, and generally support the Bill in its integrity."

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' COUPONS.

Resolved, the Secretary write to the individual Friendly Society lodges now using the coupon scheme to the effect that unless the lodges are prepared to guarantee that the whole of the coupons shall be dispensed among the chemists named on the coupons, the chemists will, after the end of the present month, refuse to continue the present arrangement for dispensing.

MR. PETER DRUMMOND is again in Wellington, having finished his engagement as *locum tenens* for Mr. Nash, of Woodville.

THE PONONGA ELECTRIC CO. (H. de C. Hudson and A. H. Newton), belt manufacturers, of Wellington, have dissolved partnership.

The business till lately carried on by Mr. J. M. HAY, at Westport, has been closed, and Mr. Hay has left the town. There is a probability that the shop will be re-opened.

The knowledge of the drug business possessed by the Government as evidenced by the revised tariff is pretty well summed up in the following paragraph in the "free" list:—Essential oils, except eucalyptus, cod liver oil, oil of rhodium.

PARKINSON & Co. have bought from Mr. De Castro the business he had carried on at Greymouth. The firm still continue their business at Brunner under the management of Mr. J. W. Parkinson. The new venture is managed by Mr. F. J. Parkinson, who was in Melbourne in 1889, and a student at the College of Pharmacy, and was afterwards with Mr. P. M'Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, Fitzroy.

MR. T. HOOD, manager for Teed & Co.'s Stratford branch, who was formerly in business in Wellington, visited that place for a few days in the middle of September. Some weeks ago Mr. Hood had a spill from his horse, which resulted in concussion of the brain, and it is with a view of recouping that he is taking a trip. Seeing that he was reported by the Stratford and Inglewood papers to have died from his injuries, some of his friends will be rather surprised to see him.

Mr. F. W. Maddox, of Maddox, Ancell and Co., is at present on a trip to the South Island, where he is doing a good business, particularly in Barnet plates.

Izal is being vigorously pushed in New Zealand just now by Mr. Joseph Godber, agent for the makers—Newton, Chambers & Co., of Sheffield. Mr. Godber has been travelling round amongst chemists and doctors, and there is already a fair demand for some of the Izal preparations.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Pharmaceutical Association will be held during the first week of October. The Association has been looking up considerably, and there is every hope that the Empire City will after all make a name for itself among the pharmacists of New Zealand. Mr. Hustwick makes a good secretary, and that has a lot to do with the success of the society. "May it live long and prosper."

Pharmacy Board Examinations.—Preparations are being made for the October examination of the Pharmacy Board—the last one that will be held by the Wellington Board. There are, so far, only three applications for examination in Wellington. There will, no doubt, be a change of examiners before the next examination, and some of the candidates are hoping for easier times, especially as regards botany.

Well to be a Doctor (?)—A resident of Taita, near Wellington, recently brought an action against a grocer of Taranaki-street, Wellington, for £75 12s. 6d. compensation for the bite of a dog. The evidence revealed that a local medico had sent in a bill for £45 12s. 6d. The R.M. gave judgment for the plaintiff, allowing £1 8s. 6d. for medical attendance and £5 10s. further damages, with costs amounting to £2 19s.

A special meeting of the **Central Pharmaceutical Association** was held on September 16 for the consideration of the new tariff, prices of patents, &c. The meeting was fairly well attended, but not as the importance of the occasion called for. The general opinion of the meeting was that it would be quite necessary to compile a price list of patents, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Mee, Woods, Hustwick, and Wilton, was appointed to make preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Arthur has been in Wellington on behalf of **Parke, Davis & Co.**, and he reported good results. The doctors of Wellington are as vacillating as weather cocks, and every traveller that visits them leaves an impression behind that lasts until another one comes. At present we have "P. D. & Co." put after almost every ingredient in some prescrip-

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tions except the water. The new tariff will make P. D. & Co.'s and all other proprietary articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent.

One for the Parson.—Country chemist, pounding some *Rad. Senegæ* in a mortar to make Inf. Senegæ. Enter clergyman, who says—"He never can remember" which is the mortar and which the pestle. "I can quote you Scripture to make you remember that," said the chemist. "Can you though? What is it?" "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat, with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." Collapse of parson.

Poisoning Cases.—A well-known Christchurch photographer, C. H. Manning, was found dead in his studio on September 11. A bottle which had contained nitrate of silver pointed to the cause of death, and financial worries and insomnia were afterwards adduced as supplying the reason. "Rough on Rats" was taken by an old man named J. Shepard, at Kaiapoi, with fatal results. The poison was bought from Mr. W. M'Kinney, chemist, on the statement that it was wanted for rats.

Mr. T. H. Ellis, editor of *Sharland's Journal*, and one of the directors of the firm, visited Wellington during the middle of September, having come from Auckland with the object of interviewing the Government on tariff questions. It is to be hoped Mr. Ellis did some good, as there is doubtless room for it; but Ministers are apt to fancy that men who take long journeys in order to point out the iniquity of their proceedings are not always actuated by pure patriotism, and it often happens that more harm than good is done by such visits.

Chemist Burnt Out.—A most disastrous fire occurred at Eketahuna at 2 a.m. on September 7. It started in a billiard room, near the railway station, and on account of the fierce gale which was blowing at the time it spread to six other buildings, including Mr. Kelso's chemist's shop. Very little could be saved, and as no water could be procured nothing could be done to check the progress of the fire. In less than an hour all that was left of the buildings named was a heap of smouldering ruins. A boarder at the Railway Hotel had to jump from a window and had a narrow escape. Mr. Kelso, whose name does not appear on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, was only insured to a small extent.

Fruit Spraying.—The Hawke's Bay *Herald* gives the following instructions for circumventing the ravages of the codlin moth:—"The trees should be sprayed just as the fruit is forming—that is just *before* the blossoms fall, with a solution of 1 lb. of Paris green to 170 gallons of water; then, ten days later, another dressing of 1 lb. Paris green in 200 gallons of water. If possible, the Paris green should be obtained in paste, as when in powder it is difficult to get a thorough mixture. If a proper sprayer can be begged or borrowed—we don't add stolen—it should be used, but an ordinary garden syringe will do, though wasteful, if the blossoms and branches are soaked. [Full particulars about fruit spraying will be given in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for the coming year.—Editor.]

Obituary.—Mr. John Baxter, chemist, of Christchurch, died there on the morning of September 12. He was a son of the Rev. Matthew Baxter, and took little part in public affairs, but was much respected for his private character. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time. Mr. William H. Anthony, for many years head chemist at Mr. Welsman's pharmacy at Napier, died early in the month. Prior to this appointment the deceased had been for some time in the employment of Mr. Barraud of Wellington. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he was generally liked. He was 46 years of age, and had been twice married, his second wife and a family of children surviving him. His first wife met her death in Wellington some years ago through an explosion of chemicals with which her husband was experimenting.

Linseed Oil and the Tariff.—The duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon which was put on linseed oil has now been reduced to 1s. A deputation of men interested in the painting business waited upon the Colonial Treasurer, and made statements which must have been very gratifying to manufacturers of the oil. One man said it was "absolutely worthless for good work." Another large buyer said he had packed back hundreds of drums of the oil as being too inferior to use. Then it was pointed out that it could not even be used in Government contracts, the English oil being stipulated for. Evidence has been published to the opposite effect; also Mr. Ward, in dealing with this question, made a very characteristic statement, viz.:—"One section clamoured for increased duties and another for a reduction, and it was found difficult to decide between the contending parties." The old story of the man and his ass.

A Morphia Maniac.—A man named Benjamin Shure, a Russian Jew, managed to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by taking morphia at Sydney a few weeks ago; he was found out while still alive and taken to the hospital, but all efforts failed to revive him. This gentleman has been known to try the game before, and one or two chemists have narrowly escaped coroner's inquests over him. Some time ago he went to Mr. Fitz Gerald, in Wellington, and asked for some opium. He was told that opium could not be sold to strangers, but he assured Mr. Fitz Gerald that he knew all about it, and that he did not want to take it, but was going to conduct some experiments with it, and was very particular that he should get exact weight, viz., 17 grains. He complied with the law and was saved. The next phase of the affair was that Mr. Fitz Gerald was consulted about a man who lived at the workingmen's boarding house, and who was very ill after taking a powder. Thinking the case looked a bit familiar, he went to see the man, and found it was his friend Mr. Shure who had taken the 17 grains of opium, and was in a comatose state. Mr. Fitz Gerald tumbled to the right antidote in a very short time, and not only gained credit for his remarkable diagnosis, but a guinea for his trouble as well.

Customs Revision.—Something approaching to consternation was felt by the chemists of Wellington when they found on July 14 that the rise on tinctures which was announced to take place on January 1, 1896, was to date from September 14. Also that various other radical changes in the tariff had been made, viz.:—Acetic acid, n.o.e., containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity, 1½d. the lb.; for every additional 10 per cent. or fraction thereof of acidity, ½d. the lb. Tinctures and medicinal spirits—Duty imposed by resolution of July 30, 1895, to come into operation from and after September 14, 1895. Photographic chemicals, including glacial acetic acid, 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Eucalyptus oil, in bulk or bottle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Patent medicines, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Proprietary medicines or medicaments—(1) Bearing the name of the proprietor on label or package; (2) bearing a prefixed name in the possessive case; (3) not otherwise enumerated, prepared by any occult secret or art, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Free List.—Class V.—Drugs, &c.:—Acids—viz., boracic, carbolic in bulk, fluoric, muriatic, nitric, oxalic, oleic, pyrogallic, salicylic, sulphuric. Disinfectants.—Drugs and chemicals—viz., alum, sulphate of aluminium, sulphate of ammonia, anhydrous ammonia, aniline dyes, arsenic, bluestone or sulphate of copper, borax, catechu, chloride of calcium, nitrate of silver, cochineal, creosote—crude or commercial glycerine—crude gum—arabic and tragacanth gum benzoin, artificial gum arabic, gum damar, phosphorus, potash, caustic potash and chlorate of potash, pearlash, cyanide of potassium, sal-ammoniac, saltpetre, acetate of soda—crude soda-ash, caustic soda, nitrate of soda, silicate of soda, sulphate of soda, sulphide of sodium, strychnine, sulphur, chloride of zinc, iron sulphates, gall-nuts, turmeric, saffron, nitrous-oxide gas, tree washes, insecticides. Essential oils, except eucalyptus, cod-liver oil, oil of rhodium. Scrub exterminator, sheep-dip, sheep-drenches. Surgical and dental instruments and appliances. Scientific and assay balances, retorts, flasks, and other appliances for chemical analysis and assay work. Water-hardening chemicals for brewers' use.

The Vinegar Question.—An interesting question as to whether an article sold as table vinegar, but which on analysis proved to be a mixture of acetic acid, burnt sugar, sulphuric acid, ash, and water, came under the provisions

of the Adulteration Act, was raised before Mr. Martin, S.M., on September 18. Henry Pritchard, storekeeper, was charged by A. H. Hansen with having sold him a bottle of adulterated vinegar. Hansen produced a bottle labelled "vinegar," which he said he had purchased from an assistant in Pritchard's shop as malt vinegar. He told the boy that he intended to have it analysed. Dr. Teare certified that the sample produced was not vinegar as defined by the *British Pharmacopœia*, and W. Skey, Government Analyst, said his analysis showed that the bottle contained a mixture of acetic acid, burnt sugar, sulphuric acid in combination, ash, and water. The burnt sugar was used for colouring purposes. The mixture, however, was just as wholesome as malt vinegar, though it did not possess the same nutritious properties. The stuff produced was largely sold as vinegar, as it was cheaper to manufacture than malt vinegar. He could not say, without reference to authorities, whether it was properly described as vinegar. The defendant (for whom Mr. Hislop appeared) and his assistant stated that when Hansen bought the bottle he was told that it was not sold as malt vinegar. His Worship said he would be inclined to hold that the defendant's assistant did actually sell as malt vinegar something which was not malt vinegar, but whether this brought the case within the Act was another question. Mr. Edwards, for the complainant, argued that as the article was coloured to make it appear to be malt vinegar, it came within the definition. His Worship reserved his decision, but next day held that a breach of the Act had been committed, that the bottle was sold as malt vinegar, and that, though vinegar, it was not malt vinegar. The boy had been put in the shop to sell his master's goods, and the master was responsible. The act of the boy was within the scope of his employment. This was a case for only a nominal fine. The defendant would be fined 1s., with £3 14s. costs.

The Position of the Pharmacy Bill is anything but satisfactory to chemists at the present time, and there is but little hope of its becoming law this session. The Government has been besieged by the "unqualified" of all sorts, and ever ready to pander to the requests of men who possess votes, no matter how selfish or ridiculous their requests may be, has now introduced amendments to the bill which, if passed, will allow herbalists to call themselves "herbal or botanic chemists." As there are no restrictions as to who may call themselves "herbalists," it simply means that any man whatever may call himself a "herbal chemist," and by the judicious use of signwriter's paint and printer's ink easily persuade the public that he is a properly qualified chemist. The Board has never wished to interfere with herbalists as such, but it has naturally a very strong objection to the word "chemist" becoming public property, and will do its utmost to prevent the amendments being passed. The idea of allowing a class of men, the majority of whom do not know the simple rudiments of chemistry, to legally call themselves chemists is an insult to the Queen's English, besides being a scandalous injustice to the men who by hard work and considerable expense have earned the title. Unfortunately, however, the present Government does not seem to place so much importance upon either English or justice as it does upon its desire to please electors, particularly those who are known as of the "right colour," and to this distinction the Board does not aspire. Nobody can blame the Government for wishing to make the bill as satisfactory to all parties as possible, but ministers cannot be expected to understand all the ramifications of the drug business, and one would think that they would be guided by the legislation of other countries or to some extent by the Pharmacy Board, whose business it is to understand the situation. But no; the Board is regarded as a greedy monster who wants to fatten on the misfortunes of the "unqualified," and who must be kept down at any cost. The time of the present Board will expire in December, and everything will have to be shifted to Auckland. The Wellington members have had a hard and thankless task during the three years they have been in office, and it is somewhat disappointing to see their reward slipping away from them.

End of the Pharmacy Bill.—In the House of Representatives on September 18 the Premier moved to strike off the order paper Nos. 1, 35, and 40—the Customs and

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Excise Duties Bill, second reading; Pharmacy Bill (Mr. Cadman), further consideration in committee; and Debts Recovery Limitation Bill (Mr. Seddon), second reading. This has been expected for some time now. The Government found it was impossible to please everybody, so they think it best to keep everybody in suspense. They have never regarded the bill with any sincerity, and, as far as chemists are concerned, they have not acted with common civility.

Latest Bulletin.—The latest opinion regarding the Pharmacy Bill, expressed by a member who ought to know, is that it is "as dead as Moses."

Scientific Names as Trade Marks. Argon.—It is curious to note that the Victorian Trade Marks Registration Office has allowed the name "Argon" to be registered as a trade mark by a firm of merchants in Melbourne. They are not the inventors or the manufacturers, or in any way the proprietors of the new element. The name has not been used by others for trade purposes, it is true, but it is difficult to understand on what grounds it is possible for them to monopolise the word which is already part of the current language of science. It may possibly lead to some interesting litigation in the future.

The Strychnine Antidote for Snake Bite.—A curious and unexpected danger in the popular use of this remedy is illustrated by a case which occurred at Tallangatta (Vic.) on Sept. 5. A lad was bitten by a long tiger snake, which held on to the boy's left thumb so strongly that it was with difficulty shaken off. The lad ligatured the thumb, sucked the wound, and then rode to the house of a neighbour who he knew kept Dr. Mueller's antidote. This antidote was found to have evaporated. The wound was incised, and free bleeding induced, and the lad displayed no bad symptoms, but was able to return home next day. If the antidote, instead of being evaporated to dryness, had been reduced in bulk by half or three-quarters, and the usual volume had been injected in this case, in which evidently the snake venom had been removed by the prompt ligaturing and sucking, it is pretty certain that a death from strychnine poisoning would have taken place, where otherwise there would have been no danger from the snake bite.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.—A note from a chemist who prepared and read a paper at the Brisbane meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science contained an expression which seemed not a little curious. Although he had read the previous paper, he wrote that he had not thought that he might be asked for a paper for the next meeting, and therefore had not considered the question of writing one. Now, if this gentleman, who might be expected to be, and no doubt is, sufficiently interested to be glad to volunteer a contribution, was so modest that he waited to be asked, it is pretty certain that many others who may have quite sufficient capacity to produce a useful paper may want not merely to be asked, but to be pressed before they will try their powers in this direction. Readers must not think it will show anything approaching conceit if they volunteer a contribution, nor must they take it for granted that everything that is offered will be accepted. There is still plenty of time ahead, and we trust that some at least of our readers will be moved to endeavour to make the pharmaceutical influence in section B an appreciable element. Occurrences met with in daily life may afford quite sufficient material for investigation. Unexplored remainders, as they are sometimes called, have constantly yielded most fruitful and remarkable discoveries. In fact, it was just such an unexplained phenomenon that led recently to the discovery of argon, and, later to that, of helium. If any reader is too modest to offer a paper direct to the Secretary, a gentle hint that he might perhaps be able to prepare one would be conveyed through the right channel, and lead to all the pressure needed to satisfy the scruples of the most retiring.

QUEENSLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND.

ORDINARY MEETING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

Present—Messrs. H. A. Chater (President), A. W. Field, W. Taylor, T. W. Thomason, G. Watkins, and the Registrar.

An apology was received from Mr. C. H. F. Yeo.

The minutes of the previous meetings (August 1 and 29) were read and confirmed.

Copies of letters outwards were read and approved.

Letters Inwards.—E. D. Barry, Cootamundra, stating that in 1886 he paid £2 2s. for provisional registration, and asking that his name be placed on the register, or the amount be refunded. As the register was in the hands of the deposition clerk at the Police Court, in connection with case of the Pharmacy Board *v.* Dixon, the matter was ordered to stand over. Mrs. H. E. Miller, applying for permission to carry on her late husband's business for a further period of 12 months under the management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. Application granted. R. C. Park, Charters Towers, acknowledging receipt of indentures and stamps. Received. J. F. Sloan, Colonial Secretary's office, asking if any regulations had been issued by the Pharmacy Board under The Sale and Use of Poisons Act 1891. The Registrar had replied that he was unable to give the information required, as the Act referred to was not administered by that Board. F. W. Dawson, forwarding stamps covering balance of fees. Received. The Registrar, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, stating that the Society would be very pleased to present the Pharmacy Board of Queensland with specimens from duplicates in their collection, and suggesting that, to obviate the sending of specimens, of which the Board had already satisfactory examples, a list of what was required should be sent to their curator, Mr. E. M. Holmes. Resolved that Messrs. Thomason, Watkins, and the Registrar draw up a list and make all necessary arrangements. Registrar-General, forwarding vital statistics and general statistical register for the year 1894. Acknowledged.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report of receipts and expenditure for the month ending August 31, 1895, was read and received.

PAYMENTS.

Accounts amounting to £6 15s. 10d. were passed for payment.

TRANSFER OF INDENTURES.

The transfer of the indentures of apprenticeship of John Benson, from Ernest Charles Blake to William Alexander M'Guffie, were ordered to be noted in the Register of Apprentices.

The Registrar was directed to write to the Commissioner of Stamps asking if a guinea stamp duty would have to be paid on transfers of indentures in which there was no further consideration than what had been paid to the master when the indentures were first stamped.

CANCELLATION OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION.

As Monkhouse Graham had failed to supply the Board with the information required, the provisional registration which was granted for 12 months, from August 29, 1894, was ordered to be cancelled, the cancellation to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and Mr. Graham to be notified accordingly.

The names of 35 chemists, to whom letters had been addressed to ascertain their change of residence, were ordered to be struck off the register at the expiration of six months from the date on which the letters were sent.

Meeting adjourned.

ADJOURNED MEETING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

Present—Messrs. H. B. Chater (President), A. W. Field, W. Taylor, G. Watkins, C. H. F. Yeo, and the Registrar.

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The examiners reported that F. W. Clarke had obtained the requisite number of marks in all subjects. Passed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Mr. Scott's report showed that E. St. Vincent Judd had passed. One other candidate had failed to satisfy the examiner. Report adopted.

PAYMENTS.

Accounts amounting to £32 14s. were passed for payment.

Re E. D. Barry's application.—As the Registrar had been unable to obtain the register from the police court, in time for the meeting, it was resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the Registrar and President, and that if the provisional registration was in force for the period allowed, and its confirmation was dependent on the establishment of reciprocity with Victoria (as stated by Mr. Barry in his letter), Mr. Barry be informed that as there was no reciprocity with Victoria the Board were unable to register him in Queensland, and as they had fulfilled all the conditions of the provisional registration, the money could not be refunded.

Meeting terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.

COUNCIL MEETING, HELD SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

Present—Messrs. H. W. Thomason (President), A. S. Denham, A. W. Field, W. Taylor, G. Watkins, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Copies of letters outwards were read and approved.

Letters Inwards.—Miss Skyring, forwarding subscription. Received. Acting C.P.S., Percyville, stating that there were no persons practising as chemists at the Percy River. Received. Government Statist, Adelaide, forwarding statistics of deaths from poison. To be acknowledged with thanks. Some other letters which had been received were ordered to be held over until the next meeting.

PAYMENTS.

Accounts amounting to £3 11s. 8d. were passed for payment.

ELECTION.

Miss C. L. A. Skyring and Mr. A. J. Zieman were elected as associates of the Society.

Mr. J. W. Ayscough was nominated as a member of the Society.

The Treasurer's report for the month ending September 17, 1895, was presented, and received. The following amounts had been received since the last meeting:—T. D. Rutter, £1 1s.; G. J. Mackay, £1 1s.; A. Burman, £1 1s.; C. L. A. Skyring, 5s.; A. J. Zieman, 5s.; G. J. Page, £1 1s.; E. C. Blake, £1 1s.; total, £5 15s.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the memorandum of information to every chemist and to every chemist's assistant and apprentice in the colony.

Meeting terminated.

GENERAL MEETING.—THE EARLY-CLOSING QUESTION.

On Wednesday evening, September 18, at 8 p.m., a general meeting of the chemists of Brisbane and district was held in the room used for the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society.

There were present—Messrs. H. W. Thomason (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), W. Taylor, A. S. Denham, A. W. Field, G. Watkins, W. J. Costin, G. W. Marshall, S. H. Vaughan, W. J. Trouton, W. Allen Waters, M. Ward, W. G. Clapperton, A. Burman, J. H. Fitzgibbon, and E. C. Blake (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society). Apologies were received from Messrs. J. W. Ayscough, R. Berkley, T. D. Rutter, W. W. Watson, A. B. Chater, and J. E. Donaldson, the latter of whom wrote saying that he believed in early closing with permission to open for dispensing only.

The Chairman (Mr. H. W. Thomason), after expressing his gratification at seeing such a representative meeting, explained that the meeting had been summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society to consider a clause which had been inserted in the Shops Early Closing Bill allowing chemists to supply only urgent medicines and surgical appliances urgently required after 6 p.m. He himself was of opinion that it would be well if some means could be

devised of affording chemists more recreation, but it did not seem that the clause was suited to the case. As there were chemists present who represented the town, the suburbs, and the country, he would be glad to hear some expressions of opinion.

Mr. W. Taylor said he had come to the meeting to suggest that they should petition the Legislative Council to expunge the clause, or to so amend it that it would not interfere with chemists carrying on their legitimate business. He thought the majority of chemists would not find it worth while remaining open to dispense urgent prescriptions only.

Mr. W. G. Clapperton referred to the sending out of circulars by the editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," London, and said that less than a third had been returned, and of these the opinion was about equally divided.* But if early-closing was desirable in the old country, he considered it was a positive cruelty in a climate like that of Queensland to compel persons to do their shopping before six o'clock. Many mothers of families could not get away during the day, and preferred the cool of the evening to make any necessary purchases. He considered the clause affecting chemists most objectionable, and was sure that if the bill became law this particular clause would be frequently broken. He was of opinion that chemists as professional men should be no more interfered with than doctors, and hoped that the Government would be asked to exclude the clause.

Mr. G. W. Marshall was in favour of chemists' shops being closed at eight o'clock; six o'clock was, he thought, too early.

Mr. S. H. Vaughan considered the clause a most absurd one. The purpose of the bill was to shorten the hours of work, but the chemist was expected to be in attendance to make up prescriptions. How would the word "urgent" be defined? There were times when a hair brush or a tooth brush might be "urgently" required. The clause had evidently been put in the bill at the instigation of persons who were afraid that chemists would go outside their scope. He thought he might, speaking for the majority of chemists, say that they considered themselves something better than ordinary storekeepers, and were not likely to undertake the sale of jams, candles, &c. As professional men they should be exempt from trade legislation. If the promoters of the bill wanted to protect the assistants the difficulty could be met by fixing a certain number of hours a week during which they could be allowed to work. If the chemists could do nothing but dispense urgent medicines after 6 o'clock many of them would close altogether, and this would cause the doctors to do their own dispensing.

Mr. A. S. Denham said that, as a suburban chemist, he felt very strongly in the matter. It was after 6 o'clock that a large proportion of the business was done in the suburbs. The hours of the assistants and apprentices could be restricted if that was the purpose of the bill. He thoroughly agreed with the presenting of a petition to the Upper House.

Mr. M. Ward said that some of the members who opposed the clause when it was introduced in the Assembly had expressed surprise that no steps had been taken by the chemists. He had not heard that the chemists had requested the Government to include them in the Act, nor had he heard that the public had expressed any wish to have the chemists' shops practically closed at 6 p.m. Sometimes the simplest drugs were of the most importance, but they could scarcely be termed urgent medicines. He considered the Act a most un-English measure; it would permit an inspector to enter a house, after the shop was closed, to examine an assistant or apprentice, and on this alone an employer might be fined. He would be glad if they could close at 5 o'clock, but they all knew that their duties did not allow this. If the clause became law, he would, if the others agreed, close altogether at 6 o'clock, and not open after that hour.

Mr. Watkins knew that some such provision, as was contained in the clause before them, had been previously suggested, but he understood from the Secretary of the Traders' Association that the matter had been allowed to drop. If the Government would take all the responsibility, the chemists would be glad to close at six o'clock. The point raised by Mr. Vaughan about the doctors doing their own dispensing was a strong one. He was sure that the laws would be broken continually if the clause was not struck out of the bill. (One chemist said he would break it, and they could take the fine out in Boggo Road Gaol.) Who was to be the judge of urgency? Was the chemist to catechise each customer to arrive at a decision, or would the onus of proving "urgency" rest with the purchaser. They would have inspectors coming round to lay traps for them, and he hoped the clause would be thrown out altogether. (A voice: Throw out the inspector.) If they had to keep open for supplying urgent medicines, he thought they should be allowed to keep open to supply anything that was required.

Mr. Costin said that the other speakers had put the case so well that it left nothing to be said. He thought it would be advisable to ask the Government to recommit the bill with a view to striking out the clause, as they might not like to be compelled to this course should the Legislative Council comply with the request of the petitioners.

Mr. Watkins remarked that the bill would prevent persons selling tobacconists' goods after the closing time, so those who had instigated the clause need not fear the chemists in this direction.

Mr. Field thought that, as a profession, they should not be dictated to as to when they should open or close their businesses. If difficulties arose as to the "urgency" of a case, he thought the matter would have to be settled by the bench. He moved—"That a petition be drawn up and presented to the members of the Legislative Council, praying that clause 23 be omitted from the Early Closing Bill, and that chemists be exempted under the first schedule."

Mr. Costin seconded.

After a short discussion, with the consent of the mover and seconder the words "and that a deputation wait on the Colonial Secretary asking him to have the clause struck out in the Assembly," were added. The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Ward moved—"That the deputation consist of the President and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and Messrs. Field, Watkins, Fitzgibbon, Denham, Clapperton, Trouton, and Vaughan."

At the request of several gentlemen, Mr. Ward added his own name to the members of the deputation.

Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded. He thought the deputation should be as large and representative as possible.

Carried. It was resolved to ask Messrs. Kingsbury and Midson, Ms.L.A., to introduce the deputation.

On the proposition of Mr. W. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Vaughan, it was resolved that the petition to the Legislative Council be gone on with.

The Veterinary Bill was briefly referred to, but no discussion took place.

After the meeting had terminated, some of the members of the deputation went to the House with a view to making arrangements for the Colonial Secretary to receive them next day. Through Mr. Midson, M.L.A., it was ascertained that the Colonial Secretary intended eliminating the chemists' clause from the bill.

(It is since reported in the press that the Colonial Secretary has circulated a sheet of amendments, one of which is to omit clause 23—"Chemists' shops may be allowed to remain open for the purpose of supplying medicines and surgical appliances which shall be urgently required," and in the first schedule—exemptions—to omit the word "retail" in the item, "Retail chemists' and druggists' shops." Other important amendments are to be made, but not affecting the chemists.)

* Not strictly accurate—1330 in favour of compulsory closing, 734 against, and 163 neutral; and later—243 in favour of the Shop Hours (Early Closing) Bill, 27 against, and 12 neutral.—Editor.

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Speaking in the Legislative Council on the Suppression of Gambling Bill, Mr. Macdonald Paterson is reported to have said: "Why not tackle the drink traffic or the *homœopathic evil.*" Query—What did he mean?

Mr. Thomas, of Croydon, has just returned from his rural residence in the suburbs of Melbourne, and is remaining in Brisbane for a few days prior to going north. His business in Croydon has been in charge of Mr. A. F. Campbell.

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Of the 386 persons who became insolvents during the year 1894, four were chemists, with liabilities amounting to £46,572, and assets £43,598. One only was a medical practitioner, with liabilities £211, and assets £666.

Mr. N. Gibney, of Gladstone, is in Brisbane, on his way to the south for an extended trip, which will probably embrace Tasmania and New Zealand. During his absence his business will be managed by Mr. R. B. G. Rose, late of Hughenden.

Mr. T. de Bracy, of Rockhampton, was in town for a few days. He reports that the understanding which existed between the chemists in that town has fallen through, and that there is in its place the same independent action which existed before the days of the agreement.

Arsenic and Strychnine Antidotes.—The Central Board of Health has issued a circular describing the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic and strychnine, and giving detailed treatment. Moist peroxide of iron is recommended to be made by adding powdered washing soda to steel drops until effervescence ceases. To be poured on a handkerchief and the sediment squeezed dry.

"Injustice to Queensland."—Mr. J. H. M'Kee, who recently returned to Ireland, not being satisfied with this colony, writes:—"My hours here are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., with an hour each for dinner and tea—that is, 10 hours work a day. No night or Sunday duty, and a civilised climate thrown in for nothing as well, so I can't grumble." Another injustice to —— Queensland.

A Memorandum of Information is being distributed by the Pharmaceutical Society to all the chemists, chemists' assistants, and apprentices in the colony. Should anyone who would like to have a copy not receive one, he has only to apply to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Brisbane. It is hoped that the information supplied will clear away the doubts which exist as to what are the functions of the Board and Society; at the same time the particulars of the examinations of the Board should prove generally useful to embryo chemists.

Chemists' Assistants' Institute.—A special meeting was summoned for Tuesday evening, August 13, to consider the application from Rockhampton for a branch to be formed in that town. Owing to the heavy rain which fell during the evening some of the members were unable to be present, and the meeting lapsed for want of a quorum. The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, September 10. One new member was proposed. Permission was granted to the members living in the Central district to form a branch at Rockhampton, the expenses of the branch to be defrayed out of the subscriptions received from the local members.

A Lodge Patient and Six Gross of Pills.—A chemist reports being called upon to make up six gross of Blaud's pills for a lodge patient. He supplied half the quantity, and refused to give more until the patient had taken these. The case was submitted to arbitration, and the decision was that the chemist should have supplied the quantity ordered, as the patient lived in the bush. The fact that there were three mails a week to the patient's residence, and that the chemist was quite willing to supply any quantity when it *was* required, had no weight. The chemist had no occasion to supply the second three gross, as the patient died, and it was ascertained that only two or three dozen out of the first three gross had been taken. Query—Were the doctor and chemist on the best of terms?

Pharmacy Board of Queensland v. Dixon.—On Friday, September 20, an application was made by Mr. Virgil Power, with him Mr. A. S. Lilley (instructed by Mr. T. O. Cowlishaw), before Mr. Justice Real, in Chambers, for an order *nisi* to quash the conviction of the magistrates made on the 11th inst. After hearing argument, His Honour granted the order returnable at the next sittings of the Full Court on the following grounds:—(1) That the complaint discloses no offence in that "carboys" and the words "manufacturer of homœopathic medicines" are not signs within the meaning of section 26 of the Pharmacy Act 1884; (2) that the complaint is bad for uncertainty in that the words "and other vessels and articles commonly exhibited by chemists and druggists" are too general, and in that the offence is charged in the disjunctive or alternative; and (3) that evidence was improperly admitted.

Prosecutions under Poisons Act.—At the Police Court, Goondiwindi, Henry Ah Foo, the proprietor of a general store, was charged with selling a box of "Rough on Rats." The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated there was no intention of breaking the law. The package had been handed to the constable who purchased it by a youth who was acting as defendant's assistant and without his knowledge. It had been procured for the purpose of ridding the store of mice and not for sale, no more had been sold. The bench pointed out that the Act relating to the sale of poisons was very strict, and that the defendant had rendered himself liable to a fine of £20, and after commenting on the danger of keeping a deadly poison among ordinary sale goods, where it could be handed over the counter by a boy to whoever chose to ask for it, imposed a fine of £4 with £2 8s. 10d. professional and witnesses' expenses and costs of court.

Bismuth in Queensland.—The annual report of the Queensland Mining Department for 1894 tells us that the Mount Biggenden mine is principally worked for bismuth, but contributed 394 ozs. of gold as a by-product. The machinery has been greatly improved, and after the ore leaves the mine hardly any handling is required in the process of bringing it up from perhaps 1 or 2 per cent. to something over 30 per cent. Some new bismuth discovery has also been made near Mount Hastings, not far from the former mine. Bismuth is raised only in two mining districts -Gayndah and Ravenswood. In 1893, 55 tons, valued at £8700, were raised in the Gayndah district, and 19 tons, valued at £1976, in the Ravenswood district. In 1894 the quantity was 35 tons, valued at £4680, in the Gayndah district, and 30 tons, valued at £1590, from the Ravenswood district. The statement of exports, however, accounts for only 36 tons 3 cwts., valued at £4702.

Bills of Sale.—The statistics of Queensland for 1894, which have just been published, give an interesting statement as to the number and amount of bills of sale registered and released during the year 1894, and the occupations of the persons giving the bills of sale. The total number of bills of sale registered during the year was 3160, and the amount £3,217,278. We refer to the figures because in the table of occupations we find that 30 chemists—25 in the southern, and 5 in the northern divisions—gave bills of sale amounting to over £2400. This seems to be a larger proportion than can be found in any other occupation, when the character of the business and the value of the stocks is taken into consideration. Thus the number of bills of sale given by drapers was only 11; the amount, £17,471. Of grocers, 23; the amount under £1200. Storekeepers, the number was larger—73—but the totals under £3000. A striking fact in connection with the bills of sale is that only 59 were released during the year.

Bowen Downs Poisoning Case.—At the Police Court, Muttaburra, Robert Langhorne, Michael Maher (*alias* Baxter, *alias* Ferguson, *alias* McMahon, *alias* Alick Piper), and George William Bristowe have been charged before Mr. E. F. Craven, police magistrate, on suspicion of murdering John Henry Thomas by putting poison in the food at the shearers' mess at Bowen Downs on July 18. Some of the evidence has been published, but it has been decided by the bench that it would not be advisable in the interests of justice to publish some of the witnesses' names nor their evidence at present. Of the evidence made public the most important is the manager's. He produced a letter from the senior police constable at Aramac, and dated August, 1894 warning him of a rumour that three men were leaving the union camp there with the intention of poisoning the food of the free labourers at Bowen Downs if they could get the chance by being taken on. Other evidence showed that two of the accused declined to take an emetic when the men were ill, and that the third kept out of the way when the poisoned dinner was placed on the table. The case stands remanded until September 26, but will be resumed should witnesses arrive before that date.

Insectibane Trade Marks Case.—In the Supreme Court, on September 9, Mr. Justice Real heard an action brought by Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., of Melbourne, against L. Henderson, of Brisbane, for infringement of trade mark. The plaintiffs claimed to be the manufacturers of a preparation called "Insectibane," which name they had registered as a trade mark. Defendant, they alleged, was selling an article other than theirs under this name, and they sought an injunction restraining him from infringing their trade mark, and from selling or passing off any goods which were a colourable imitation of theirs. They further asked an account of profits obtained by defendant from the sale of the objectionable preparation. His Honour, by consent, gave judgment for the injunction asked for, with the exception of the part prohibiting the use of the word "Insectibane." He expressed doubt whether the latter was a word which could be held as a trade mark. inasmuch as it appeared to be descriptive of the article itself, and was not a fancy word. The remainder of the order was granted as asked, with costs.

ARE CARBOYS DISTINCTIVE OF A CHEMIST'S SHOP.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND *v.* DIXON.

This case, which had already been heard on three previous occasions, owing to the bench disagreeing, was again heard in the summons division of the City Police Court on September 9. The Bench consisted of 17 magistrates, viz., Messrs. G. P. M. Murray, P.M., J. A. Clark, Thorn, Robert, Fenwick, Southall, South, Massie, Capner, and Male (who had been present at the previous hearing), together with Messrs. Lang, M'Dermott, Harris, Southerden, M'Donnell, Lethem, and M'Culloch. Mr. J. L. Woolcock, instructed by Mr. W. H. Bell, appeared for the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. Virgil Power, with him Mr. Arthur S. Lilley, instructed by Mr. T. O. Cowlishaw, for the defendant. Mr. Power objected to the information on the ground that it was bad, and that it did not disclose any offence under the Pharmacy Act. It was no offence for anyone to describe himself as a "manufacturer of homœopathic medicines." The words, "other vessels, articles, &c., commonly exhibited by chemists and druggists," were too general and vague, and did not afford the defendant an opportunity of knowing the offence with which he was charged. Again, referring to "Saunders on Indictments," he submitted that the information was bad because an offence must not be charged in the alternative, whereas the defendant was charged with exhibiting signs which might be "construed to mean that he was qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist, pharmaceutist, pharmacist, chemist and druggist, dispensing chemist, *or dispensing druggist.*" He asked that the information be dismissed. Mr. Woolcock, in reply, stated that the information was quite good, and he declined to apply for any amendment. The words "other vessels and articles commonly exhibited by chemists and druggists" were surplusage, and he did not intend to offer any evidence on that part of the indictment. The bench having retired to consider Mr. Power's application for a dismissal, the presiding magistrate stated that they had decided not to dismiss the case. Mr. Power also objected that Mr. W. H. Bell, solicitor for the plaintiffs, had no authority to lay the information. Mr. Woolcock pointed out that the Justices' Act gave Mr. Bell, as solicitor for the Board, authority to lay the information.

Mr. Power asked that all the objections he had made be taken down.

R. M. Riley, private detective, gave evidence similar to that he had given at the previous hearings. Mr. Power objected to the witness describing the articles he saw in the defendant's window as carboys. It was for the bench and not for the witness to decide whether the vessels were carboys or not. After a long discussion, the bench again retired to consider the objection. It was decided to admit the answer, and the objection was noted. Mr. Power also objected to the question—"Do you know what articles chemists usually exhibit in their windows?" Objection overruled, and question admitted. The witness stated that chemists usually exhibited carboys in their windows.

George Faulkner, in addition to evidence similar to that given at former hearings, stated that he attached importance to a vessel filled with coloured liquid when it was used in conjunction with things similar to those in a chemists' shop.

E. C. Blake, Registrar of Pharmacy Board, gave evidence that the defendant was not registered. Mr. Power admitted that the defendant was not registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Power objected to the witness being asked what the words, "manufacturer of homœopathic medicines" conveyed to his mind. After a lengthy argument, the objection was upheld. Did not consider the article illustrated in Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s catalogue to be similar to those exhibited by the defendant, as it was a confectioner's jar with a loose lid.

George Henry Pickburn, dispenser at the Brisbane Gaol, stated that he had been a registered chemist for 26 years. He did not consider there was any limit to the shape or size of carboys. Had similar carboys in his own shop in England. Chemists used carboys as a symbol or sign of their business. After this witness' evidence was concluded, the court adjourned at 4.20 until 10 a.m. on the following morning.

When the court resumed on Tuesday morning, Messrs. D. J. Clarke, A. S. Denham, W. G. Clapperton, and H. E. Cook gave evidence much the same as what was given in the other hearings, Mr. Power making the same objections to the evidence as to the carboys as he had done in the case of the witness Riley. The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Power asked the bench to dismiss the case without putting the witnesses for the defence to the trouble of having to give their evidence. The arguments which he adduced in support of his application were similar to those he had used at the commencement of the case. His statement that Mr. Woolcock had abandoned that portion of the charge which referred to the words on the defendant's window was strongly denied, and on referring to the notes made by the deposition clerk, it was found that Mr. Woolcock had stated that he did not intend to offer any evidence with regard to "other vessels and articles," but that the remainder of the information was good. The bench retired to consider Mr. Power's application, and decided to go on with the case.

For the defence, Dr. Hartley Dixon, and Messrs. Gamble, Thiele, and Colledge repeated their former evidence.

Dr. Dixon stated that his son had a license to sell poisons.

Mr. Thomas Maughan, a registered pharmaceutical chemist, stated that he would not consider the articles exhibited by defendant to be carboys, even if filled with coloured liquid. He would call them show jars or specie jars. Would not take defendant's shop to be that of a chemist.

Cross-examined by Mr. Woolcock: Carboys were a sign of a chemist's business in Queensland. The vessels in defendant's window were put there to make a show. He put carboys in his own window to make a show. He knew of several other kinds of carboys. Vessels described as show bottles in Whittall Tatum's list were known to him as carboys. A homœopathic chemist was one who prepared medicine from the crude drug until ready to give to the patient. Practically the manufacturer of homœopathic medicines was the same as a homœopathic chemist. A homœopathic chemist would not want to know as much as a pharmaceutical chemist. Did not believe in homœopathy.

Re-examined by Mr. Power: There was a great difference between a manufacturer of homœopathic medicines and a pharmaceutical chemist. Had seen carboys in herbalists', confectioners', perfumers', and oil refiners'. Thousands of herbalists in London used carboys. The evidence for the defendant having concluded, the court adjourned until 2.30 p.m. on the following day.

Wednesday.—Mr. Power, addressing the bench on behalf of the defendant, stated that the bench were in the position of having to act as judge and jury. It was a legal fiction that every man was supposed to know the law. He submitted that no case had been made out against the defendant. Even if the article which the defendant was charged with exhibiting were a carboy, and he considered that the evidence conclusively proved that it was not, it was not an offence to use it. He would draw the attention of the bench to a clause in the Act which he felt no hesitation in saying completely answered the charge laid against the

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defendant of exhibiting a carboy as a sign. The 27th clause, which immediately followed the clause under which the defendant was charged, referred to corporations and joint-stock companies, and provided that they "could not exhibit any title, term, or sign which might be construed to mean that they were qualified to perform the duties of pharmaceutical chemists, &c., unless their business was carried on under the actual supervision and management of a pharmaceutical chemist, and the name of such person was set forth on every signboard, label, invoice, or other document in which such title, term, sign or words is or are used by them." He submitted that by the word "sign" was meant something which could be put on a signboard or document, and not such an article as a carboy. He would recommend the defendant if he thought fit to fill his window with carboys similar to those used by chemists generally. Mr. Power then proceeded to read extracts from the debates which took place in the House when the Pharmacy Act was being passed. He cited the case *in re* Castioni, Queen's Bench Division, page 149, tried in 1891, and the case Pritchard *v.* Howard Smith & Co., in which he had been permitted to read what Sir Samuel Griffiths had said with reference to a certain measure which was before the Legislature. Mr. Woolcock objected to Mr. Power quoting opinions of men as to what the bill was to be. It was for the bench to decide the case on the Act as it was, and not as certain politicians may have intended it to be. The bench, after some consideration, allowed Mr. Power to read the extracts, which were to the effect that a person might put up the title, "homœopathic druggist," without infringing the Pharmacy Act. After having spoken for upwards of an hour and a-half, Mr. Power asked the bench to dismiss the case on the evidence itself.

Mr. Woolcock contended that the words "manufacturer of homœopathic medicines" might be construed to mean that the person using them was qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist, &c. Clause 26 used the words "any sign," and in clause 27 it was provided that if a corporation or joint stock company carried on the business of pharmaceutical chemist they must put the name of the pharmaceutical chemist who was acting as their manager on every signboard, invoice, label, or other document in which a title, term, sign, or words was or were used by them to show that they were qualified to perform the duties, &c. If the clause under which defendant was charged had said "title, term, or any other sign," it would mean that such a sign as a carboy was not intended, but as it was he submitted that the words "any sign" in section 26 clearly included such an article as the defendant was charged with exhibiting. If, as Mr. Power had argued, the article referred to were not intended to hold coloured liquids, why did chemists and why did the defendant use them for that purpose? He considered that Mr. Power had made a most improper use of speeches made in the Legislative Assembly with a view to warping the minds of the bench. He submitted that both the signs used by the defendant were such as might be construed to mean that he was qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist, &c., and that a distinct infringement of the Act had been made out.

The bench retired for a short interval. On their return the Police Magistrate stated that the defendant was convicted and fined two pounds (£2), in default of payment 14 days' imprisonment. Mr. Woolcock applied for twenty guineas (£21) professional costs and witnesses' expenses. The Police Magistrate stated that they could not give costs for any of the hearings previous to that one. The bench would allow £9 9s. professional costs, £4 witnesses' expenses, and 4s. 6d. costs of court. Mr. Power gave notice of appeal and asked for time to be given the defendant in which to pay, so that the necessary steps might be taken. The defendant was allowed 14 days in which to pay the fine. The Police Magistrate refused to inform Mr. Power as to the division among the magistrates.

About Strychnine.—The recent poisoning case at Bruni Island, which cost a child's life, has set our legislators at work to provide a remedy, though we fail to see its utility where parents are such idiots as to leave strychnine about.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The sixth meeting of the above was held in Perth on Wednesday, August 14.

Present—E. W. Mayhew, F.C.S., President; S. Hymus, H. C. Armstrong, E. Parry, E. S. Martin, R. T. H. Martin, and the Registrar.

Apology from Mr. R. Birch received and leave of absence granted.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED.

Mr. Lewis (Hannan's), Mr. F. Morrell (Northam), Mr. MacSchnieder, J. T. Tunnock, G. F. Thomas, Messrs. Morgan and Moorhead, D. W. Elless (Roebourne), M. A. C. Fraser, C. H. Braddock, and F. W. Kenworthy.

The Registrar was instructed to reply to the above correspondents.

REGULATIONS.

The Registrar was instructed to have them printed in pamphlet form. Mr. Cant's tender for 300 to be accepted.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

Resolved on the motion of Mr. E. S. Martin, seconded by Mr. R. T. H. Martin, that the account be transferred from the Western Australian Bank, Perth, to the Fremantle branch.

Resolved that the sum of £100 be placed at fixed deposit for 12 months.

EXAMINERS.

It was suggested that the following gentlemen be asked to act as examiners for the council:—Practical Pharmacy, Mr. E. T. Martin; Chemistry, Mr. Plummer; Materia Medica, Dr. Hitch; Botany, Dr. Trotman; Latin, English, and Arithmetic, Mr. Evans, M.A.

EXAMINATIONS.

Proposed that the first examination be held in the early part of October, notice of same to be given by advertisement.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary meeting of the Council was held in Fremantle on August 24, 1895.

Present:—E. W. Mayhew (President), S. Hymus, R. Birch, H. C. Armstrong, E. Parry, and the Registrar.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Birch seconded by Mr. Armstrong—That the sub-section of clause 41 be amended as follows:—"The diploma of competency as a chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be recognised, also the diploma of any Australasian Pharmaceutical Board or Society established by Act of Parliament: always provided that such diploma has been obtained by the passing of the major examination of such colony."

This amendment was agreed to by the acting Governor and gazetted on September 6, 1895.

MR. GEO. W. MACGILLIVRAY, late of Launceston, Tasmania, has been appointed dispenser to the Coolgardie Hospital.

Poisoning Case.—A woman named Mary Jane Huggins committed suicide at Jarrahdale on August 24 by swallowing a quantity of Paris green.

A Qualifying Examination.—The Pharmaceutical Council have advertised that a qualifying examination is to be held early in October at Perth. Thirty days' notice had to be given for intending candidates, and only one seems to have come forward.

Selling Poison Without a License.—At the Roebourne Police Court, on August 10, 1895, Mr. Cowan, G.R., presiding, two Chinamen named Ah Him (manager for the See Sing Co.) and Lup Hing (manager for Kwong Yin Chong & Co.), were charged with selling poison, to wit,

opium, contrary to the Pharmacy Act, 1894. Sergt. Carroll conducted the cases for the prosecution, and Mr. Roe defended. In both cases the defendants pleaded guilty and the magistrate, after taking into consideration that the Act had only come into force in March last, and the defendants had sold the poison in ignorance of the illegality of so doing, inflicted the fine of £1, with costs amounting to 11s. 6d. in each case. Mr. Roe, on behalf of the defendants, said he would make formal application for a license to enable his clients to sell opium, but the G.R. ruled that the application must be sent to the Pharmaceutical Council, and that the Act stated specifically that no person residing within 20 miles of a certificated chemist could be licensed to sell poisons under the Act. Mr. Roe said they intended to represent the matter to the Government as the importers of opium had introduced a quantity of the poison into the district before the Act came into force, and it was hard upon them that they should be debarred from disposing of what they had imported prior to the enactment of the law dealing with this matter, in which latter remark the Government Resident concurred.

[Why do not the chemists buy up all the stocks in the place and so relieve the holders of this grievance.—EDITOR.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Present—The President (Mr. F. E. Grundy) and Messrs. Hutton, Mair, Radcliffe, Hill, and Young.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of letters sent were read and approved.

Letters received from Dr. R. D. Macgregor, Sydney, and Mr. John Mann, were read and discharged.

FINANCE.

The monthly financial statement was presented, and accounts for £8 1s. 6d. were passed for payment.

POISONS.

The Commissioner of Police, in replying to the Board's letter, reported that the letter had been handed on to the Chief Secretary to deal with.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The half-yearly examinations were held on September 12. There were seven candidates for the preliminary, and the examiner (Mr. G. Sutherland, M.A.) recommended three passes:—Arthur Kent Newbury, Rose Park; Robert Owen Fox, Goodwood; Bertram Dickson Jolly, Adelaide.

There were four candidates for the qualifying, but the examiner (Mr. H. Whitbread) reported that he could not recommend any of the candidates for a pass.

The reports of the examiners were approved.

EXCHANGE.

Examination papers of Victoria and Queensland.

The meeting then closed.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

COUNCIL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

Present—The President (Mr. W. J. Mair) and Messrs. Hutton, Radcliffe, Porter, and Young.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of letters sent were read and approved.

Letters received from Mr. R. Lethely, Wallaroo; from Mr. C. B. Flint, offering microscopical slides for the conversazione; from Mr. A. Grant, Holder Settlement, on re-admittance to the society. The replies to these letters were read and approved. Mr. F. J. Eyre, North Adelaide, wrote asking if the Council could grant Mr. Geo. F. Birk, now in New Australia, a certificate that he had been a member of the society? The Council resolved that certificate could only be issued to members.

FINANCE.

An account for 15s. was passed for payment.

PERNICIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

In reply to the Council's letter, W. Swift, the honorary secretary of the British Medical Association (S. A. branch), wrote suggesting that, under existing circumstances, the matter should be held in abeyance.

The meeting then closed.

Opium Poisoning.—A woman named Eliza Hartman, aged 33, living at Prospect, was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital suffering from poisoning, the result of having taken an overdose of opium. It is said she has been in the habit of taking opium, and she is likely to recover.

Adelaide Provident Dispensary.—This is an institution which offers advice and medicine for 2s. 6d. From a report of a police court case the doctor is paid £2 weekly and a quarter of the gross proceeds, which doesn't always come regularly, apparently, as the doctor had to sue for an amount due to him.

The Examinations.—The unusually large number of seven candidates presented themselves for the preliminary, of which number three passed. Four gentlemen attended for the qualifying, but the examiner was unable to recommend any of them for certificates. The work of some of them was very indifferent, and in one case woefully misdirected. Mr. Whitbread again draws the Board's attention to the want of facilities for instructing students.

Noxious Drugs.—In the *Gazette*, in the report of the Commissioner of Police, the following paragraph occurs:—"There is a large increase in the city of persons whose principal occupation consists in the sale of noxious drugs, &c. I made strenuous attempts some months ago to put them down, but owing to legal points was unsuccessful. This is much to be regretted, as I have every reason to believe that a strong impetus has been given to an illegal and abominable practice.

Simultaneous Examinations.—The first of these examinations of licensed surveyors was this month held in Adelaide, and in all the capitals of the Australian colonies. This is one of the first fruits of the recent intercolonial conference of surveyors lately held in Melbourne, the object being to secure one standard for Australia, following which will be reciprocity of licenses. The method adopted is that the papers are to be prepared by one of the Boards in each colony by turn, and sent under seal to each Board throughout Australia, and after the examination to be returned to the place of issue. The Board will then award the marks and forward them to each colony. This plan, it is hoped, will give general satisfaction, and do away with the possibility of the assertion being made that one colony had a higher standard than another. In a conversation with Mr. Packard, the Hon. Secretary of the South Australian Institute of Surveyors, that gentleman said this was the first attempt to give effect to the conference of 1892. This year the papers are set in Sydney. Candidates in each colony appear before a Board which conducts a *viva voce* examination, and values the written work. These are sent to the issuing colony, and the Australian diploma is granted there. As to existing certificates, Mr. Packard believes they will be recognised, but only conditionally. For example, a surveyor from South Australia presents his credentials to another Board, which, if it has reason to doubt the applicant's knowledge, has power to subject him to examination. But Mr. Packard thinks there will not be much difficulty on this point, bills are being passed in the various Parliaments to permit this reciprocal agreement. This is interesting to pharmacists, being in substance Mr. Shillinglaw's idea of a means of reciprocity, an idea worthy of much consideration.

BIRTH.

NELLING.—On September 8, at Port Germein, the wife of J. J. Nelling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORSTER—M'DOUGALL.—On August 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, Park-street, Brunswick, Victoria, by the Rev. A. M'Vean, Grafton, C. D. Forster, only son of C. C. Forster, chemist, late of Stawell, to Mary Helen, youngest daughter of Chas. M'Dougall, J.P.

TASMANIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

Meeting of Council.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council was held at Miller's Chambers, Murray-street, Hobart, on Monday, September 2, at 11 a.m.

Present—Mr. H. C. Drake (in the chair), and Messrs. J. T. Weaver, H. T. Gould, and J. B. Hickson (Registrar).

An apology was received from Mr. A. P. Miller, who had important business which prevented his attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence was dealt with as follows:—From the Commissioner of Police, enclosing report from the Superintendent of Police at Scottsdale, which showed that Mr. H. L. Fletcher had left the township, and Mr. Anderson D'Argaville had come to take his place. Resolved that the necessary change of address be made in each case. From Mr. Ockleton, of Launceston, a gentleman who "coaches" candidates for the Preliminary Examination, complaining of the stiffness of the recent examination paper, and stating that he had put the candidate through the same examination since, with the result that he had passed it to his entire satisfaction and that of a Mr. Gye. It was decided to simply acknowledge the letter. Mr. Gould produced a long correspondence which Mr. Ockleton had addressed to Mr. Clemes, the examiner, and to himself on the same subject, which went far to show that the gentleman in question was afflicted with *cacoethes scribendi*. Mr Clemes had submitted a few specimens of the lad's blunders, which proved that he was far from being prepared for such an examination.

Financial Statement.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted his half-yearly statement which showed that there was a balance in hand and in bank of £59 19s., with about £20 of outstanding subscriptions due. All liabilities were paid, and the financial position was therefore considered satisfactory. Several members were a good deal in arrears, some as much as three years, but it was hoped all would be paid before the end of the year.

This was all the business, and the meeting closed.

Hinsby & Clewer write to us that they obtained two first awards for the eucalyptus globulus oil at the Tasmanian Exhibition.

Mr. E. R. Ash left Hobart last week for Victoria, where he intends to try and settle. We hope he will find an opening, and wish him all that is good, wherever he settles.

Business in Hobart is about as bad as we ever remember it. We might all take a holiday this month as far as business is concerned.

Departure.—Mr. J. Whitton, formerly of Lygon-street, Carlton, Vic., took his departure for Sydney per s.s. *Oonah* on Saturday, August 21. Mr. Whitton has been for some time in the employ of Mr. A. P. Miller. Mr. Gavin (of Drake & Co.) was also a passenger by the same steamer, but merely on a holiday tour.

The Annual Chess Match between Hobart and Launceston clubs came off on Saturday, September 21. The games were played at the Telegraph-offices at the two cities, and the various moves wired through by Mr. F. P. Bowden, as usual. For Hobart, Mr. J. W. Toplis played, and amongst the Launceston players were Dr. Holmes and Mr. E. G. B. Powell. Hobart won all the games except one.

Mr. W. T. H. Brown, M.H.A., moved in the House of Assembly the following resolution recently:—"That it is desirable some steps should be taken to enable the meanest capacity to distinguish between strychnine and all other chemicals and articles of food having a similar appearance." He said the cases of strychnia escaping detection when mixed with food were numerous. If strychnia were coloured in some distinctive fashion a good deal of that risk would vanish and many lives be spared. Had the drug been so coloured in the recent case at Bruni Island it would have been detected, and the child's life saved. The Government Analyst, he said, approved of his motion, and stated that it was quite practicable. The motion was agreed to without opposition.

The Victorian Preliminary Examination.—The examination in connection with the above was held at Hobart on Monday, September 2. Two candidates presented themselves, and one has passed—Philip L. Andrews, an apprentice of Mr. Tomkys', who passed the Tasmanian Preliminary some 12 months ago. A very unpleasant circumstance happened during the examination, which has since been reported to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and the candidate implicated has been suspended from again presenting himself for a period of 12 months. More need not be said now than this, viz., that examiners should never allow candidates to sit at an open window, even if complaining of headache, and if they leave the room suddenly, the examiner, as at Hobart, should follow!

Miller's Corner.—The lucky winner of the first prize in the V.D.L. lottery has been in Hobart since I last wrote, and everything is fixed up satisfactorily. Mr. Miller retains the control of his business, and has resumed, on what he considers most liberal terms, full control of the block of buildings, &c., hitherto occupied by him. Mr. Miller says Mr. Smith has been more liberal to him than he would have been to himself, so that naturally he is jubilant at the turn events have taken. It seems Smith has a partner named Hamilton, who always goes in with him into all his little speculations, such as sweeps on the Melbourne Cup, &c., and, although the ticket was in Mr. Smith's name only, and he might therefore have taken it all for himself, he said—"Hamilton would have done the same by me if he had won it, and we have been mates for years, and have always understood that we shared the losses or gains obtained in this way." Mr. Smith gave each of the little girls who drew the prize for him a gold watch suitably inscribed, and appears to have done everything in a handsome manner throughout. Mr. Miller has been heartily congratulated by the press of Hobart, as well as by his friends, at the happy termination of what, as a matter of course, has been a source of great worry and annoyance for some time past.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania *v.* **Castley Bros.**, grocers, of Launceston. This case came on before Mr. Whitfield, P.M., and Mr. Kent, J.P., at the Launceston Police Court, on Friday, September 20. The defendants were charged on the information of Mr. J. B. Hickson, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, with selling a drug—Anderson's Corn Cure—without a license from the Court of Medical Examiners. The accused pleaded guilty after some hesitation. They had previously sent a notice to Mr. W. F. Stephens, the solicitor to the Society at Hobart, that they intended to do so, and desired all law costs saved.

Every preparation had been made for the prosecution, and Mr. Gould had found on analysis that the bottle—a one-drachm phial—contained sulphuric ether with a trace of salicylic acid, and just coloured with Cannabis Indica. It was marked 1s., and had been sold for 9d. to the purchaser. They had advertised this in connection with "Toothache Exterminator" in the press for some time, and had been warned against selling them. When asked for the toothache remedy, they said, after a good deal of hunting about, that they had sold it all out, but would have more in in a few days. When Mr. Stephens received the letter announcing that they intended pleading guilty, he sent full instructions to Mr. Mandall, the local Secretary, who appeared for the Society, and on the defendants finding no counsel present for the prosecution, it seemed doubtful how they would plead. Mr. Mandall, however, produced their letter, and the case proceeded. Armed with copious notes and a copy of a book which resembled the "British Pharmacopœia," one of the defendants proceeded to the box, and began arguing as to the definition of a drug. The P.M. consulted with his colleague, and then proceeded to fine the defendants 1s. and costs, remarking that "chemists had too much of a monopoly in patent medicines." This case will not end here. A deputation from the Society intends waiting upon the Attorney-General (Hon. A. J. Clark) on Monday, September 23, at 10.30, to lay before him certain facts about this and another case, and get his opinion on the duty of magistrates in carrying out the law.

VICTORIA.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on September 5.

Present—Messrs. George (in the chair), T. B. Blackett, Marston, E. G. Owen, Pincus, Simpson, Tompsitt, and Witt.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Lock and O'Kearney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Election of New Members.

The following new members were ballotted for and elected:—W. C. Sutton, Bendigo; Thos. J. Swain, St. Kilda.

Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.

The Examiners forwarded their report of the examination. None of the candidates succeeded in satisfying the Examiner. The report was received and adopted.

Application for Assistance from the Benevolent Fund.

An application for assistance was received. The applicant having already received assistance from the fund, it was resolved that a reply be sent, regretting that in consequence of so many calls upon the fund, the Council were unable to vote any additional sum.

The Report of the Education Committee.

A lengthy report was submitted by the committee which dealt with the disorder in the chemical class; the committee had suspended the whole class for one week. The action of committee was indorsed by the Council.

The Retiring Members' List.

It was resolved that a bye-law be framed to provide for the placing of the name of any member of the Society, who has continuously been a member for 25 years, on the honorary retiring members' list.

Copies of the new syllabus of the College of Pharmacy were laid on the table, and it was announced were available for distribution.

The demonstrator wrote, enclosing medical certificate applying for leave of absence. The application was granted.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on September 11, 1895.

Present:—Messrs. T. M. Blackett, Brind, Francis, Owen, Strutt, Swift, and Tompsitt.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Application for Registration

From Colin M'Phee, as having passed the final examination, was granted.

Apprentices Indentures Registered.

The following indentures were registered:—Wm. M. Warrick, to J. F. Bateman, Coburg; Geo. W. Sobee, to P. M. Hendry, Port Melbourne; W. K. Burnside, to E. L. Holdsworth, Bendigo.

Certificate under the Poisons Act.

A certificate under the Poisons Act was granted to Thos. W. Doubleday, Jeparit.

Permission to carry on business was granted to Mrs. Domec-Carre, of Rushworth, widow of the late A. Domec-Carre.

Names of deceased persons erased from the Pharmaceutical register:—A. Cathie, Dimboola; A. Domec-Carre, of Rushworth; G. S. Highmoor, Balaclava.

Poisons Act.

A communication was received from the Hon. Secretary of the British Medical Association asking that steps might be taken to draw attention to the necessity of cocaine being sold in accordance with the provision of the Poisons Act. It was pointed out by the President that cocaine was included in Part I. of the Schedule. It came under the heading of solutions or mixtures of poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and could be only sold when labelled and registered as the Act required.

The Quarterly Examinations.

The reports from the examiners of the quarterly examinations were received and adopted, the following being the results:—Preliminary Examination, September 2, held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Stawell, Terang, Traralgon, and Hobart (Tasmania).—Percy Encyl Hollander, Carlton; Edward Robert Keelan, Fitzroy; Alexander Lindsay Elvins, Geelong; Martin Peter Ryan, Allendale; George Frederick H. Attwood, Geelong; John Hunt, Kilmore; Hugh M. W. Phillips, South Yarra; Arthur Rodger Williams, Bendigo; Frank Ernest Gibson, Ballarat; Percy Robert John Bayley, Ballarat; Albert Ernest Ponsford, Geelong; Crozier D'Courcy Durham, Melbourne; Henry Westropp Hamilton, Oakleigh; P. L. Andrews, Hobart, Tasmania; Walter Harris Rodgers, Auburn; Mark John Hemsworth Usher, Ballarat; Walter Gibson, Traralgon; James Charleton, Bendigo; Harold Vernon Mattingley, North Melbourne; Thomas Cartwright Adamson, East Melbourne; and Reginald Allbon Bennett, Terang.

Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry.

Seven candidates presented themselves for examination, but none could satisfy the Examiner.

Final Qualifying Examination.

Five candidates presented themselves, of which F. W. Bloore, of Ballarat, and W. D. Williams, of Melbourne, passed.

Amended regulations were considered in committee, and their final adoption postponed until next meeting.

Correspondence (inward and outward) and financial business brought the meeting to a close.

Mr. F. H. Appleyard, late of Bridge-road, Richmond, is now at 14 Napier-street, Fitzroy.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, of Geelong, gave a lecture on "Chemistry" lately before the local branch of the Australian Natives' Association, to which he is chemist. The address, illustrated by experiments, was much appreciated.

Assignment.—The estate of Mr. J. F. Vale, of Macaulay-road, Kensington, chemist, has been assigned to Mr. F. W. Danby, of Danby, Butler and Fischer, accountants, Melbourne.

Housebreaking.—The residence of Mr. Walter Rowley, chemist, of Hawthorn, was entered one Saturday evening during the occupants' absence, and two diamond rings, valued at £30, were stolen.

The Stock-in-Trade in the estate of Mr. Joseph Slee, chemist, of Victoria Parade, Collingwood, was offered during the month by tender, and found a purchaser in Mr. J. S. Black, of Smith-street.

Letters of Administration.—Sanction has been given to the administration of the estate of Mr. Aniello Domec-Carre, value £70, from Rushworth, where he kept a pharmacy. Mr. Domec-Carré's accidental death was reported some months ago.

Coffee "Hocussed."—During a recent visit of the Bishop of Melbourne to Lockwood, some deleterious substance, supposed to have been bitter aloes, was introduced into the coffee at a social meeting. The Church authorities and the Marong Council have offered a reward of £5 5s. each for the detection of the culprits.

The business of the Australasian Pill and Chemical Manufacturing Co., 539 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, which has been so successfully carried on for a number of years past by the late Mr. J. Simpson, until the time of his death, has been purchased by Mr. A. Buckley, who is now carrying it on as before. Mr. Buckley also intends to make improvements in the apparatus and finish of the goods.

Rival "Specialists."—In the Bendigo County Court, on September 18, Judge Chomley gave a verdict of £50 and costs to Madame Stanley, against "Professor" Richards, for libelling her. Some time ago an advertisement published by Richards concerning the plaintiff led to a *fracas* in the

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street at Bendigo. This advertisement was the subject of the action, and the judge described it as grossly malicious, slanderous, and libellous. Defendant's counsel said Richards was now in England.

Condy's Fluid.—The Warrnambool case, which turned on the question whether Condy's Fluid, malt extract, and other articles were drugs, and should therefore be supplied in an hospital contract without extra charge, has again received notice in the local papers. During the hearing of the case, Mr. R. F. Kennedy, chemist, said that Condy's Fluid was a solution of Permanganate of Potassium. Condy & Mitchell, under date July 26, write to the *Warrnambool Echo* to contradict this statement, and to assert that Condy's Fluid has valuable antiseptic qualities not to be found in a solution of that sort, and reminding readers that they take proceedings against all cases of such substitution and infringement.

A Medical Provident Institute exists at Carlton, where it was established some time ago by Dr. Cranston. In the District Court, on September 13, he sued a Mr. and Mrs. Fowler for the recovery of £6 16s. 6d., said to be due for medical attendance upon the latter, and the defence set up was that Mrs. Fowler had joined the institute, and was, therefore, entitled to the attendance as a member. She had paid the admission fee of 2s., she said, and 6d. weekly thereafter. The doctor said he had originated the institute for necessitous persons only, and did not consider that Mrs. Fowler came under that class. Besides, she was in arrears with her payments, and he therefore charged her as a private patient. A verdict was given for £3 8s. 3d., being half the amount claimed.

Poisoning Cases.—Near Colac lately several members of a family showed symptoms of poisoning, and examination of some sugar bought at the local store revealed the presence of bluestone in large quantity. A young man named M'Donald committed suicide at Condah on September 12 by means of arsenic. John Coton was before the Prahran bench during the month on a charge of swallowing some oxalic acid with suicidal intention. The six months old child of people named Carroll, at Carlton, was accidentally poisoned by the mother while under the influence of drink. According to the mother's story a visitor gave the child spirits of salts in mistake for salad oil, but the mistake it was soon seen rested with the mother herself, and the jury gave a verdict as above. Mr. Blackett found abundance of chlorides in the stomach, but could detect no free hydrochloric acid.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act.—Mr. Murray, M.L.A., has introduced into Parliament a Bill to amend the Veterinary Surgeons Act for the purpose of reducing the length of the term of practice before the passing of the Act which entitles to registration. The Act, as it was introduced in 1887, made no provision for registering any but those who had recognised diplomas, or passed examinations. In its passage through the House, a clause was added providing that anyone who had been seven years in practice in Victoria as a veterinary surgeon should be entitled to registration. In 1889 an amending Bill was introduced, which would have made it compulsory to apply before the middle of 1890 for registration under this provision, but the Bill was received with so little favour that it was withdrawn. Mr. Murray was one of its opponents at that time. The suggestion in the present Bill which, however, has not been circulated, is in the opposite direction—that anyone who had practised for two years in Victoria prior to the passing of the Act should be entitled to registration. The veterinary surgeons have waited upon the Government, asking them oppose the section, and bring forward as one of the arguments that the rapidly developing trade in frozen meat requires that it should be properly inspected before exportation, and that it would be disastrous if it became known or suspected that those who had the work of inspection were not fully qualified. Speaking on September 26, Mr. Murray asked leave to postpone the Bill for a fortnight, and used the ambiguous phrase, that "when one-tenth of the veterinary surgeons now practising could not sign their own names, some steps in the direction he had originally proposed were necessary." The second reading is down for October 9.

DENTAL MATTERS.

A Dental Fee, rightfully belonging to the London Dental Institute, Melbourne, was paid by mistake to another establishment, and Morris Davis, who accepted and gave a receipt for the sum (21s.) had to explain the matter in court. He pleaded that he was not aware of what he had done, having just previously had an attack of *delirium tremens*, and the Bench ordered him to appear again in a week's time to be dealt with, refunding the money meantime.

THE DENTAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.

A special meeting of the Dental Board was held on Monday, September 16, at 4.30 p.m. (Present—The President, Drs. Gresswell, Mullen, and Springthorpe, and Messrs. George, Iliffe, Kernot, and Oldfield), to consider a letter from the Chief Secretary to the following effect:—

[On August 31 this letter was received from the Chief Secretary's office. It is almost self-explanatory, and we print it below, only adding in square brackets brief statements of the contents and objects of the clauses referred to by numbers.—Editor.

No. 4562. Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, August 31, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the proposed amended regulations forwarded to the Chief Secretary by the Dental Board of Victoria on the 3rd ult. have been submitted to the Honourable the Attorney-General, who advises, in regard to the regulations and in regard to the power of the Governor-in-Council to make regulations :—

1. That it is the Dental Board which is to conduct the examinations prescribed, and to satisfy itself as to the competency of the candidates, and that it ought not, so to speak, to delegate its functions in this respect to any other person or body of persons.

2. That, apart from age and passing the necessary examinations before the Board, the only other qualification required to entitle an applicant to registration as a dentist is that, for four years continuously, he should have been engaged in acquiring professional knowledge, and that as long as he can satisfy the Board for the time being that he has complied with this condition, that is enough, and it is not competent, therefore, to prescribe a certificate of matriculation or indenture of apprenticeship as an essential, or to insist on any particular mode of acquiring the professional knowledge required by section 54 (d). It is sufficient that the applicant should, for the time prescribed by the Statute, be engaged in acquiring the knowledge, and, so long as he is doing it in a reasonable, legitimate, and *bonâ-fide* manner, it is not competent for the Board to ask for some other mode of doing it. As to whether the necessary knowledge has in fact been acquired, it is for the Board to judge by means of the examinations at which the applicant's fitness is tested.

The Attorney-General therefore advises that clauses 5, 8, and 9 of the proposed amended regulations (as well as of the present regulations) are *ultra vires*.—[These clauses impose a preliminary examination, the registration of indentures, and an extensive curriculum as "evidence of acquirement of professional knowledge."—Editor.]

In regard to clause 7 [which fixes the professional examination twice a year and the "modified" when required], he also states that the Governor-in-Council should actually prescribe the times of examination, and not delegate to the Board the power of fixing the time; also, that clause 14 (a) [providing a modified examination, without curriculum, for certain students indentured before the regulations were made] is either new legislation, and therefore opposed to the Act, or is an attempt to fetter the hands of the Board itself for the time being by depriving it of the discretion given by the Act; and that clause 18 [arranging for a Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria] is *ultra vires*, as the Act merely provides for the registration of dentists.

The Attorney-General further advises that such of the existing regulations as are *ultra vires* should be repealed,

and new regulations framed so as to accord with the provisions of the Act.

It appears to the Chief Secretary that, with a view to the registration as early as possible of dental students who are 21 years of age, and may have already spent four years in acquiring professional knowledge, a regulation should, without delay, be made stating the subjects in which such students are to be examined by the Board, and he will be glad if the Board will therefore inform him as early as possible of the subjects (specifying them with sufficient clearness and detail to enable students to understand the nature and extent of an examination) which they consider should be prescribed so that a regulation may be made embodying these subjects.

It is evident from the Attorney-General's opinion that the aforesaid regulation is the only one needed, as the condition as to the acquirement of professional knowledge must be dealt with in each case on its merits by the members who are on the Board when an application for registration is made.

In conclusion, I am able to state that the Attorney-General is of opinion that there should be an appointment by the Governor-in-Council of members after election, and to request therefore that a certificate be forwarded from the Returning Officer as to the election of the various members. [This has never been done hitherto.]

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES A. TOPP.

The Registrar Dental Board of Victoria.

After members had expressed their views, the President, Dr. Springthorpe, and Mr. Kernot were appointed a committee to draft a reply and submit it to the Board at the next meeting.

The ordinary meeting of the Dental Board was held on Friday evening, September 27, at 8 p.m.

Present—The President, Drs. Mullen and Springthorpe, Mr. George, Illiffe, Kernot, and Oldfield.

After some formal business, Dr. W. L. Aitken, D.D.S., Pennsylvania, was registered as a dentist.

Several complaints of the use of dental titles by unregistered persons were read, and the Registrar was directed to inquire into them.

Dr. Mullen's motion that the Board establish a degree of D.D.S., was adjourned for a month.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting presented a letter to the following effect:—

"The Board had devoted much time and attention to the regulations, which had received the approval of two Attorneys-General and two Chief Secretaries, and had since been approved by the Governor-in-Council, and the Board might be pardoned for still entertaining doubts as to whether they were really *ultra vires*. They were certainly in accord with the regulations in other countries, and also in other profession sin Victoria. They would be glad to know if the opinion expressed in the letter is final."

Dr. Springthorpe moved that the letter as adopted be sent to the Chief Secretary. Dr. Mullen moved the following be added:—

"The Board is of opinion that the following seven subjects should be prescribed for examination of dental students:—Elementary and dental anatomy, elementary and dental physiology, elementary and dental pathology, elementary and dental surgery, dental materia medica and therapeutics, dental mechanics and metallurgy, operative and practical dentistry."

The Board will be prepared to notify to the Chief Secretary the scope of the examination by reference to leading text-books, so soon as the Governor-in-Council may have approved of the subjects prescribed."

This was rejected.

Dr. Mullen then moved that the Registrar be instructed to forward the names of the members of the Board to the Chief Secretary to have them duly gazetted.

This was carried, there having been an omission in this respect in the past.

Several letters from students asking when they could be examined were adjourned for a month, owing to the uncertainty of the present state of affairs.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

ELEGANT POPULAR PHARMACY.

To the Editor of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA."

SIR,—Yesterday I supplied a man with a packet of salts (1 oz.); to my surprise he put the entire packet, paper, label, and all in his mouth, chewed, and swallowed the lot without a drink of water.

It certainly was the most remarkable means of disposing of this popular cathartic I have ever seen or heard of, and I have been wondering if any of your readers have witnessed a like operation. Yours, &c., ALEX. BROWN.

Narandera, September 20, 1895.

A WARNING TO CHEMISTS.

To the Editor of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA."

SIR,—It may be well to caution chemists against a woman who is trying to get a prescription dispensed containing a poisonous quantity of strychnine in each dose. She prefaces the order by stating:—"I have come to you because I am told you are the best chemist, &c." and then goes on to give instructions about packing for transmission to another colony, and adds—"Will return for it shortly."

The "shortly" in this case meant three days, and when the dangerous nature of the mixture was pointed out, she seemed not in the least astonished, but repeated a legend about its wonderful powers and great recuperative qualities when administered to the mentally prostrate.

The prescription is written in a bold, legible hand. No name of patient appears, but it is signed with initials in the usual way, and qualifications added.

The following is a copy:—

℞—Strychnia Nitras ʒii.
Glyc. and Pepsin.
Bullock's 1 lb. (*sic.*).

A teaspoonful three times a day in a wineglass of water.

Both the woman, as also a man who called later, were rather persistent.—Faithfully yours,

JAMES BRINSMEAD.

St. Kilda, September 1, 1895.

Antidote for Cocaine, D 77/150.—Cases are on record of the successful use of strychnia, morphia, and chloral, in cases of poisoning by cocaine. In one very severe case the intragingival injection of 2 drops of a 20 per cent. solution of amyl nitrate proved successful.

Worm Powders for Children.—Calomel, 1 part; Santonine, 2 parts; P. scammon co., 5 parts. Mix. Doses:—One year, 2 to 3 grains; two years, 3 to 5 grains; five years, 6 to 8 grains; ten years, 8 to 10 grains. To be given fasting, in the morning, or three times a week. ("CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA," July, 1893, p. 554.)

Face Applications (*A.G.*, 49/150).—Bloom of almonds, if that will serve our correspondent's purpose, is made thus:—Boil 1 oz. of ground Brazilwood in 2½ pints of soft water for 30 minutes, adding the juice of two lemons towards the end; strain and add ¾ oz. of isinglass, ¼ oz. of powdered cochineal, 1 oz. of alum, and ½ oz. of borax; boil again for four or five minutes, and strain through muslin. Glass or earthenware vessels must be used, as metals injure its colour. We are not clear if this is the kind of preparation required. Peach blossom and almond blossom are practically identical.

Dressing for Shoes (*W.D.H.*, 3/149).—1. For tan shoes, mix one part of Beeswax with four parts of turpentine ("CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," June 13, 1891, p. 833); or make a creamy polish by boiling together 4 ozs. of yellow wax, ½ oz. of potassium carbonate, 2 drachms of yellow soap, and 12 ozs. water; with this incorporate by shaking 5 ozs. of spirit of turpentine, and colour with 4 grains of phosphine in ½ oz. of water ("CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" Diary, 1894). 2. For dressing white shoes, oxide of zinc and tragacanth mucilage has been found useful. Experiment to find the best proportions.

Powdered Drugs in Bottles. Mr. L. F. Stafford Hall, who sent us a question as to the cause of powder accumulating in shop bottles on the side next the light, now writes that he adopted our suggestion, and examined a freshly cleaned bottle placed among those which had shown this peculiarity. In the morning he found the side next the light quite damp, which seems to confirm the explanation put forward that the greater radiation on the exposed side led to the deposit of what excess of moisture there was in the air in the bottle. Whenever the contents were shaken some of the powder would adhere to the damp surface, and so produce a coating next the light.

R.B S., Mildura, 8/153.—Paris green, London purple, and sulphuric acid are not specifically mentioned in the Poisons Act, and as the two former are ordinary pigments, although they are used as insecticides, we are not sure that they could be brought under the line in the schedule which speaks of arsenical preparations. Any legally-qualified medical practitioner may sell scheduled poisons, and the Medical Board of Victoria is the judge as to a man's qualification. We do not think that the fact that a foreign certificate does not entitle the holder to keep an open shop in his own country would debar him from taking advantage of the permission of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts of Victoria.

Inquirer, 18/150.—Seeing that Tincture of Opium does not always produce sleep, and sometimes acts as an excitant according to the idiosyncracy of the patient, there is always a certain amount of risk in administering 15 minim doses to be taken every half hour until sleep is produced. Such a course should always be taken under medical observation. Your inquiry about the new anæsthetic was answered by the paragraph on "Local Anæsthesia," in the July issue of your journal.

Tanner, 72/153.—(1) **Leather-Dressing Ink.**—It is difficult to name a preparation that will meet your requirements.

(2) Among **Books on Tanning** we would mention:—"Text Book of Tanning: Theoretical and Practical," by H. R. Procter (Spon, London, 1885, price 10s. 6d.); "Tanning, Currying, and Leather-Dressing," by F. Dussance (Philadelphia, 1863); "Leather Manufacture: A Dissertation on the Method and Economy of Tanning," by J. S. Schultz (New York, 1876).

Chemicus 15/152:—(1) **Sodium alloys** with most metals usually by being heated with them. Amalgams with mercury may be prepared by carefully triturating the metals together or by adding the sodium in small pieces at intervals to gently warmed mercury. When the amalgam contains one part of sodium to 100 of mercury it is liquid, but with one to 60 it forms a stiff paste at 21 deg. With less mercury the amalgam is hard and more or less crystalline.

(2) The determination of **fusel oil in spirits** cannot be effected very accurately, as it is present in very small proportion, and is not a definite substance, being a variable mixture of amylic, butylic, and other alcohols, various amylic ethers, &c. Most methods aiming at the actual estimation of fusel oils are based on the determination of the amyl alcohol which is its leading constituent. A useful rough test for amylic is to pour the sample of spirit on filter paper contained in a plate or flat basin, allowing it to evaporate spontaneously, or by the application of a very gentle heat. In the last portions the smell of fusel oil is often distinctly recognisable, especially if the liquid be warmed.

(3) **To Colour a Billiard Ball Red** soak the pieces for a few minutes in weak nitric acid, and then in a strong decoction of cochineal in ammonia water.

Worm Remedies (*Zeno*, 56/150).—For thread worms, 2 or 3 grains naphthalin to young children twice a-day. For older children the dose should be proportionately increased from 3 or 4 up to 5 or 6 grains. Practically the dose is 1 grain for each year of the child's age. It may be given with a little sacch. alb., and followed by a suitable dose of castor oil. But it is better to dispense with the sugar, and give it directly in the oil itself—say, in ʒi of ol. ricini to a young child, and ʒiss ʒii to older children.

For round worms, the same; or ½ grain to ¾ grain santonin to infant 12 months old; 2 grains to a child two or three years old; 3 grains to a child over four years old.

For tape worms, the naphthalin as above; or ½ drachm ext. filicis liq. with ½ drachm pulv. trag. co. in milk or sweetened water to a child six or seven years old, in the early morning. Castor oil should be given the night before and again three hours after the male fern. (From Muskett's *Prescribing and Treatment for Infants and Children.*)

AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Recently the Chief Secretary of South Australia requested Dr. Perks, Superintendent of the Adelaide Hospital, to furnish him with a report on the uses of eucalyptus oil. This was supplied, and is of sufficient interest for reproduction. It will be noted that Dr. Perks says he has had no opportunities of comparing different brands and makes of the oil:—

Adelaide Hospital, July 16, 1895.

REPORT ON PREPARATIONS OF EUCALYPTUS OILS AND USE AT THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

PREPARATIONS IN USE.

Eucalyptus Oil (Faulding's), said by manufacturers to be 50 per cent. oil. From Euc. Cneorifolia (Kangaroo Island).

Solyptol (Faulding's patent) containing (nearly) 50 per cent. eucalyptus oil, is miscible with water, forming milky emulsion.

Eucalyptol.—Product obtained by purification and rectification of the ordinary oil.

Chief uses: Special.

Diphtheria.—In all cases the patches of diseased membrane in fauces are swabbed hourly with mixture—50 per cent. euc. oil and 50 per cent. ol. olivæ respectively. This treatment (followed by myself for some years in England and introduced here) has been found so effectual [in dealing with] the local focus of the disease (and that in the majority of cases terminating its course) that it has superseded every other in this hospital. I do not recollect a case in which it has failed to arrest disease when seen in sufficiently early stages, *i.e.*, before invasion of the air passages, when, of course, local treatment as above cannot be carried out.

Scarlatina.—After acute stage, when desquamation of cuticle is commencing, the entire body is anointed with mixture of ol. eucalyptus and ol. olivæ in proportion as above, and every evening patient receives a hot bath containing solyptol in proportion of one teaspoonful to gallon of water. The solvent action of this latter greatly facilitates the detachment of the epidermis, whilst the application of the oil in the more concentrated form for considerable periods effectually destroys the "germs" of the disease (the chief source of infection) throughout its whole thickness. After a week of this treatment we have found that a patient can be returned to his family without danger of spreading disease, even if desquamation is not fully completed, thus saving a further detention in the hospital (as against other methods of treatment) of from two to four weeks, consequent cost of special rinsing, isolation, &c., as well as materially shortening the period during which patient is actively infective to others.

I have entered at some length upon the treatment of these two grave diseases by eucalyptus oil as I consider that in them it is *invaluable*. No other agent of equal germicidal power (known to me) could be used so freely, and therefore effectively, without injurious results to the patient from their poisonous properties.

Uses: General.

Eucalyptus oil and eucalyptol are used with fatty bases in varying proportions as antiseptic ointments, and also with other drugs (chloroform, &c.) as dry inhalations in pulmonary phthisis, gangrene of lung, asthma, and for antiseptic deodorizing and soothing purposes.

Solyptol.—Mixed with water in proportions as above. Used as antiseptic solution for cleansing instruments, hands of surgeons, and before operating, and as a deodorising spray.

No other preparations of eucalyptus have been used here except those of Messrs. Faulding, who have been contractors for supply of drugs to the hospital for some years, so that I am unable to report on the relative values of oils from other species of eucalyptus, or by other makers.

ROBT. H. PERKS, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng.,
Medical Superintendent.

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Caffeine Cit. with Potash Bromide.	1 gr. & 10 grs.	
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Pepsine, Bismuth, and Quinine.	4 grs., 4 grs. & 1 gr.	
Pepsine, Quinine, and Strychnia.	4 grs., 4 grs. & $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	
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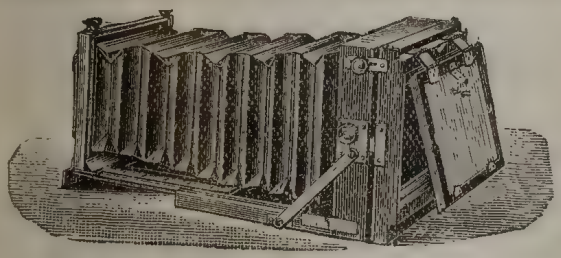

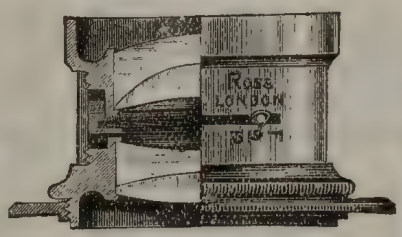

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THOMAS BALL, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.

Townsend House, Kingswinford: 9th March, 1890.

I shall be pleased to prescribe Savaresse's Capsules, as they are most satisfactory to the cases I have so far tried them. ALF. W. PEARSON, Surgeon.

Taffs Well, Cardiff: 6th March, 1890.

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Physician to St. John's Hospital.

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14 St. James's Square, Sheffield: February, 1890.

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Gateshead: Feb. 22nd, 1890.

I find the oil contained in your Capsule very reliable and useful in appropriate cases.

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18 Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock: 7th March, 1890.

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35 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin: February, 1890.

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J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.I.,
Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin.

Old Stone House, East Grinstead: 28th Feb., 1890.

Savaresse's Capsules.—I am much pleased with the preparation. The Capsules are easy to swallow. They are tasteless, thus overcoming the main difficulty in prescribing a somewhat nauseous drug, and *they contain the dose stated on the box*. I prescribe no other form of Sandal Wood Oil than this. P. E. WALLIS, Med. Off. of Health.

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RICHARD J. PURDON, M.D.

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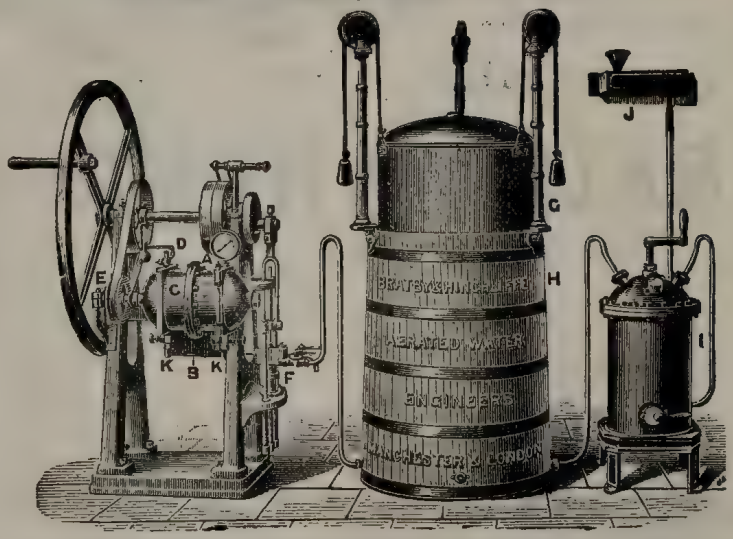

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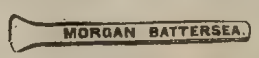

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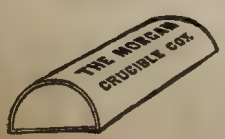

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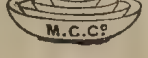

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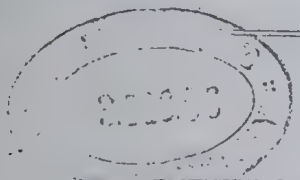

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A NEW GNAPHALOID PLANT FROM WEST AUSTRALIA,

DESCRIBED BY BARON FERD. VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M.D., PH. D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Tysonia.

Headlets of flowers depressed-globular or almost hemispheric; involucre consisting of 3-6 leaf-like almost ovate bracts. Flowers numerous; all bisexual uniform, each supported by a large tender, transparent, almost ovate or elliptic bract. Corolla gradually widened upwards, denticular-five-lobed. Anther-cells protracted each at the base gradually into a capillulary appendage. Stigmas truncate. Achenes blunt at the summit. Pappus absent, or on the outer fruits forming a lobed short membrane. A small glabrous annual herb, with cordate-lanceolar leaves and solitary ternisnal flower-headlets.

This new genus forms a link between Acomis and Cassinia, receding from the former in having the individual flowers provided with bracts, and from the latter in the pappus being absent or rudimentary. If some few of the outer floral bracts can be regarded as involucral, then what has been described here as the involucre, must constitute floral leaves. This question cannot be settled from the only specimen transmitted.

Tysonia phyllostegia.

Near the Upper Murchison-river; Isaac Tyson, Esq. Whole plant, so far as known, only some few inches high, thinly few-branched. Leaves scattered, sessile or somewhat clasping, slightly undular at the margin, dark-green on both sides. Headlets short-pedunculate or almost sessile, hardly to beyond ½-inch broad; involucral leaves scarcely surpassed by the flowers, dark-green, sometimes narrowly pale at the margin. Stamens partly exserted. Achenes slightly pubescent, when well developed nearly ovate.

The promulgation of this singular plant in the present professional periodical affords an apt opportunity for drawing the attention of the many pharmaceutical chemists, now settled in far interior regions of Australia, to the fact that they have it in their power to add, in their respective localities, much to our knowledge of the native Flora; and it may here, then, be specially pointed out, that among such tiny plants as the *Tysonia* more novelties will likely be yet found than among the conspicuous plants. Minute plantlets, including even wee aquatics, moreover are so easily dried and transmitted, that they could be more especially attended to during spring in their ephemeral existence. They are numerous in all parts of Australia, more so than in any of the great land-divisions of the globe. At the far inland places, phytologically as yet so imperfectly explored, the gatherers of these plantlets will therefore readily be rewarded by new discoveries, for which always public literary credit will be given.

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TRADE NOTES.

Since August of last year, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have prepared liquid Anti-Syphilitic Serum for purposes of clinical trial, and are now issuing it in the form of dried scales possessing the full potency of the liquid serum.

Challenge Corn Paste, made by Mr. F. W. Chapman, 230 Collins-street, Melbourne, has been introduced to the general public by canvassers visiting every house in the suburbs. The maker has recently registered the name "Challenge" as a trade mark. Chemists are being asked for it, and although it is not exclusively a chemist's article, it yields a good profit as a 6d. line.

Henry Fisher & Co., 173 Clarence-street, Sydney, are introducing a new dental antiseptic—Borine—a liquid of a golden yellow colour, said to be composed of the "active constituents of benzoin, wintergreen, meadowsweet, golden rod, witch hazel, combined with the stearoptenes of wild thyme, eucalyptus, peppermint, and boracic acid." Possessing a fragrant odour, it has also a very agreeable taste. It is recommended not only for the teeth, but also for all catarrhal affections, as a dressing for wounds and sores, and in various other ways.

OBITUARY.

The Late R. H. Roe.—Very general regret is felt at the untimely death of Robert Hardy Roe, who represented F. K. Stearns & Co., of Detroit, for so long a period, and made himself highly popular. He died at Yokohama on June 28 from fever. Mr. Roe was born at Ochavoe, in Ireland, in 1851. From the letter in which his firm announce the event to their agents, we take the following particulars:—Mr. Roe had been connected with them for 13 years; first as travelling representative in Nebraska and Kansas for two years. In 1885 Stearns & Co. decided to seek trade in Australia and India, and selected Mr. Roe for that important mission. He started on August 19. During the first trip, which was entirely around the world, he visited all of Australasia, Asia, and Africa, returning to the United States November, 1891, after having been absent six years. Stearns & Co. were the first American house, and he the first American traveller in their line to visit this trade direct, and to his valuable efforts is their present foreign trade largely due. It was after he had made so great a success that competing houses began to take up work in these countries. After two months in the latter part of 1891, he returned to Australia in January, 1892, and therefore had spent almost five years on this trip, when he was taken seriously ill in India, and had cabled from Hong Kong that he intended sailing for home immediately as he was too ill for business. This was the last advice from him. The next news was the announcement of his death from the Yokohama Hospital. Mr. Roe will long be remembered as a genial, honest business man, whose friends were legion. He was a born salesman, one whom neither prosperity nor hard times could change. His word was as good as his bond, and for years the only contracts between him and his firm was their mutual word to each other. In addition to his remarkable ability as a salesman, Mr. Roe was a frugal man. He made a good income and he saved it, so that his heirs will be well provided for. Though he had not travelled in Nebraska since 1885, his customers there were daily inquiring for "Bob" Roe, and asking to be remembered to him.

DENTAL.

DENTAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Dental Board of Victoria was held on September 25 last, at 8 p.m., at the rooms of the Registrar, 454 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Present: Dr. Turner (president), Drs. Mullen and Springthorpe, Messrs. George, Kernot, Iliffe, and Oldfield. A letter from Mr. D. A. Simpson, apologising for his absence, was read.

After the minutes had been read and confirmed, applications for registration were considered. The Board decided to grant one registration under section 55, but the applications of three others were refused. A further opinion *in re* Mr. Palm was received from the Attorney-General, and the Board resolved that they could not register him.

The Board considered the details of the ensuing examinations to be held on September 29-30, and decided to examine the candidates—seven in number—either at the Melbourne Dental Hospital or the College of Pharmacy, according to the nature of the subject.

A motion by Mr. George that, except in urgent cases, all applications for registration should lie on the table for one month was carried. The Board also resolved to resume the registration of articles of apprenticeship.

The consideration of various correspondence closed the meeting.

Mr. E. Lenthall Oldfield, dentist, and member of the Dental Board of Victoria, was elected a councillor for the West Ward of the City of Fitzroy, Melbourne, on August 18, by a majority of one.

Heath & Kernot (R. Heath & F. A. Kernot), dentists, of 66 Russell-street, Melbourne, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Kernot continuing the business.

The Dental Association of Victoria is in voluntary liquidation, a resolution to wind up having been confirmed at a special general meeting of the association on September 16. Mr. E. Joske is the liquidator.

Dental Examinations in Victoria.—The next examinations under Part II. of the Medical Act 1890 will be held before the Dental Board in Melbourne on September 29 and 30. Seven candidates have entered.

Thefts of Artificial Teeth.—Several instances of thieves carrying off false teeth have occurred in Victoria within the month. At Benalla the dentist's shop of Mr. J. R. M'Intosh was entered during the night and £45 worth of gold and teeth stolen. Witt & Co.'s pharmacy in Chapel-street, Prahran, was similarly broken into, the thieves taking a quantity of dental show-plates, valued at £10, the property of Mr. W. H. Dudley, dentist. A third theft was due to an oversight of the victim, Mr. J. E. Booth, chemist and dentist, of Smith-street, Collingwood. Forgetting to take in a show-case of dental goods overnight, he found it next morning broken open and the contents, valued at £40, abstracted.

The writing of the pamphlet on "Dentistry for Mothers" for which Mr. George Reid Murphy recovered the sum of £30 from a Melbourne dentist, has had consequences unexpected by that gentleman. The report of the case came before the Solicitor-General, who notified Mr. Murphy that the Public Servants' Act provides that a civil servant shall not engage in work outside the service, and inquired whether in preparing the pamphlet in question he had not committed a breach of the Act. Mr. Murphy thought he had not; but has since been informed that the Solicitor-General thinks he has, and that in future he is not to undertake any employment outside his official duties, without first obtaining the consent of the Governor-in-Council.

Dentistry in Conjunction with Pharmacy.—At the last meeting of the Dental Board of Victoria a letter was read from Mr. H. W. Shillinglaw, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, stating that several names appeared in the Dental Register as having "practised dentistry in conjunction with pharmacy" before the passing of the Dentists' Act, whereas none of these were on the Pharmaceutical Register. Mr. Shillinglaw accordingly suggested that the words "with pharmacy" should be left out in the next Dental Register. After some discussion it was felt by the members of the Board that under the Dentists Act it was for them to say in what capacity a person had practised dentistry, whether separately or with pharmacy, and that as previous members had at a meeting of the Board so registered the applicants, the matter was settled. If the registrations were irregularly recorded or worded anyone wishing to move in the matter had a remedy. It was, accordingly, decided to merely acknowledge the letter.

Alleged Unskilful Dentistry. In the No. 2 Jury Court, Sydney, on September 7, Mr. Charles George Hodgson, surgeon-dentist, appeared as defendant before Mr. Justice Cohen and a jury of four, in an action for damages. The plaintiff was Theresa Neal, who alleged that through the carelessness of one of the defendant's assistants in extracting a tooth from her jaw she had suffered great pain and been put to considerable expense. About June 9 or 10, 1894, the tooth was removed, and on September 14 following her jaw had become so swollen that she had to seek medical advice. It was then found that part of the bone had become diseased, and that growths had formed. This necessitated several operations, the dead bone and gatherings having to be taken away. She attributed these injuries to the removal of the tooth, and claimed £2000 damages. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and maintained that there was no connection between the complaint from which plaintiff suffered in September and the extraction of the tooth three months before. Several doctors were called in support of this view, all expressing the opinion that, had the swelling been due to the dental operation, it would have shown itself within a week. On the other hand, no medical evidence was adduced to show that the dead bone was the result of the operation. This was pointed out by the judge, who said there was positively no evidence of negligence or unskilful treatment. After a short retirement the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

A NEW GENUS OF HELICHRYSOID COMPOSITÆ.

2 OCT 96

Described by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph. D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Gratwickia.

Headlets many-flowered, rayless, almost hemispheric. Involucral bracts in some few rows; lanceolar, scarious; the outer sessile, the inner stipitate, all very ciliolate. Receptacle without any bracts between the flowers, depressed, glabrous. Flowers uniform, the outermost devoid of stamens. Corolla-tube slender, particularly downward; limb 4-5 denticulate. Anthers sagittate at the base. Stigmas truncate. Achenes thinly cylindric, smooth. Pappus consisting of a single plumous bristlet. A small erect annual lanuginous herb of gnaphaloid aspect, with narrow-lanceolar flaccid leaves and with small terminal, almost sessile, headlets, few in number.

Gratwickia Monochæta.

Near Strangway's Spring, growing together with Aristida arenaria, W. H. Gratwick, Esq.

The only specimens seen, 2 and 4 inches high, unbranched. Leaves attaining a length of 1 inch, the lowest crowded, the others scattered. Headlets of flowers ¼—⅓ inch broad. Involucre almost completely concealing the flowers—yellow—appearing pilose all over from the long and extremely fine ciliolation of the constituting bracts. Pappus about as long as the corolla, broader upwards, narrower downward, denudated near the base. This would be an Heliptirum if the pappus was not reduced to one bristlet as in some Angianthæ. The stature of the plant, so far as hitherto known, is that of the dwarfed forms of Gnaphalium luteo-album and of Helichrysum apiculatum. Some structural approach to Pterygopappus and Stuartina is also perceptible, but the habits of the three are totally different.

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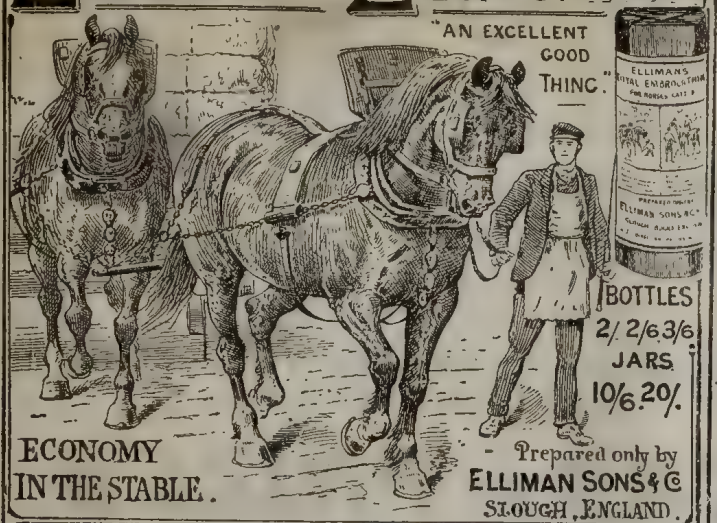

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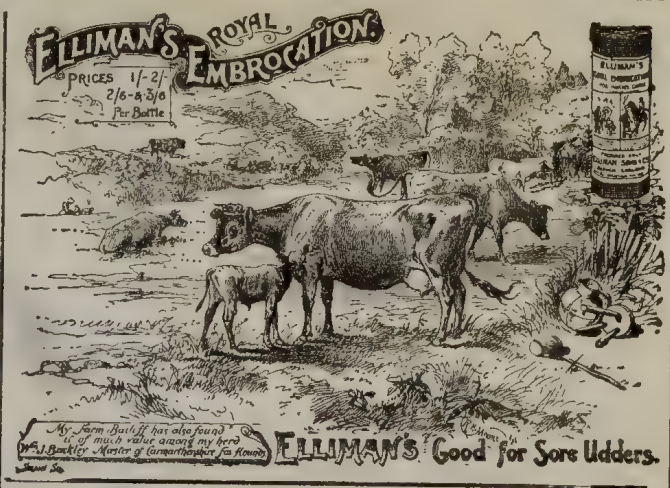

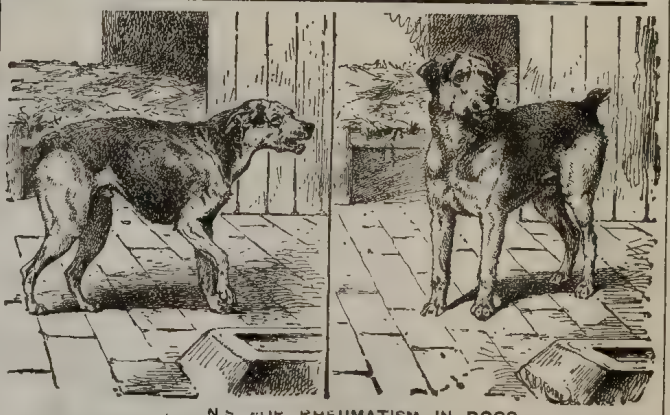

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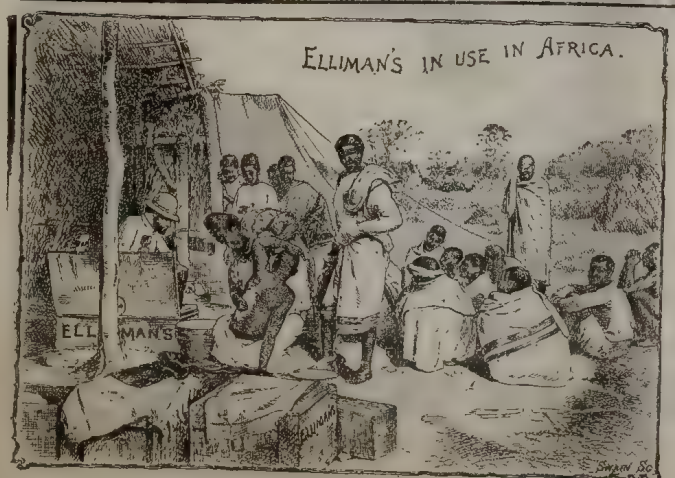

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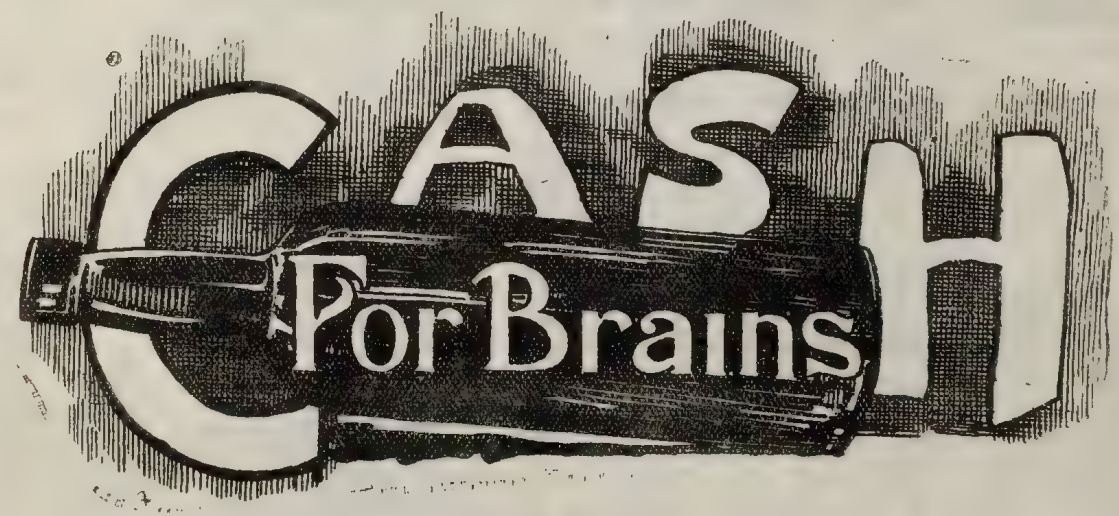

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The COMPETITION will CLOSE on October 30th, 1895.

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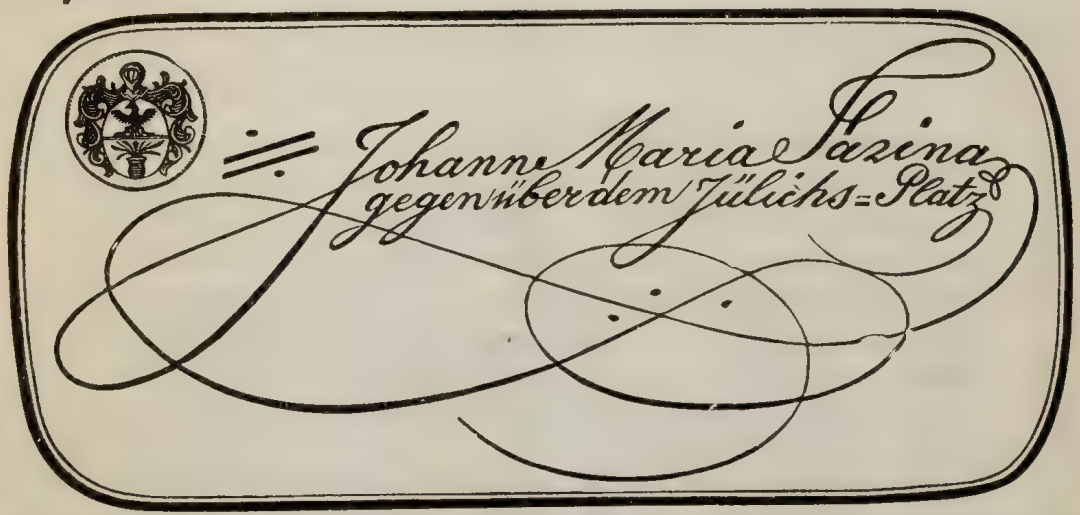
At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



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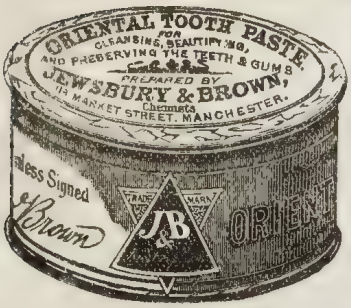

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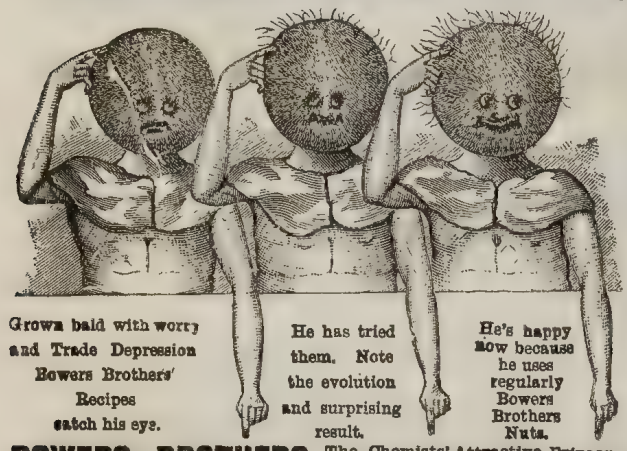

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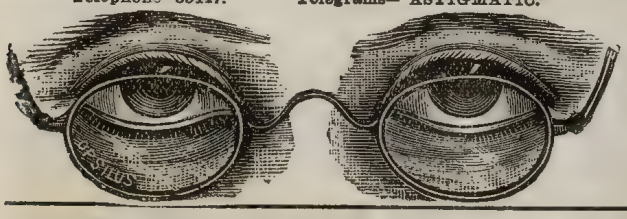

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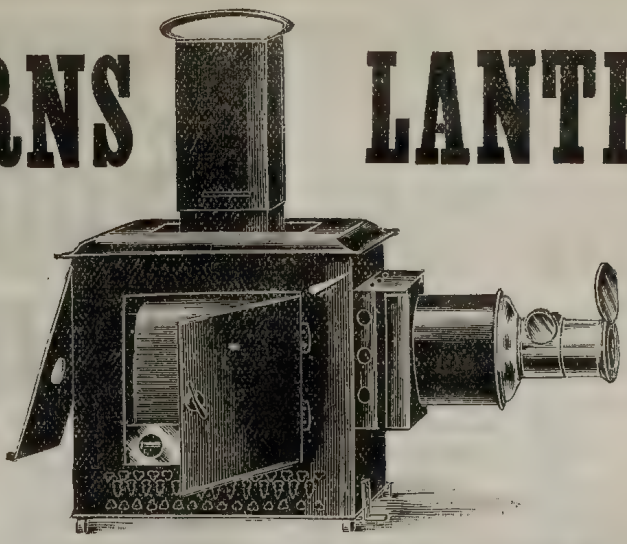

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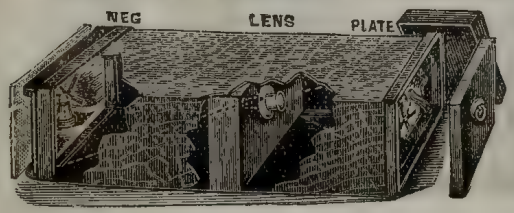
The Cheapest in the market. 1/- PRICE ONLY 1/-

THESE ARE WELL MADE, STRONG AND EFFICIENT, AND ARE SELLING WELL.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT

LANTERN-SLIDE MAKING CAMERA.



For reducing from $\frac{1}{4}$-plate to Lantern Plate $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ 12/-
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$-plate (square) to Lantern Plate $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ ... 12/6
" " " 5×4 Plate (oblong) to Lantern Plate $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ 13/-
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$-plate (oblong) to Lantern Plate $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ ... 14/6

PRICES OF OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.

We are Sole London Agents for these, and keep a Large Stock.

N.B.—Every REQUISITE REQUIRED in PHOTOGRAPHIC and LANTERN WORK supplied promptly at Reasonable Prices.

New Illustrated List of Lanterns, Slides, &c., sent post free on application.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

THE "BLACKFRIARS"

SPECIAL BACKING PAPERS FOR P.O.P.

$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, *and* $\frac{1}{1}$ *plate,* ***in SIXPENNY Packets.***

NEW MOUNTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR CHLORIDE PRINTS.

These Mounts are supplied in various shades, and made so that the prints can be slipped in like an ordinary photo album.

THE BLACKFRIARS PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SENSITISING CO.

GENERAL OFFICES & SENSITISING WORKS: 1 SURREY ROW, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

N.B.—Our Goods can be obtained from all the leading dealers in town or country.

WISE SAYINGS WITH A MODERN APPLICATION.

"A bird in hand is worth two in the bush;" so is a Fly on the Enticer compared with two on the ordinary Fly Paper.

BUY THEREFORE

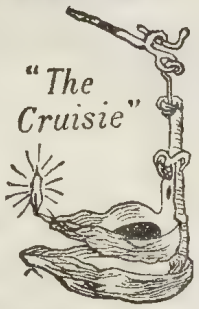
THE PERFUMED STICKY FLY

1D. ENTICER. 1D.

Fly Enticer Gum.

Tins 2d. each.

The Surest and Best Fly Catcher.



TRADE MARK (Registered).

Death Jam.

Kills Wasps, Mosquitoes.

Tins, 6d, 1/-, and 2/6.

Most Alluring and very Sticky.

Send for Samples NOW, Post Free.

To be obtained from the principal Drug and Sundries Houses, or from the Manufacturer—

D. D. BUCHAN, FRIOCKHEIM, N.B.

Telegrams—"BUCHAN FRIOCKHEIM."

Sole Export Agents—BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

FLYODOOMO

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THIS IS THE NEW NAME FOR

SMITH'S FLY STICKERS

The Cleanest, Stickiest, and Best Fly Papers in the Market. Carefully rolled up so that the Composition cannot possibly get outside. Own Name and Address on 100-gross quantities.

Large Buyers should write for Samples and Quotations.

½d. and 1d. Sizes.

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MANCHESTER—Messrs. Woolley, Sons & Co.
THIRSK—Mr. W. Foggitt.
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JOHN H. SMITH,

NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

OIL OF

EUCALYPTUS

GLOBULUS

"PLATYPUS BRAND"

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO.

138 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., and HOBART, TASMANIA.

"THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER AT PRESENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE."

IZAL

DISINFECTANT (Non-poisonous).

Now supplied by the chief Wholesale Houses

Show Cards, Pamphlets, Printed Matter,

And any information the Trade may require can be obtained on application to

Allen & Hanburys,

BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON,

Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.

GERMOL

NEW AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.

(NON-POISONOUS.)

More powerful than Carbolic Acid, and does not stain or burn in use.

"MICROBMORT" FOR SURGICAL USE.

GERMOL SANITARY POWDER.

GERMOL SHEEP DIP. GERMOL SOAPS.

Samples and Particulars on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

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HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND, & NEW YORK, U.S.A.

PETER TYRER'S 1d. LINES

CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label" * Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample ½-gross lots. If not satisfactory, I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

*** PENNY PETROLEUM JELLY** Per gross
In ½-gross tin boxes .. .. 5/-; double size, 7/6

PENNY CEMENT *(largest and best)*
On ½-gross cards 5/3

*** PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS**
½-gross glass-top boxes .. .. at 5/6

PENNY LIQUID GLUE
On ½-gross cards .. .. at 5/3

*** PENNY GUMS**
In 1-dozen parcels .. .. at 6/3

*** PENNY GLYCERINE**
½-gross glass-front boxes .. .. at 6/-

*** PENNY CASTOR OIL**
½-gross glass-front boxes .. .. at 5/6

*** PENNY BLACK INK**
In 1-dozen parcels .. .. at 4/3

*** GOLDEN PETROLEUM JELLY** Per doz.
4-oz. glass, metal screw cap 3/-
8-oz. „ „ 5/-
This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.

*** PENNY HAIR OIL** Per gross
In 1-dozen parcels .. .. at 5/9

PENNY FURNITURE CREAM
In 1-dozen parcels .. .. at 6/9

PENNY INSECT POWDER Per gross
In perforated tins .. .. at 4/6

*** PENNY (*Tasteless*) PILLS**
6 in a box, ½-gross cards 4/6
4 Pills in a box, ½-gross cards 3/9

*** PENNY SOOTHERS**
Black Teats, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on ½-gross cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.

*** PENNY TOOTH TINCT.**
With Wool complete, ½-gross cards 5/6

*** PENNY CORN SOLVENT**
On ½-gross cards 5/6

PENNY CAMPHOR SQUARES
½-gross boxes 7/-

*** FULLER'S EARTH POWDER**
1*d.* Boxes, in ½-gross glass-top boxes 3/6

*** VIOLET POWDER**
1*d.* Boxes, in ½-gross glass-top boxes 4/-

*** GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN**
1*d.* Packets, on ½-gross cards 3/6

*** COURT PLASTER**
1*d.* Packets, on ½-gross cards (Black, White, or Pink) 4/-

*** TOOTH ENAMEL**
(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)
1*d.* Packets, on ½-gross cards 4/-

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige,

PETER TYRER, 30 Southall Place, Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

CRITCHLEY'S STARCH GLOSS
Registered No. 40376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,
To Mr. CRITCHLEY. E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.

LONDON DEPOT—107 WHITECROSS STREET, E.C.

3 square CHANCES to make MONEY
OUT OF

OUR **THERMOMETERS** AND **CHEMISTS' BOTTLES** (The Best Value for the Money).

ESTABLISHED

OUR **GENUINE PUTZ POMADE** (The Finest Metal Polish on the Market).

35 YEARS

OUR **ACETIC ACID, SALICYLIC ACID,** AND **General Chemicals.**

F. J. PUTZ & CO. (Offices and Showroom, 16,17 Great St. Helens), **LONDON, E.C.**
(Late 21 Mincing Lane).

See notice of Dr. Ollendorff's new Clinical Thermometer in *C. & D.*, September 14, 1895, p. 427.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Tuesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Formulæ.

130 well-tried recipes, general, remedial, veterinary, toilet, neatly copied in book; post free, 1*s.* 6*d.* Tully, Chemist, Hastings.

Rare chance.—Ink manufacturer offers his valuable formulæ; finest selection writing-inks in the world; list, stamp. Deane, Chemist, 95 West Graham Street, Glasgow.

Formula for new chemical marking-ink; no heat required; oxidises to an intense permanent black which never turns rusty; easily made and inexpensive; formula 5*s.* A. Williams, 172 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.

Literature.

On sale 8 years' *Diary*, 8 years' numbers *Chemist and Druggist* in excellent condition, to 1895; immediate offer wanted. Apply Campion, M.P.S., 166 Deritend, Birmingham.

Miscellaneous.

Fletcher's No. 6 geyser; cost 8*l.* 8*s.*; offers. Kendle, Durham.

Chemist's lamp (bracket), coloured lenses. Horry, Chemist, Boston.

Two fine show-bottles for coloured water; cut-glass stoppers; offers. Mr. Chitty, Pewsey.

Camera and complete outfit, perfect condition, cost almost 15*l.*, 1893, will sell 10*l.* Ker, Chemist, Dunfermline.

19,800 Silverlock's Latin slip-labels, assorted, in perfect condition, for wholesale trade, each kind in cardboard case; what offers? Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED.

Articulated skeleton; state price. Kendle, Chemist, Durham.

Second-hand copy Squire's "Companion" in good condition; state price. Adams, 19 Beeston Road, Leeds.

A large marble mortar with pestle, size about 12 pints. Send price, &c., to F., 182 High Street, Southampton.

Chemists' and Druggists' Diaries for 1893, 1894. State lowest price to Bonell, 90 Lapage Street, Bradford, Yorks.

Address Wanted.

C. Isidore, American dentist, possibly trading as Franklyn & Isidore or as Dr. Franklyn-Marriott & Co., "Lily" Baby Comforters, Hastings.

EASTMAN'S

SOLIO PAPER.

The typical and standard printing-out paper of the day. Prints made upon it are distinguished by their delicacy, richness of detail, and beauty of finish.

Unrivalled for excellence of quality and ease of manipulation. Gives clear whites, exquisite tone, and high gloss; will neither curl, frill, nor blister; incomparable for ease and rapidity of working. Great depth and variety of tone.

In white, pink, mauve, and pensé—the last specially recommended for export.

MATTE SOLIO PAPER.

Possesses all the excellent qualities and characteristics which distinguish glossy Solio, and is printed, fixed, and toned in exactly the same manner.

The tones are exceedingly delicate, ranging from warm sepia to soft black.

Great richness of detail, softness, and fidelity of gradation are obtained.

BROMIDE PAPERS.

For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives. Unequalled for perfection of coating, delicacy of gradation, clearness and depth of shadows, and uniformity.

"PERMANENT." Specially suitable for printing by contact from soft and delicate negatives, and for enlarging by daylight.

"EXTRA RAPID" Specially suitable for printing by contact from hard and dense negatives, and for enlarging by artificial light.

The papers are coated in three grades, and are known as "A" Thin, Smooth. "B" Thick, Smooth. "C" Thick, Rough.

PLATINO BROMIDE PAPER.

An argentic Bromide paper, which gives the effects of Platinotype, and is at the same time far easier to work. It is distinguished by the soft grey and rich velvet and Platinotype tones, with the perfect matte surface of the finished print on both the rough and smooth paper.

Platino Bromide paper can be used for making either enlargements or contact prints. The method of treatment is the same as that employed with Eastman's other Bromide papers.

NIKKO PAPER.

For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives.

Combines the soft effect of a platinum or bromide tone with a highly enamelled surface. It has a delicate pink tint, and is especially recommended for those who prefer a warmer tone than that of the ordinary bromide print.

Contact prints or enlargements on this paper have a superior gloss; they possess bright, clear high lights, beautiful half-tones and deep rich shadows, and are transparent without blackness.

No other paper gives such perfect results with so little retouching.

EASTMAN Photographic Materials Co. Limited,

115-117 Oxford Street, LONDON, W.

PARIS: 4 Place Vendôme.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., U.S.A.: Eastman Kodak Co.

JACKS' PILLS

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE ON EARTH.

They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Fulness after Meals, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Fushings of Heat, Cold Chills, Depressed Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, all Nervous Disorders, &c. &c. For Females of all ages they will be found the best medicine on earth, never failing to cure all complaints and symptoms incident to the sex. With full directions. Price 9½*d.*, 1/1½, and 2/9, from all Chemists, or direct from the Proprietor, **THOMAS JACKS, 8 St. George's Circus, LONDON, S.E.** *Small Pill, Pearl-coated, Tasteless.* All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should stock these pills, which are being well advertised, and, as they are really good, are now in great demand.

A New Way to Make Money.

You recall the story of the clergyman mounted on a lank, raw-boned animal, who asked a dirty urchin the nearest road to town.

"Who be you, anyway?" asked the boy.

"I am a follower of the Lord, my son," replied the clergyman.

"Well, it don't make any difference which road you take, Mister; you'll never catch him with that horse."

You are following after Customers, and you want to know the nearest road to Profits. It makes very little difference, however, which road you take; the important question is: "*What kind of a horse are you riding?*"

Or in other words, "What line of goods do you carry?"

The problem of to-day is not simply to find a line of ordinary remedies with more or less sale, but a line of "leaders" that will sell the other slower articles in your stock. That is what you need now. Trade "starters"! Articles that will draw customers freely!

You'll find our "FROG" Family Medicines the best business-bringers that Chemists can have. They are compact; they tell their own story; they are attractively put up; they cost but little; they bear an exceptionally long profit, and sell everywhere at *full price*.

Lay aside all theories and come down to facts. Take the single illustration of one of these remedies—"FROG IN YOUR THROAT?" By the full-window displays of this article made last season in the British Isles, we certainly won for the Chemists who had those displays more business and *more advertisement* than they had out of any other "Proprietary" they handled.

In about a fortnight we shall send you a copy of a pamphlet, "*Business Building and Money Making for Chemists*," giving full particulars. See that you get a copy. We print there over fifty statements—selected at random from a pile—from leading Chemists, showing that "*If they did not sell a single box, the advertisement we gave them would be worth all the money they paid for the goods.*"

There might be some accident in the record of a single case, but in the cumulative testimony of these quoted cases there is no room for doubt.

And what is true of "FROG IN YOUR THROAT?" is true of all our "FROG" Family Medicines. They will show you their power if you give them the chance. Take "5 gross and a full display," and we will make your shop a thoroughfare, and you and your business the talk of your town.

Will you work with us on this? If so, wire or write at once to

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS—
"FROGMOUTH LONDON."

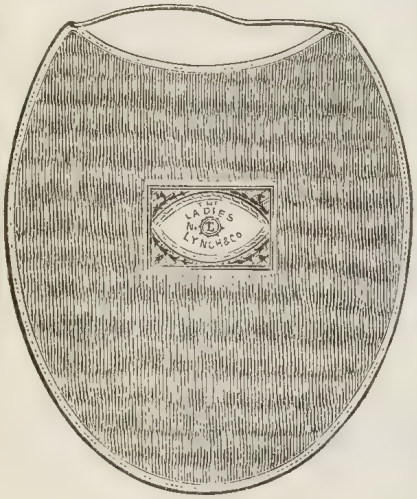
J. E. GARRATT,
10 Silver Street, London, W.C.

MAKERS AND PROPRIETORS—
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

PRIZE MEDAL, SYDNEY, 1879.

We make two qualities of Felt Chest Protectors, Best and Second, in two colours, Scarlet and White. The Best are made of the finest English felt, manufactured specially for us, and cannot be surpassed. The Second are of quality usually sold as best, and nicely finished in every way. Both qualities are boxed and labelled.



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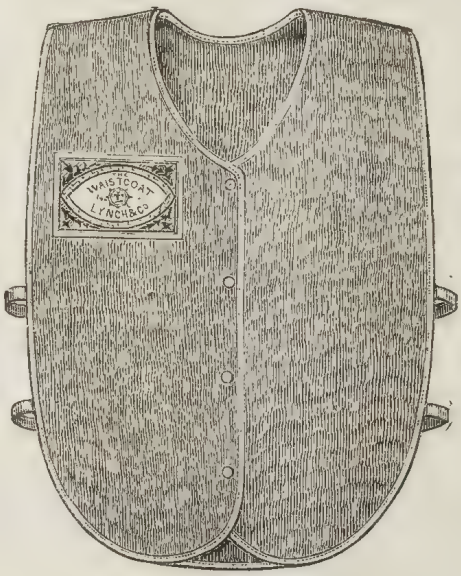

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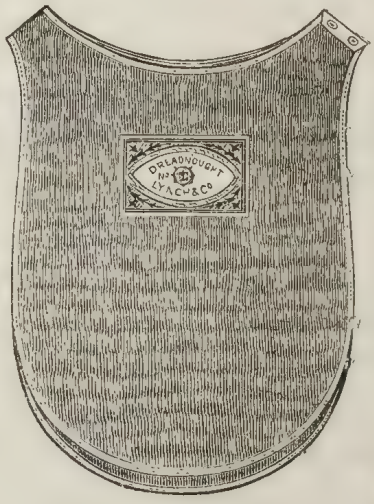

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PRICES AS UNDER, viz.:

			1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 325.	Best quality	per doz.	5/8	7/6	10/-	13/-	17/-	21/6
No. 325/2	Second quality	„	5/3	7/-	9/6	12/-	15/6	20/-
No. 326.	Best quality	„	13/6	17/6	22/-	28/-	35/-	45/6
No. 326/2.	Second quality	„	12/6	17/-	21/-	26/-	33/-	43/-
No. 326C.	Best quality	„	19/-	25/-	31/-	38/-	48/-	59/-

(No. 326C only made in Best quality).

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

NOTE.

With order amounting to

£10

and upwards we present a Handsome Plaster Model, as shown,

measuring 25½ in. in height and 9 in. × 8 in. base, which makes a very effective window attraction, and exhibits Chest Protectors in the most perfect manner.

For all other kinds of Chest Protectors see GENERAL CATALOGUE, page 37, Part I.

LYNCH & CO., Limd., Aldersgate Street, **LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone Number, 1852. Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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Apollinaris Co.
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Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association, Lim.
Fills & Son (Rutbin)
Franz Josef Water
Idris & Co., Lim.
Ingram & Royle, Lim.
Jewsbury & Brown.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Volcanic Aeration Co.

DITTO PLANT
[See SYPHONS and ESSENCES.]
Barnett & Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe, Lim.
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.
Volcanic Aeration Co.

AGNCIES ABROAD
Australian Drug Co.
Boissy
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, B. G., & Co. [(N.Z.)
Peake, Allen & Co.
Taylor & Colledge

ALKALOIDS
Howards & Sons (Cinchona)
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

ALMANACKS
Silverlock, H.

AMMONIA
May & Baker, Lim.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Berend, O., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Deroy Fils Aine | Rogers, P.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

AIR-TIGHT COVR.
Day & Co.

BAGS
Bronsdon & Sca'es

BAKING POWDER
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

BANDAGES
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Domen Belt Co.
Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Shoot")
Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wood, Vincent

BATH & FLESH GLOVES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros. | Wood, Vincent

BATH SALTS
Cosmosine
Landor, Anderson & Co.
Tidman & Son, Lim. (Sea Salt)

BEESWAX
Bowdlear & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Kemp & Son

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BIPALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BOOKS
Free'and A. J.
Gurney & Jackson
Hargreaves Dr., M.D.
King, J. K. & Son
Kirkes' Handbook
Lewis, H. K.
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia
Moller, F. P.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Squire's "Companion"

BORAX
Howards & Sons

BOTTLES
Ayrton & Saunders
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jörgensen
Kilner Bros.
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Potts H., & Co.
Putz, F. J., & Co.
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.
Taylor, F. H., & Co.
Tidman & Son, Lim.
Toogood W. Johnson, B.
Turner, P., & Co., Lim.
Volcanic Aeration Co.
York Glass Co., Lim.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Ayrton & Saunders
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G.B., & Son | Kilner Bros.
Kirtley, G. C. (Cardboard)
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co. (Lim.) (Tin)
Remus, T. (Cardboard)
Robinson & Sons
Rogers & Co.
Rylands Dan. Lim
Volcanic Aeration Co.

BRUSHES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons

BUNSEN BURNRS
Berend & Co.

BUTTER COLR, &c.
Baker, J. W.
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Crawshaw & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward

CACHETS
Christy & Co. | Cooper &

CACHOUS
Bleasdale & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co. | Warrick Bros.

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim

CSCRA SAGRADA
Anderson & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Moss, J., & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co

CAPSULES
Denouel, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hatrick & Co., Lim. (Dun's)
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Parke, Davis & Co. [Co., Lim.
Patent Stopper Box and Stamp
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim
Warrick Bros. | Wyleys. Lim.

CARBOLIC ACID
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co. [Lim.
Wandsworth Chemical Works,

CERESINE WAX
Boehm, Fredk. | Pfister, F.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Nicholls, G. W.

CHECK TILLS
Stokes, G. E., & Co., Lim.

CHEST PROTCTRS
Ayrton & Saunders
Hookin, Wilson & Co.
Hulley, J.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Sons
Schutze & Co. | Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CIGARETTES
Hi (Medica

CHEMICALS
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Graf, F. | Hill, A. S., & Son
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorens, H.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Morris & Callard | Moss C.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Putz, F. J., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CINCHONA BARK
Graf, F.

CHLOR. OF LIME
Government Sanitary Co.
Hebden, W. C.
National Chemical Co.

CHLORODYNE
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

COCA & CHOCOLTE
Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.
Rowntree & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's

CONCENT. LIQRS.
Bates Bros., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kemp & Son
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Möller, P. | Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Terrol Co. (substitute)
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COLAPSIBL TUBES
Betts & Co.

COMBS
Celluloid Novelty Co
Hovenden & Sons

COMP. MEDICINS
Allen & Hanburys
Glyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

CORKS
Johnson & Co.

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)

COUNTER FOUNTAINS FOR AERATED WATERS.
Volcanic Aeration Co.

CRSHD LINSEED
Mumford G. S.

DENTIFRICES, &c.
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Fentiman & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Lutheni & Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DIPHTHERIA REMEDY
Jacques & Co.

DISINFECTANTS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beedzler & Co. | Brooks, T.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Granville & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lake, Millar & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co
Ness & Co.
Read, Holliday, & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co. Lim.
Wandsworth Chemical Works.

DOG MEDICINES
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burall Bros.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Coles Pneumatic Vaccination Shield Co., Lim.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Feaver, J.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Hatrick & Co., Lim.
Hockin, Wilson, & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Howard, J., & Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent

DRUGS
Allen, S., & Sons (Grinders)
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Graf, F.
Hopf, R.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Phillips & Co. [(Grinders)
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Saunders Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

DYES, &c.
Crawshaw & Co.
Hatrick & Co., Ld., 'Diamond'

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Muhlens, F.

ECZEMA
Cullwick's Skin Ointment
Cullwick's Blood Tablets

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co. | "Eypona"
Walker's "Semotine"

ENEMAS
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Rack")
Lynch & Co. Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS
Corsan, J. R.

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ESSENCES
Boulton, J. & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. (Beef)
Brathy & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Newball & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Todd, A. M.
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Volcanic Aeration Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Boehm, Fredk.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Spurway & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co. | Todd, A. M.
Todd, A. M.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co.

EXTRCTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

FEEDG BOTTLES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Marriott, E. & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Shirley Bros. | Youldon, E.

FILTERS
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

FLESH GLOVES
Solport Bros.

FLY PAPERS
Bleasdale, Lim.
Buchan, D. D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshall, E.
May, Roberts & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tidman & Sons
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Bleasdale Lim.
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
First Swiss Milk Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co., Lim.
Glendenning, W., & Sons
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hawksley, T. (Sterilizer)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liquor Carnis Co.
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co
Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.
Tyrer. P.

FULLERS' EARTH
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Woburn Mining Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Boehm, F.

GINGER ALE
Brathy & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Chemists' Aërated & Mineral Water Association Lim.
Ellis & Son
Mills, R. M., & Co.
Volcanic Aeration Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Graf, F.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

HAIR PREP.
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPH'TES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer. T., & Co.

ICE CREAM MFRS
Mackay, Wm.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Martindale, W.
Toogood, W.

INK
Bewley & Draper, Lim.

INSECTICIDES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Jackson, T. (Bellows)
Sandford & Sons
Steiner & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

JELLOIDS
Warrick Bros.

KETCHUP
McKay, W. (Mushroom)
Tyrer, P.

KOLA
Christy & Co.
Moss, John & Co

LABELS
Butcher, W., & Son

LAMPS
Caspar & Co.

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE
Bleasdale Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

LIQUORICE
Dennis Di Luggo & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini) "Solazzi"

LIQUORS
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss, John, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co.
Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim "Solazzi" | Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears Lim.
Gardner, W.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Melin, C. | Findar, J. W.
Volcanic Aeration Co.
Werner & Pfleiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chmical Co.

MALTEXTRCT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. Leicester), Lim
Robinson & Co.

MANICURE
Hovenden & Sons

MARKING INKS
Bond (Daughter of the late John) (Ink & Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

MENTHOL
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P.

METH. SPIRTS, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.

METHYLENE
Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.

MILK
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, Bertie, & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

NURSRY BSCUITS
Chibnall, H. B.

OILS
Bowley, S., & Son
Crichton's Oil Co., Lim.
Hooper, B., & Co. (Sandal Wood)

OINTMNT BASES &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Christy, T., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Eypona
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

OPIUM
Hopf, R.

OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Raphael, J. & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE
Warrick Bros.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

PASTILLES
Jackson, T.

PAT. MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co. Lim. [Preserv.)
Atkinson & Barker (Infant
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Cullwick's Skin Ointment
Cullwick's Blood Tablets
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fenning (Powders)
Frog in the Throat
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Ialor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Lynn & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Powell, T.
Richards, J. M.
Roberts & Co.
Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim.
Wilkinson & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

PEPPERMINT OIL
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell
Todd, A. M.

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Chesebrough Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons | Farina, J. M.
Hovenden & Sons
Lanoline | Mulhens, F.
Lynn, J. H., & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Price's Patent Candle Co
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Tidman & Son | Treatt, E. C.
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.
Warrick Bros.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PETROLEUM
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Lucilline")
Snowdon, Sons, & Co. (Jelly)

PEROX. OF HYDR.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
Sanitas Co Lim.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co.
Baiss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co
Giles Schacht & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Roberts & Co. [cester), Lim.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T. & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Airs & Co. | Barclay & Sons, Lim
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Brown, Theodore
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Darton, F., & Co.
Eastman Photo Materials Co
Evans, Sons & Co. [Lim
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim
Houghton, G. & Sons
Howards & Sons (Chemicals
Lockyer, J. E.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Reflex Manufacturing Co.
Ross & Co.
Snew & Co.
Thomas, R. W., & Co., Lim.
Thornton-Pickard Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Zimmermann & Co.

PIG POWDERS
Willson, S.

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Anderston Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co. (tastless)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son | Holloway's
Johnson & Johnson
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Newbery, F., & Sons
Nortons, Lim. (Camomile)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Sacker
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Walker, D. P.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys, Lim.

PILL MACHINES
Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner & Pfleiderer

PLASTERS
Blyton, Astley & Co
De St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros. (Court)

POLISHING
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Müller & Co.
"Veiutina"

PORCELAIN GDS
Toogood (E.c. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

PRINTING
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Silverlock, E. | Townsend

QUININE SALTS
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Wine)
Howards & Sons
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)
Zimmermann, A. & M.

RENNET
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Tominson & Hayward
Warren, A. & J. (Wells)

RESPIRATORS
Zimer, Gustave

SALICIN
Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall, Backhouse & Co
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
McKay, W. | Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS, &c.
Central (Edinburgh)
Glasgow School
Liverpool School
London Homœopathic and Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
Middlesex Hospital
Newington College
Newcastle School
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary Edinburgh)
Sheffield College of Pharmacy
South London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Darton & Co. | Hicks, J. J.
Ross & Co.

SEA SALT
Tidman & Sons

SEEDS
Potter & Clarke

SEIDLITZ PWDRS
Elyton, Astley & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.

SELTZOGENES
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
British Syphon Manufactur-
Evans, Sons & Co. ling Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
May, Roberts & Co
Volcanic Aeration Co.

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher, Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Ness & Co.
Quibell Bros.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Lim.

SHOP FITTERS
Baughan & Co.
Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, P. | Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY
Volcanic Aeration Co.

SOAP
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blondeau et Cie (Vinolia)
Bromley, H., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D & W. (Medicated)
Harvey, S.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Muhlens, F.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
United Alkali Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.

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Bannerman, M., & Co.
Cresswell Bros. & Sonmits
Evans, Sons & Co.
Peterson, M., & Co.

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Hickisson, J.

STARCH
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Critchley (Gloss)
Redford & Son (Gloss)

STOPPERS
Austin & Co (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster
Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co. (Lim.)
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.
York Glass Co., Lim.

STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR OF MILK
Boehm, Fredk.

SYRUPS
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim. (Liquors)
Stevenson & Howell
Volcanic Aeration Co.

SYPHONS
Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
British Syphon Co.
Chemists' Aerated & Mineral Waters Association, Lim.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.
Rylands, Dan. Lim.
Volcanic Aeration Co.

SURGICAL
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Cocking, J. T.
Ellwood Lee, J., Co.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Hatrick & Co., Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
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Krohne & Sesemann
Lambert, A., & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
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Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Pocock Bros.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Richardson, John, & Co., Lim.
Robinson & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent

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Lynn & Co.

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Caspar & Co., Lim.
Corsan, J. R. (Advertising)
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim. (Compressed)

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Great Tower St. Tea Co., Lim.
Pearse & Meeking

TEETHING PADS
Marriott, E., & Co.

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Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
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Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss, John & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wyleys, Lim.

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Singleton & Cole, Lim.

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Allen & Hanburys (Chrisma)
Ayrton & Saunders
British Paper Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
"Cosmosine" (Lanoline)
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Quelch, H. C.
Sanitas Co., Lim. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

TOOTH PASTE
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lutheni & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Sutton, O., & Co.
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Areca)

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Trade Mark Society, Lim.

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Vaccine Association (Lymph).

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Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
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Chesebrough Co.

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Crocker, G. B., & Co.
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Elliman, Sons & Co.
James, W. H. (Blisters)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Rookledge, F. E.
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Walker, Troke & Co.
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VINOLIA Superf'tt'd
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WEED KILLER
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Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Ferris & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Graf, F.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hill, A. S., & Son
Kemp, Wm. & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co
Lofthouse & Salimer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
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Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
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Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
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Wyleys, Lim.

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BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS **50** TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

Baron Liebig discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and home-made Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

Bovril was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, Food Specialists, **LONDON.**

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Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Lotus St., Sydney, N.S.W., Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

SODAWATER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS & 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER & LONDON EC
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PRICES.

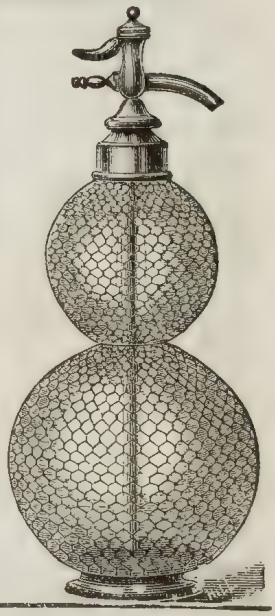
SYPHONS ... 1/6, 1/8, and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.
The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



See Summer Issue, 1895, of this Journal, pages 48 and 49, for several of our Machines illustrated, with prices and fuller information.

EVERY CHEMIST & DRUGGIST CAN MAKE HIS OWN MINERAL WATERS,

Perfect Aëration is obtained by using our famous and lately much-improved "Hecla" Machines. Syphons filled splendidly, and no difficulty in emptying.

Price, "Hecla" Saturator, £35.

Any ordinary man can work this Plant.

No previous knowledge required.
Instruction Gratis.

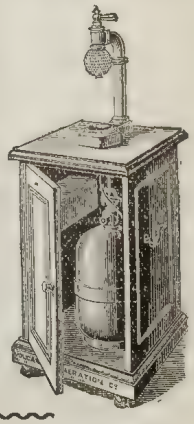
This Machine can supply 100 dozen Syphons per day, or 300 dozen full-size Patent or Cork Bottles—best quality.

We supply SYPHONS (best quality), Patent and Cork Bottles, SELTZOGENES, BOXES and CASES to the Trade.

Prices on application.

"Hecla" Saturator.

Fill Syphons, Bottles, &c., quickly and economically, by using our well-known Machines and ***LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS,*** which produces the ***very best Aerated Waters possible.***



"WINDSOR" FOUNTAIN. | *Cost Moderate.*

SMALL SPACE, NO MESS, NO DANGER.

Our Patent Machines have stood the test for some years at Chemists, Druggists, Hospitals, Asylums, Infirmaries, Hydros, Hotels, Clubs, Breweries, Theatres, Cafés, Passenger Steamships, &c., from whom we have received very many unsolicited testimonials, which may be seen on application.

Our Machines are strong, compact, require no fixing, and can be worked easily by hand. We also strongly recommend our

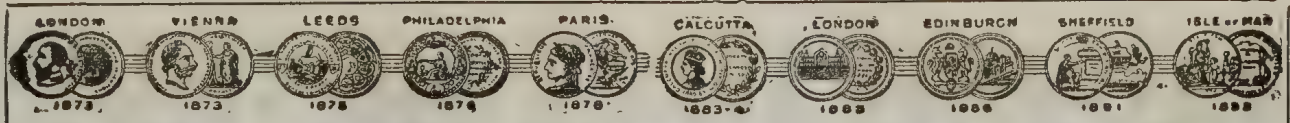
PATENT FOUNTAIN,

For producing purest Aërated Waters on draught, which can be fixed to Counter, or Bar, or Cabinet, on Castors as here shown. This is movable from Room to Room, or to Outdoor Sports, Cricket Field, and suchlike. No Bottles, Boxes, or Syphons required where our Patent Counter Fountain is used.

APPLY ONLY TO

THE VOLCANIC-AËRATION CO., 203 Great College St., LONDON, N.W.

(Close to Camden Town Station, North London Railway.)



DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.

GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aërated-water trade.

Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

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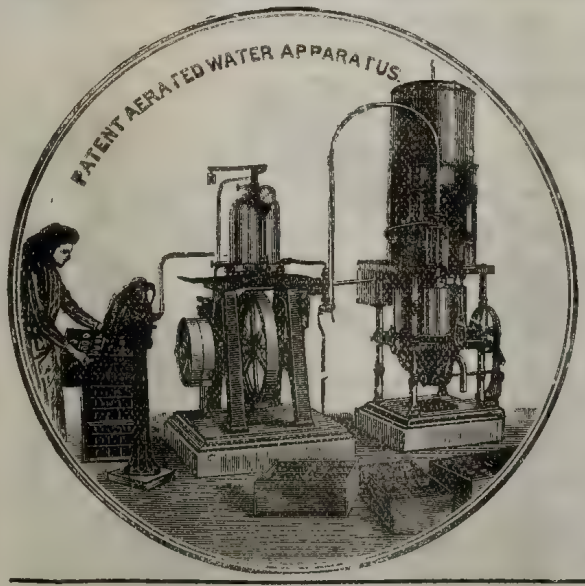
Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.

Try "MELOKA," Our New Beverage.



SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aërated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

Our Filling Machines are the most popular and leading fillers in the market. All kinds, for hand or power, for corks or patents. Of our Paragon Fillers there have been **nearly 5,000 sold.**

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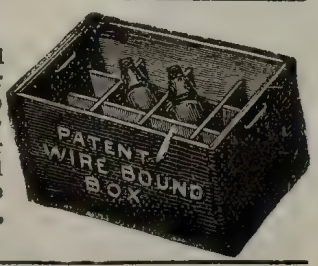
Our PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our boxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY, ENGLAND

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THE

CARLSBAD MINERALWASSER VERSENDUNG

Beg to draw the attention of the Medical Profession and the Trade to the fact that the **Natural Salts of Carlsbad Mineral Water** are now also prepared in the form of *Powder* ("Pulverförmig"), which contains *all the constituents* of the *Sprüdel* Spring, the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of **Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gall-stones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout,** and **Diseases of the Spleen, &c.**

The *Powder* has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable—especially for Export.

A SAMPLE of the SALT in POWDER FREE to Members of the Medical Profession or Chemists on application to the Sole Importers for the United Kingdom and the Colonies—

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PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

A COMPLETE APPARATUS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day, at a minimum of cost, from

£20.

NO DANGER. NO MESS.

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BOTTLES, SYPHONS, AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.

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IDRIS & CO.'S prices include delivery in London, and they quote Carriage paid to all parts of the Country.

Samples Free to Chemists.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.
Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

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Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.
For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S
LATEST
NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE.

PATENT No. 18,305.

The Best Seltzogene Extant and Warranted.

In place of Screw on Tap, there is a Clip, which is easily fastened to the Seltzogene, any Child being able to Screw the little Key at top, and making perfectly air tight the Apparatus.

Wear and Working Guaranteed.
No more Screwing required.
Tap cannot get Corroded.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

3-Pint Patent Wire,	11/-	..	Cane, 12/2
5-pint " "	14/9	..	" 16/3
8-pint " "	22/6	..	" 25/6

Large Discounts allowed off for quantities.

POWDERS FOR ABOVE.

3-pint—1 doz. boxes' containing	12 charges,		16/-
5-pint	"	"	" 24/-
8-pint	"	"	" 40/-

Liberal Discount allowed off for quantities.

This Patent can be fitted to any Seltzogene if required.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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Seltzogenes and Gazogenes Repaired.

To be had of S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

Makers of the celebrated "INDIAN CURRIES."

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SPECIALITIES
— FOR —
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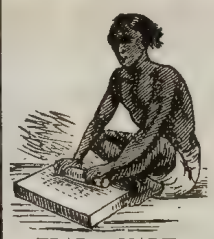

TRADE MARK.

ESSENCE of BEEF JELLY
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12 UPPER ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

See our inset between pp. 32 and 33, Winter Number.

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
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Manufacturers of the Finest Steam-made
GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

ACETIC ACID. ACETATE POTASSIUM.
SPIRIT AND VINEGAR COLOURING.
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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
THE NEW PRESERVATIVE:
SEMPER-DULCIS OR EVER-SWEET,
For Milk, Cream, Butter, Sausages, &c., &c.

FINEST BUTTER-COLOUR (Buttercup Brand)
SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

EVERY CHEMIST IS INVITED

TO SEND FOR

A Free Full-sized Sample Tin of

CHIBNALL'S

DORINA NURSERY BISCUITS,

WITH OPINIONS OF THE

"British Medical Journal" and "The Lancet,"

TO

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WHOLESALE OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Nestlé's

CONDENSED SWISS **Milk.**

THE RICHEST IN CREAM.

PERCENTAGE OF BUTTER FAT.

Six Samples of **NESTLÉ'S MILK** bought at random at six different shops, and analysed by **Mr. OTTO HEHNER**, late President of the Society of Public Analysts, contained **AN AVERAGE OF**

13·13 per Cent. of BUTTER FAT.

Sample Tin sent free to the Medical Profession on application to HENRI NESTLÉ, 48 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

MESSRS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

CARLTON WORKS, MANCHESTER,

And No. 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON,

Have now completed their EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, New Machinery and the most modern Appliances making their works the most complete of the kind in the Kingdom.

GIBSON'S SUPERIOR

BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a high reputation everywhere. **FOR EXPORT TRADE.** They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1-doz. Cases as required, and delivered F.O.B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure. We specially recommend

Lime Fruit Tablets, Everton Toffy, Mixed Fruit Drops, Cough Drops, Raspberry Drops, Lemon Tablets.

COMPRESSED PELLETS.

ALL KINDS IN ANY QUANTITIES.

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IN 1-CWT. ORIGINAL BARRELS. BARRELS FREE.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES, COUGH LOZENGES, VOICE LOZENGES, TOP-NOTE PRODUCERS, &c., &c.

Indents from abroad, marked "GIBSON," may be sent to any Wholesale Drug or Shipping House in the Kingdom. [2]

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ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Carlton Works, MANCHESTER.

"Live, and Let Live."

THE FRAME FOOD CO., LTD., Lombard Road, Battersea, London, S.W., with a view to secure a reasonable profit to retailers on the sale of "FRAME FOOD" Preparations, have adopted an arrangement by which the extreme "cutting" of their goods will be prevented, and, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, the ADVERTISED PRICES OBTAINED. They have, however, fixed upon the subjoined *minimum* retail prices, below which their goods must not be sold.

The supply of "FRAME FOOD" Preparations will be discontinued to retailers who persist in selling below the minimum retail prices.

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All retailers are asked to assist in this endeavour to prevent undue "cutting," by informing the FRAME FOOD CO. of anyone in their neighbourhood who may in future sell below minimum retail prices, and by sending to the Company a tin of "FRAME FOOD" DIET so sold (with invoice of same), the cost of which the Company will refund. All information will be treated as private and confidential.

	Advertised Prices.	Minimum Prices.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
"FRAME FOOD" DIET	3 9	3 5
" " "	1 0	0 11
" " "	0 7	0 6½
" " EXTRACT	2 10	2 7½
" " "	1 6	1 4½
" " "	0 10	0 9½
" " JELLY	1 0	0 11
" " "	0 7	0 6½
" " STAMINA TABLETS ..	1 0	0 11
" " " " ..	0 6	0 5½
" " COCOA	2 10	2 7½
" " "	1 6	1 4½
" " "	0 10	0 9½
" " DRINK SYRUP	1 0	0 11

Showcards and Leaflets on application to the Company.

VINACOCA.

Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.

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COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative is
ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.
The best Nerve Tonic is
ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.
The best Renewer of Health is
ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR, COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA, COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE PARISIAN VAPORISER & EAU DE LIS.

Price 15s. each; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

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JOHN SANGER & SONS

DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, LOZENGES,

MINERAL WATERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES, AND ALL KINDS OF **FANCY GOODS.**

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Just issued, new Supplementary List of PHOTOGRAPHIC Sundries.

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PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

A Real Sea Bath in your own Room.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

Recommended by the Highest Medical Authorities.

CAUTION.

The **WELL-MERITED** and **EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS** of this famous Remedy for **PHYSICAL** and **NERVOUS DEBILITY** has induced **WORTHLESS** and **DARING IMITATIONS.** Some are merely the cheapest and commonest ordinary coarse Salt, made from inland brine, such as any fishmonger or meat-curer will recognise, and utterly useless, probably even injurious, as a substitute for **SEA BATHING.** Retailers offering such for sale are liable to prosecution.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is really extracted "from the foaming billows," and possesses, free from any drawback whatever, all the curative and medicinal virtues which render Sea Bathing so beneficial and enjoyable both in health and sickness, from infancy to old age.

25 per cent. PROFIT TO RETAILERS.

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TIDMAN & SON, LIM., BUSHELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Armour's LABORATORY PRODUCTS.

PEPSIN.

3,000 test six hours. Absolutely free from Peptone, and guaranteed five times strength of B.P.

Insoluble Powder (non-hygroscopic).
Granular (soluble and non-hygroscopic).
Powdered Granular (soluble and non-hygroscopic).
Scale (soluble and non-hygroscopic).

We wish Chemists to send for samples and prove for themselves the purity and strength claimed above by us.

NUTRIENT WINE of Beef Peptone.

Contains all the nutritrive principles of the finest beef in a peptonised form dissolved in high-class sherry.

LACTATED PEPSIN.

A most powerful mixture of Pepsin and Pancreatic Ferments. Stocked in 1, 4, and 8 oz. bottles.

The above products are being greatly recommended by Medical Men, and should be therefore stocked by all Chemists.

ARMOUR & COMPANY,
59 Tooley Street,
LONDON, S.E.

ST. RAPHAËL TANNIN WINE.

This Tonic Wine is most valuable in all cases of Anæmia, Consumption, and Convalescence.

Every genuine bottle must bear the name of the Sole Agent—
E. GALLAIS, 90 Piccadilly, London, W.

MINERAL WATERS AT REVISED LOWEST PRICES. LIST FROM

E. GALLAIS & CO., 90 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!
Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."
And JONES CHUCKLED!!

WOODEN BOXES ALL SIZES MADE TO ORDER

PRICE 14/- per doz. nests of 6 Boxes, planed and hinged, from 5"×2½"×1½" to 9½"×6½"×4½". Nests of 6 for Bottles, 4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1/6. *Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.*

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!
Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested boxes, shipped in cases (each containing ½-gross nests), are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers, Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St., Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E."!!

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

A.D. 1777.

BUY KENT'S BRUSHES.

See pp. 209–212, Summer Issue; also Diary, 1895, pp. 445–448.

Pharmaceutical Products of High Repute.

BEEF AND IRON WINE, B., W. & CO.

Synonym—Vinum Carnis et Ferri, B., W. & Co.

In this admirable restorative, suggested by the late Dr. Parkes, an organic salt of iron is dissolved in the purest of wines, together with the stimulant and nutritive properties of beef. Each fluid ounce contains the restorative principles of two ounces of the choicest lean beef. The wine used for this preparation is absolutely free from tannin, which precipitates the albuminoids, and subsequent filtration removes the nutrient material.

In this preparation are contained the stimulant principles of beef, together with the tonic principles of a readily-absorbed salt of iron. Its value as a tonic and stimulant

cannot be over-estimated, and by reason of its palatability, stability, and perfect assimilation it has for a long time been justly valued by the medical profession as a desirable addition to the range of nutrient stimulants. In the treatment of those cases characterised by pallor, weakness, palpitation of the heart, with much nervous disturbance, this preparation is specially valuable as a restorative food. Its unique feature is that it combines nutrient, tonic, and stimulant material in a palatable and concentrated form. In the majority of cases attended by failure of strength the chief cause is the inability to digest nourishing food, hence it is desirable to supply this necessity in a form acceptable to the stomach. At the same time it is desirable to excite this organ to perform its functions. Wine, if taken alone, will often produce headache, excitement, and other symptoms which are entirely avoided if given in combination with a nutrient.

This preparation may be most comfortably borne by the most delicate or sensitive patient to whom other forms of nourishment are inadmissible. As a nutritive tonic and restorative food it is indicated in the treatment of impaired nutrition, impoverishment of the blood, and in all forms of general debility.

"It is a really valuable preparation, and fastidious patients who are unable to tolerate any other solution of the kind can take it readily. A very powerful and rapidly acting tonic. Children as well as adults take it easily; and as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity."—*The Lancet.*

"This is an excellent preparation. For convalescents from acute illness it is an admirable restorative. A pleasant tonic and mild stimulant. It will be found most useful in cases where the use of a blood tonic is indicated."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An admirable combination."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

Supplied to the trade in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. bottles at 22*s.* and 42*s.* per dozen. With Quinine 27*s.* and 50*s.* per dozen bottles.

"HAZELINE."—A Simple Drug.

Though "Hazeline" is very properly regarded as an outcome of modern pharmaceutical methods, yet it is undoubtedly the fact that the Witch Hazel, a plant indigenous to the American continent, was well known by the Indians to possess the remedial qualities characteristic of this preparation. It is possible that the reason the Medicine-men of the Indian tribes were so successful in their use of it in the treatment of wounds, sprains, &c., was simply because they always used the fresh material in making their preparations. Following up this idea, experiments showed that the whole of the active principles of the Witch Hazel could be obtained from the plant in its fresh condition only, and this best by a process of distillation. "Hazeline," the result of such distillation, is water-like in appearance, with an aromatic, pleasantly-fragrant odour, and possesses a slightly astringent taste. It possesses well-marked anodyne, hæmostatic, and antiseptic properties, and has now permanently taken the place occupied for so long a period by that respectable, but much over-rated, preparation, tincture of arnica. This is as it should be, for "Hazeline" possesses all the advantages of arnica without any of its drawbacks. It is many times more useful, since it may be used fearlessly both internally and externally.

The pain-subduing influence of "Hazeline" makes it of considerable service in painful burns, contusions, sprains, abrasions, &c. It is a styptic of considerable power, and is used largely in hæmorrhage of all kinds. Indeed, it may be said that for internal bleeding few agents are so effective, not only because it is generally successful in promptly arresting the flux of blood, but also because it may be given in large quantities without risk of production of untoward or toxic consequences. In cases of bleeding from external

wounds or cuts, "Hazeline" has replaced the tinctures of iron and myrrh, because it has none of the objectionable characteristics of either of the old remedies, while it possesses the good and beneficent qualities of both, and is no less prompt in its astringent and styptic action.

The antiseptic properties of "Hazeline" are such as to enable it to be used, either diluted or undiluted, to both healthy and unhealthy wounds, and, diluted with a little warm water, upon even so delicate an organ as the eye. A few teaspoonfuls of "Hazeline," added to a teacupful of water at the temperature of the blood, act as a very soothing and cleansing lotion; or in cases of inflammation, such as often supervene as the result of catching cold, a few applications of this lotion will give considerable ease and relief.

"Hazeline" is supplied to the trade in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. bottles at 14*s.* and 42*s.* per dozen.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

"LANOLINE"

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

"LANOLINE" AS AN OINTMENT BASE,

AS IT

never turns rancid;

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;

confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI

is an Ointment

WHICH CONSISTS OF

"LANOLINE" and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.

UNGT. LANOLINI is comparatively inexpensive.
UNGT. LANOLINI is non-sticky.

TOILET "LANOLINE."

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.

"LANOLINE" and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. 1st.

NOTES ON "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

I—CASCARA SAGRADA.

The valuable properties of Cascara Sagrada are so largely and fully recognised that the drug now occupies the foremost place among laxatives. And this in spite of the fact that it possesses two disadvantages which are not overcome without trouble. There is, firstly, its exceedingly bitter taste, which in liquid preparations must needs be masked before children and fastidious patients can be induced to take it; and, secondly, there is some difficulty in obtaining genuine and properly matured barks characteristics which are absolutely essential if the action of the drug is to be free from griping and discomfort. The materia used in the manufacture of "Tabloids" is most carefully selected, consequently their use is always unaccompanied by disagreeable effects. "Tabloids," even when not coated with sugar, can be swallowed so easily with a draught of water that the bitter taste of the drug is scarcely perceived. Pharmacists who are asked to suggest the most pleasant and convenient way of taking Cascara may well introduce the "Tabloids." By so doing they will give the keenest satisfaction to their customers.

Cascara Sagrada "Tabloids" (plain or sugar-coated) supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100 at 4/6 and 12/- per dozen.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCOME, LONDON."

HEARON, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists.

SQUIRE & FRANCIS.

Wholesale and Export Druggists.

SPECIALITIES.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL.

EMULSION OF PETROLEUM.

ESS. PRO MIST. FERRI CO.

EXT. CACTI GRANDIFLOR. LIQ.

EXT. CASCARA SAGRADA LIQ.

EXTRACT. COCÆ LIQ.

EXTRACT. EUONYMI LIQ.

EXTRACT. KOLÆ LIQ.

LIQUID EXTRACTS.

GRANULAR SALTS.

ROLLED PILLS,
UNCOATED, PEARL, OR GELATINE COATED.

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS FOR SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED WATERS 1-40.

INFANT'S FOOD, MALTED.

EXTRACT MALT, SOLID AND LIQUID.

SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. CO.
NEUTRAL and CLOUDY. NEUTRAL and BRIGHT.

CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES.

FINEST FRUIT ESSENCES.

"HERON" CORDIALS—Ginger, Lemon, and Lime Juice, Raspberry and Peppermint, in Bulk or in Wine Bottles.

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

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EXT. SALICIS NIGRÆ LIQ.

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EXT. CAULOPHYLL. ET PULSATIL. LIQ.

LIQ. IPECAC. PRO VINO.

LIQ. PAPAIN ET IRIDIN.

PEPSIN GLYCERIN ACID.

SOL. BISMUTHI AROMAT.

SOL. PEPSIN c. EUONYMIN.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859.

Chief Offices: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: 231 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, and EMPIRE CHAMBERS, YORK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

As an Official Journal

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

OUR DIARY for 1896, which will be presented free to all subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is now in active preparation, and the publisher is booking space for advertisements in it. There is no better medium for advertising all kinds of goods handled by the drug and chemical trades, for in addition to its universal distribution, its daily use in thousands of pharmacies and offices ensures that the advertisements will appeal to buyers of goods every day of the year. The results are, therefore, the best possible, and quite warrant advertisers in taking good space and paying special care to make their announcements comprehensive and useful. The publisher will gladly give full particulars to inquirers.

POSTCARD COMPETITION.

DURING the present month we invite subscribers and their emp'oyés to tell us, on postcards, the business benefits of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. Our object is to ascertain from as wide a circle as possible opinions regarding the utility of the DIARY, especially as a help in business. We do not object to, but would be glad rather if competitors add, suggestions which have occurred to them for increasing the usefulness of this favourite desk-companion. We shall give a prize of a guinea to the writer of the best report whether it is critical or otherwise.

Summary.

FIVE cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are recorded on p. 513.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are to elect new examiners shortly (p. 515).

WE report upon the photographic exhibitions which are open in London just now (p. 525).

A REGISTERED druggist in Belfast has had to pay up for compounding a prescription (p. 531).

A LEICESTER chemist accepts an injunction and pays 40*l.* for imitating Beecham's pills (p. 532).

DR. DANFORD THOMAS has made some pertinent remarks in regard to signing the poisons-book (p. 513).

WE print *verbatim* the Edinburgh Sheriff-substitute's judgments in the Pharmacy Act cases decided there last week (p. 530).

THE opening of the session at the various Medical Schools has been marked by some striking addresses, a few of which we refer to (p. 534).

MR. BANNISTER stated in court the other day the circumstances which led to the adoption of the present Somerset House standard for milk (p. 515).

MR. THOMAS TYRER, before leaving for a trip to the States, laid before Stratford people his views on technical training and trade-unions (p. 512).

THE disadvantage of buying sponges and breaking bulk by using some and returning others is shown by a case decided by Mr. Commissioner Kerr (p. 531).

A BOOTLE storeman who sold Towle's chlorodyne has been fined 10*l.* and costs under the Pharmacy Act—5*l.* for the sale and 5*l.* for keeping open shop for that purpose (p. 530).

THE Pharmaceutical Council had not much business on Wednesday, but it resolved to press forward, in co-operation with other bodies, the Bill to amend the Companies Act, so as to counteract evasion of the Pharmacy Act by company trading (p. 518).

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) has been held, at which a section of the shareholders endeavoured to get steps taken to have the company wound up. Owing to an informality no resolutions could be passed (p. 524).

PASTEUR'S death last Saturday is one of our principal records this week. Our Paris correspondent communicates a graphic account of the savant's life and a recent portrait (p. 516), while we give an appreciation of his influence upon science and medicine (p. 526).

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Austrian Embassy in London received on Wednesday from the Pharmaceutical Society the Hanbury gold medal for conveyance to Professor Vogl, of Vienna. We print a portrait of the professor and brief particulars of his career (p. 519).

THE Pharmacie Centrale de France, which is the largest wholesale drug-house in France, has reached an annual turnover of 12,000,000f., and the occasion was celebrated on Sunday by a banquet given by M. Ch. Buchet, which our Paris correspondent writes about (p. 517).

PROFESSOR FREDERICK T. ROBERTS, of University College, delivered the introductory address at Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday afternoon, and by his effective style of delivery and the common-sense nature of the remarks immensely pleased the audience (p. 520).

NOT very many changes of importance are recorded in our Trade Reports this week. In a number of articles the upward movement has received a momentary check, although it is quite possible that speculative activity may be resumed shortly. We print an interesting circular which has been sent out by the English iodine-resublimers to their wholesale customers, and comment thereon. The circular relates to a "drawback" to be henceforth allowed on iodine preparations. Matters of interest to the trade will also be found in our letters from Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Amsterdam, New York, and Smyrna (p 536).

English News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

New Wine licences.

Off licences for the sale of wine have been granted to the following chemists and druggists:—

Mr. Alfred Yeates, chemist, Stourbridge.
Mr. Eric Lemmon, 47 High Street, Exeter.
Mr. G. Stocker, 189 Sidwell Street, Exeter.
Mr. W. J. Lund, chemist, Penny Street, Lancaster.
Mr. Wm. Wyatt, chemist, Stonewell, Lancaster.
Mr. J. Rymer Young, chemist, Sankey Street, Warrington.
Mr. Philip Lee, chemist, Wem, Shropshire.
Mr. Samborne Cook, chemist, 76 Radford Road, Hyson Green, Nottingham.
Mr. George James Dusart, High Street Drug-stores, Hastings.

A vigorous fight was waged at the Brewster Sessions at Holsworthy (Devon), in reference to licences granted to Mr. W. J. Holman, chemist, and Mr. L. H. Pellew, chemist, both of Holsworthy. Both of these gentlemen appear to hold full public-house licences, and the Magistrates were much disinclined to grant renewals. Mr. Pellew has been licensed for many years, but Mr. Holman took over a licensed house last March. The Magistrates had expressed the opinion that the licences were unnecessary for the convenience and benefit of the town of Holsworthy and district, and they made their Clerk the objector. He gave sworn evidence, and the temperance party of the town presented a petition against the renewal of the licences, signed by 254 residents; but the applicants were prepared with petitions, each signed by nearly 1,000 inhabitants, which number, it was said, included about two-thirds of the ratepayers of the district. There was no sort of complaint against either of the houses. Ultimately the Magistrates, in view of the fact that the temperance party had not come forward in sufficient strength, resolved to grant the licences for this year.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard, of Chertsey, has been appointed chemist and druggist to the Chertsey Board of Guardians.

Messrs. Walton & Co. have secured the contract for the supply of carbolic soap at 2¾*d.* per lb. to the Mere Board of Guardians.

The Chard Board of Guardians have contracted with Mr. W. H. Smith for the supply of drugs and trusses to the workhouse.

The Horsham Guardians have appointed Mr. R. Gallier, chemist and druggist, Horsham, to supply medicines to the workhouse.

The Stoke Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. J. W. Moore, chemist and druggist, Hanley, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

The Shoreditch Guardians have contracted with Messrs. Hill & Son, Southwark, for the supply of drugs, medical appliances, &c, for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. W. G. Morris, chemist, of Thame, has again secured the contract for soaps, disinfectants, and oils to the Thame Union for the next six months.

The Evesham Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Warmington & Co. for the supply of saltpetre at 3*d.* per lb. and arrowroot at 4*d.* per lb.

The Stockport and Hyde Board of Guardians have accepted tenders for the supply of linseed at 12*s.* per cwt., carbolic soap at 16*d.* per cwt., and carbolic powder at 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

Mr. J. Corney, of Middlesborough, has secured the contract for the supply of sanitary soap at 36*s.* per cwt., and arrowroot at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb, to the East Ashford Guardians for the coming quarter.

Mr. Jesse Lay, of High Street, Southampton, has secured the contract for the supply of crushed linseed at 2*d.* per lb., and the best arrowroot at 8*d.* per lb., to the South Stoneham Board of Guardians.

The Midhurst Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Mills for the supply of carbolic soap at 3*d.* per lb., linseed-meal at 2*d.* per lb.; and Mr. Rump for cod-liver oil at 10*s.* per gallon.

The Liverpool Guardians have accepted tenders of Messrs. Clay, Dod & Co. for drugs, of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders for druggists' sundries, and of Messrs. F. Wilkinson & Co. for drysaltery, for the next six months.

The contract for the supply of cod-liver oil and quinine to the High Wycombe Board of Guardians for the ensuing quarter has been secured by Mr. C. W. Dowswell, chemist and druggist, High Wycombe, at 11*s.* per gallon and 2*s.* 3*d.* per oz. respectively.

The Cirencester Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Moulder & Arnold for the supply of sulphur at 2*d.* per lb., and arrowroot at 10*d.* per lb.; of Messrs. Gillett & Co. for the supply of linseed-meal at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and of Mr. J. Paternoster for the supply of cod-liver oil at 9*d.* per pint, and quinine at 2*s.* per oz.

A discussion took place at the last meeting of the Glossop Board of Guardians respecting the supply of drugs to the workhouse. Hitherto the medical officer has supplied the drugs, and the Chairman and some other members urged that the Board should supply the drugs. It was eventually decided that the doctor should still supply the drugs, and that his salary should be increased by 10*l.* a year.

The St. Marylebone Board of Guardians have accepted the tender for the supply of drugs of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, of 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, to supply the infirmary and the north and south dispensaries with drugs as detailed for 115*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and 76*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* respectively. For the supply of druggists' sundries the Board accepted the tender of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Co., of 16 Coleman Street, E.C., to supply the infirmary and north and south dispensaries with druggists' sundries as detailed for 82*l.* 11*s.*, 5*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, and 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* respectively.

Mr Tyrer on Technical Training and Trade Unions.

Mr. Thos. Tyrer addressed the students at the recent opening of the chemical laboratory of the Carpenters' Company's Institute, at Stratford. Mr. Tyrer impressed upon his audience the importance of not being deluded into the belief that they were chemists because they had heard a few lectures, seen a few experiments, probably made still fewer, and had passed the Science and Art examinations of South Kensington. One of the most irritating things which he experienced was to find men who applied to him for situations as chemists give quite a long list of what they had done, and, upon actual trial, proving themselves rather worse for practical purposes than those who had learnt nothing of chemistry. He thought that nothing less than five years' study would suffice to produce a chemist worthy of the name, and if the students intended to turn the knowledge placed within their reach at the school to good account they must regard the object of the instruction as they ought to look upon the teaching of history—as a means of helping them in the intelligent performance of their duties as workers; but whatever their aims they should not forget that a man might work a lifetime and then find he knew but little. Mr. Tyrer also referred to the position which Trade Unions ought to occupy towards technical education. The Trade Union system, he said, made one man as good as another, the worst equal to the best, and the best no better than the worst as regards remuneration, thereby taking away men's incentive to put their faculties to the best use. He believed that the best use Trade Unions could make of their funds would be to support technical education, and that they ought to graduate their members according to experience. It ought to be possible for an employer to go to a Trade

Union bureau and ask for a first, second, or third rae worker, and at the same time obtain, with that guarantee of efficiency, a guarantee of the personal character of the person in want of a place. If Trade Unions adopted a line like this they would meet with wider sympathy and be engaged in a better warfare.

Selling Poisons to a Regular Customer without Entering the Sale.

Dr. Danford Thomas, held an inquest at the St. Giles's Coroner's Court, on September 25, on the body of Charles Frederick Jordan, aged 44, a brass-finisher. The evidence showed that Jordan had been much depressed of late owing to bad trade and the failure of a sweetstuff shop he had opened. He sent his apprentice to a chemist for 1 oz. of cyanide of potassium, and shortly afterwards he was found dead on the floor of the workshop, having taken the poison. Mr. William Cooper, of Greek Street, Soho, said that Jordan used cyanide of potassium in his work, and when his apprentice produced his business card he was supplied with the poison without signing the book as the law demanded. The Coroner: By doing that are you carrying out the law? The Witness: Well, not exactly; but if a customer is well known, and uses the poison in his business, we do not compel him to sign. The Coroner: But that is not according to the law, and you know you place yourself under a penalty every time you do not make the applicant sign. You had better look up the penalties, and be very careful in future. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

The Chemist Exonerated.

A child named Ada Hart, nine weeks old, died at Pallion, near Sunderland, last week. The child had been suffering from diarrhœa, and the mother sent to Mr. Todd's chemist shop for a bottle of glycerine, syrup of squills, and syrup of violets. When it came she saw that it was of a yellowish colour, instead of blue, and sent it back, but Mr. Todd stating that it was all right she retained it. Every time the child was given a dose it immediately went to sleep, and slept nearly all day. Later it died in a fit. Mr. Todd, in giving evidence at the inquest, stated that the servant asked for oil of almonds, and not syrup of violets. If the child had swallowed the whole of the contents of the bottle at once it would not have harmed it. Dr. Martin, who attended the child before it died, said death was due, in his opinion, to narcotic poisoning—what, he could not say. It also appeared that the child's grandmother was in possession of a mixture of magnesia, oil of aniseed, Turkey rhubarb, crabs' eyes, laudanum, sugar, and water. She had had the prescription in the house for twenty years, and believed that originally it did not contain laudanum, but this was added at the suggestion of a chemist. She had given it to various children, but was positive she had never given it to this child. The jury agreed with the Coroner that Mr. Todd had nothing to answer, and found that the child had died from narcotic poisoning, though how or by whom administered there was no evidence to show.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Annie Childs, aged 50 years, the wife of a refreshment-house keeper, of 158 Drury Lane, had been melancholy for some time, and when her husband had left to go to work she killed herself by drinking carbolic acid.

Ann Paisley, 65 years of age, who resided at Gateshead, went to a cupboard on Sunday for the purpose of getting some vinegar to drink, but got hold of a bottle containing carbolic acid, and drinking the contents, died in consequence.

A Sheffield hairdresser, 22 years of age, named Francis Sutcliffe, appears recently to have given way to drink, and after an unusually heavy bout he went home and drank a large glass of carbolic acid. He died within an hour. In the course of the inquest the Coroner said he thought people should be better acquainted with the terrible results of carbolic-poisoning.

A man named Edwin Davies, aged 32, was brought before the Magistrates at Newport (Mon.) on Monday, charged with wounding his sister on the hand with a table-knife, but through her intercession he was set at liberty. Davies later in the day purchased a quantity of carbolic acid from a local chemist, and going into a field swallowed it. He was shortly afterwards found in an unconscious condition, and taken to the infirmary, where the stomach-pump was applied and other remedies adopted, but the man eventually succumbed. On a note-book in his pocket was written, "I am going to take my life."

After the death of her sister Ann Ansell, widow, of Notting Dale, seemed much upset, and remarked, "Ah! I shall be the next." When the worse for drink she swallowed carbolic acid, and the jury on Wednesday returned a verdict of misadventure. It was said that for three years she had been regularly drunk on Fridays and Saturdays.

A Chemist's Assistant Steals a Piano.

James Clark, described as a chemist's assistant, of 51 Burton Street, Nottingham, was charged on remand at the Nottingham Police Court, on September 26, with stealing a piano, valued 30*l*., the property of Miss Eva Stead, of 31 Bateman Street, Hyson Green, Nottingham. It was stated that the parties formerly resided at 15 Randle Street, but they had nothing to do with each other. On July 16 the prisoner, who had been out of a situation for a considerable period, was apparently short of money. During prosecutrix's absence he took away a piano belonging to her, for which she was paying by instalments the sum of 30*l*. He sold the piano to a man named Fairweather in the Alfreton Road for 10*l*. 10*s*. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and his counsel appealed to the Bench to deal with the case under the First Offenders' Act. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Early Closing.

The chemists of High Wycombe have agreed to close each Wednesday at 4 P.M.

The chemists of Castle Cary have decided to close each Thursday afternoon, and at 7 P.M. during the winter.

History of Chemical Discovery.

Under the auspices of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Professor W. Ramsay will deliver twenty-five weekly lectures on "The History of Chemical Discovery," on Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, beginning October 8. The lectures will be given in the City of London College, White Street, E.C. Tickets for the session (consisting of three terms), 10*s*.; teachers, 5*s*. For each term, 5*s*.; teachers, 2*s*. 6*d*. Single lectures, 1*s*.

A Bogus Chemist and his Wife Sent to Gaol.

Henry Record, who described himself as a chemist (but not on the register), and Naomi Record, his wife, of no fixed place of abode, were charged at the Wootton Petty Sessions on September 26 with stealing a pair of boots at Woodstock, Oxon, on September 10. Naomi pleaded guilty on this charge, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Henry pleaded guilty to another charge of stealing a silk handkerchief, a silk necktie, and a cigar-case on September 10. It appeared that the prisoners were in the habit of obtaining admission to dwelling-houses under the pretence of selling recipes, and during their visit they took anything they could lay their hands on. Henry got three months also.

A Druggist's Difficulties.

In the City of London Court on September 27, Mr. Wallis, of Holborn Viaduct, E.C., applied to have Mr. George Walters, druggist, 127 Waterloo Road, committed for the non-payment of 2*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. due. The judgment was obtained in May, 1894. The defendant had been carrying on business for a long time, and he had been served with several judgment summonses. The Assistant-Judge said the original order made against the defendant was for payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week, and these instalments had accumulated. He should have thought the defendant could have paid so small a sum if he was a druggist. He ordered the defendant's committal to Holloway for ten days for non-payment of the amount due, suspending the operation of the order for a fortnight.

Playing with Explosives.

At Blackburn, on Monday, William Cowell (17) was summoned for breach of the Explosives Act. Defendant mixed a compound of potash and sulphur, and filled an iron nut into which an iron bolt was then inserted, and a heavy stone dropped upon it. An explosion followed, the bolt flying upwards and killing William Southworth, aged 13. The Bench said the popular game amongst boys was most dangerous. Defendant, who appeared to feel his position acutely, was fined 10*s.* and costs.

Plymouth Chemists' Conference.

At the conference to be held at Plymouth on October 16, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. Michael Carteighe), together with Mr. C. B. Allen, member of the Council, Mr. R. Bremridge, Secretary, and Mr. E. M. Holmes, Curator, will be present, and take part in the proceedings. At 7 P.M. on the same day the annual dinner of the Three Towns and District Chemists' Association will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, when the delegates will again be present. Chemists residing in Devon and Cornwall will in the course of a few days receive invitations to be present, and the largest gathering of "knights of the pestle" that has been known in the Western Counties is expected.

L.C.C. and Chemists' Premises.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council, held on Tuesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, it was resolved on the recommendation of the Building Act Committee, "That the consent of the Council be not given to the erection of a store-shed at Church Road, abutting upon Garden Wharf Lane, Battersea, as shown upon the plans submitted with the application of Messrs. Tinker & Morewood, on behalf of Messrs. May & Baker, manufacturing chemists, as it is considered undesirable to permit the erection of the building in the position proposed."

L.C.C. Chemical contracts.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council held at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, on Tuesday, it was reported by the Main Drainage Committee that they had given instructions for an advertisement to be issued inviting tenders for the supply of 5,250 tons of sulphate of iron to the two outfalls.

Agricultural Scholarships.

The Royal Agricultural Society are offering ten scholarships of 20*l.* each for the most successful candidates in an examination including the following subjects:—(1) Chemistry as applied to agriculture; (2) the principles of agriculture, rotation of crops, &c.; (3) mechanics as applied to agriculture; (4) land-surveying. Particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, 13 Hanover Square.

The Public and the Apothecaries Act.

A public indignation meeting was held in the Music-hall, Birkenhead, last week, for the purpose, to quote the handbill announcing the meeting, of "protesting against the action of the Apothecaries' Society of London, who have recently, through the County Court, fined Mr. A. Pleavin, M.D.U.S., of Exmouth Street, Birkenhead, the sum of 20*l.* for visiting and prescribing to certain patients who desired his advice and treatment." Mr. William Inglefield (Tranmere) presided, and Mr. Pleavin, who was warmly received, referred to the charges brought against him by the Apothecaries' Society, and said he considered such persecution nothing less than a malicious act of certain persons in Birkenhead, taking undue advantage of a professional brother. (Applause.) He denied that he had ever, as alleged, acted as an apothecary. He was a botanical professor, and had always acted as such. (Applause.) The speaker then proceeded to detail the plots and schemes of which he alleged he had been the victim at the hands of various persons in Birkenhead, acting on behalf of the Apothecaries' Society, who had ultimately put the law in motion against him. In conclusion, he said the only object he had in view was to alleviate suffering and relieve pain. (Applause.) Mr. J. Tempest, M.D., L.L.D. (Accrington), then moved a resolution affirming that the allopathic portion of the medical profession of Birkenhead were trying to monopolise the practice of medicine, and expressing the abhorrence of the meeting at the conduct of such people in taking proceedings against a highly respected and duly qualified botanical physician. Mr. J. Haworth, M.D (Burnley), seconded, and the resolution was ultimately carried.

A Chemist Dies from Laudanum.

An inquest was held at Withington, on Monday, respecting the death of Thomas Edward Palmer, 42 years of age, a commercial traveller, who resided there. Deceased travelled for a firm of oil and colour merchants in London, and was formerly in business as a chemist and druggist. On September 10 he left home on a journey to the West of England. He wrote to his wife frequently from the various towns he visited, but when he got to Birmingham he did not write. On Thursday last week Mrs. Palmer went to Birmingham. When she found her husband he appeared to be under the influence of drink. He seemed much depressed, and returned home with her. Early the next morning he left the house unknown to any of the inmates, and called up Mr. Thomas Woodruff, chemist, Lapwing Lane. He told Mr. Woodruff that his wife was dangerously ill, and asked to have a prescription made up which he had written out himself. This prescription contained a good deal of laudanum. It was made up and labelled "Poison." About 8 o'clock the same morning he went again to the shop with the empty bottle, and said the doctor wished the prescription to be made up with an increased quantity of laudanum. This was done, and the deceased appears to have drunk the contents. He died in consequence. The jury were of opinion that the deceased took the laudanum to induce sleep, but had no suicidal intention, and they returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Spirituous Ginger-beer.

At the York Police Court on Monday, Ann Gibson, of Bond Street, and Thomas Bradley, of Lawrence Street, York, were summoned for selling beer without a licence. The supervisor of Inland Revenue stated that the defendants sold what was commonly called ginger-beer. According to the Act of Parliament, not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit should be contained in the liquid, but the beverage in question contained 4·4 per cent. The defendants were fined 10*s.* and 3*l.* costs.

A Chemist Assaulted at 3 o'clock in the Morning.

At the Worship Street Police Court on Tuesday last, Arthur Phillips, aged 39, described as a cook, of Brick Lane, Spitalfields, was charged with assaulting Thomas Maloney, chemist, of Dorset Street, Spitalfields. The prosecutor, in the course of his evidence, stated that he was walking along Commercial Street about 3 o'clock that morning, when the prisoner went up to him and asked him for twopence. Witness refused, whereupon prisoner made a blow at him with a knife. Prosecutor threw up his arms, and the knife fell out of prisoner's hand. The prisoner then struck him in the mouth, knocking him down. A youth named Cleary stated that, hearing cries of "Murder," he ran to the spot and saw prosecutor on the ground, the prisoner on top of him. Police-constable H 326, who also heard the cries, went up and arrested the prisoner. Mr. Bushby said the case was a scandalous one, and prisoner would be sent to gaol for two months with hard labour.

The Birmingham Poisoning Cases.

The *Birmingham Mail* says that the Home Secretary has been consulted in regard to the recent phenacetin-poisoning case at Hockley. The whole of the circumstances have been stated, and it was left to the Home Office to say whether an inquest should be held on the woman who died so suddenly after taking a powder supposed to be phenacetin. A coroner's inquiry would necessitate the exhumation of the body, and the Home Secretary has advised that, as an investigation has been conducted by Mr. Pemberton, the reopening of the case would not serve a useful purpose.

Chemists' Prices for Photographic Developers.

A correspondent of the *Photographic News* tells the editor of that paper that he tried four different places for the compounding of a certain photographic prescription. In Bayswater the local chemist charged him 3*s* 9*d.*; in Oxford

Street he paid 3*s.* for the same mixture; in Holborn, 2*s.*; and at the Stores, 1*s.* 2*d.* He asks whether the editor can account for this strange difference of prices. The editor gives it up, but adds that he has been asked at the local chemist's 3*s.* per lb. for hypo (he refused to pay it), and that only last week he paid 6*d.* per oz. for a salt which is commonly retailed by the dealers at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Analysts at Variance.

At Harlesden Police Court, on September 26, in a milk-case, a curious difference of opinion among the analysts engaged was revealed. Mr. Bevan, the Middlesex County Analyst, had certified that 10 per cent. of fat had been abstracted. Defendant had had his sample analysed, and his analyst certified that 8 per cent. of water was added. By request of the Bench the third sample was sent to Somerset House, and they certified it to contain 2·69 of fat; and the Somerset House analysts said they were of the opinion they could not conclude fat had been abstracted. Mr. Bannister gave evidence, and stated there was 2 69 per cent. of fat in the sample, and their limit was 2 75. The difference was so small that they would not say any fat had been abstracted. The limit was fixed after many experiments in 1892 and 1893. A confidential assistant was sent out all over the country, and he took samples from 273 cows, and the result was that the limit was raised from 2 69 to 2 75. The better quality was accounted for by the use of Dutch cows being given up, and shorthorns being used in their stead. Mr. Bevan gave evidence in support of his certificate, but the Bench said the summons must be dismissed after the evidence of Mr. Bannister.

Chemists' Plate-glass Windows.

There is a "Tradesmen's Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Society" at Blackpool, of which Mr. T. Carter, chemist, is chairman, while Mr. J. Lawrie, chemist, is a director, and Mr. J Sedgwick, chemist, is an auditor. The Association has 303 policies in force, and re-glazing last year cost 80*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Drinking Weed killer for Beer.

Thomas Carr, a labourer, employed at the Blue Bell Inn, was cleaning out the stables on Sunday last. In the afternoon he came into the house and said, "Give me a drink. I have had a drink out of a bottle in the wash-house. I thought it was beer." The bottle he had drunk from contained weed-killer. The man died the same evening.

Ironclads.

A man named Albert Rayner, living at Malden Road, Kentish Town, was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court, on September 27, of having sold to a disguised detective two 1-lb. weights which were false and unjust. The man pleaded guilty. It was explained that this was the first instance in which a person had been prosecuted for selling false weights. Considerable efforts had been made to trace the origin of the false weights used by fraudulent traders, but the attempts, extending over a number of years, had been without success up to the present case. The weights were ordinary 1-lb. iron weights, the inside of which had been skilfully drilled out, and plugs of wood had been neatly fitted in, the weight being reduced by about 50 per cent. Mr. Curtis Bennett told the defendant that if he repeated the offence the penalty would be 50*l.* The maximum penalty this time was 10*l.*, and he ordered him to pay that amount, with costs, or undergo six weeks' hard labour.

The Metric System of weights and measures is to be obligatory in the United States of Mexico from September 16, 1896. An end will thus be made of the various old Spanish measures hitherto in vogue in ordinary business transactions.

American Drug-failure.—The H. T. Clarke Wholesale Drug Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are placed at nearly $100,000, while it is said that the assets considerably exceed that amount. The firm was one of the oldest and supposed to be one of the most substantial in the town, and the failure caused much surprise. The principal creditors are Lincoln and Omaha banks.

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Personal.

Mr. E McWeeney, public analyst, Dublin, has been nominated to the newly-created position of chemist to the Richmond District Institution. The salary is 30*l.* per annum.

Mr. Robert Wolfe, L.P.S.I., formerly of Cork, where he served his time to Messrs. Blair & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, and lately an assistant in the Sackville Street house of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co. (Limited), Dublin, now holds an appointment in the Planters' Stores and Agency Company (Limited), Dibrugarh, Assam.

Mr. Clement B. Vance, L.P.S.I., of Greystones co. Wicklow, is reported to have purchased the "Harcourt Road Pharmacy," formerly owned by the late R. D. Atkinson, M.P.S.I. This is the pharmacy which recently brought Mrs. Barnes into collision with the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. T. J. McAdam, M.P.S.I., of The Pharmacy, Omagh, the apothecary and registrar of the Tyrone County Infirmary, has been mentioned in a most complimentary manner in the annual medical and surgical report of that institution. Mr. McAdam, besides the duties pertaining to the offices mentioned, also acts as clinical assistant to the hospital surgeon.

Poor-law Union Contracts.

Tenders for the supply of medicines and medical appliances will be considered by the Guardians of the Clogher Union on October 12 and 19, Enniskillen Union on October 8, and Killala Union on October 12.

The Annual Election of Honorary Officers and Standing Committees

of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which takes place at the first Council after the annual meeting—generally within two days—will this year, owing to the October Council occurring before the annual meeting, not take place until the Council meeting on November 6. This meeting will be of more than ordinary importance, as no fewer than five of the examiners will retire, their five years' terms expiring then. They are:—Dr. Cosgrave, the Preliminary examiner; Dr. R. J. Montgomery, the examiner in botany and materia medica for the Pharmaceutical Licence; and Drs. John Evans, William Whitla, and T. G. Atkins, the Druggist examiners at Dublin, Belfast, and Cork respectively. There is to be a new departure as regards the Preliminary examination, it being intended to divide the subjects (and the fees) between two examiners, so that there will be six examiners to be appointed altogether.

Sleight of Hand.

Professor Tichborne exhibited his skill in legerdemain last week in the local police court by extracting the cork from a sealed bottle of milk without injuring the seal. The feat was performed to show what value may be placed upon the strict carrying out of the Food and Drugs Act.

Business Change.

Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Dublin, have succeeded to the surgical and medical appliance manufactory lately carried on at Stephen's Green by Messrs. Corcoran & Co.

New "Drugs"

The Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance has been stirring up the Guardians of the North Dublin Union with a long statement of the cost of stimulants in Irish workhouses, showing that their workhouse holds a "high" position, the cost per head being shown to be almost

four times that in the South Dublin Union. One of the Guardians, a medical man, said alcoholic stimulants should be deemed to be drugs, kept under the control of the medical officers and issued only on their prescriptions.

Ulster Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on October 1, at 8.30 P.M., in I.O.F. rooms, 5 Royal Avenue, Belfast. Mr. R. W. McKnight, M.P.S.I. occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Guiler, seconded by Mr. Ritson, Mr. William Prott, M.P.S.I., M.P.S.G.B., was unanimously elected President of the Association. It was decided to hold a "Social Meeting" on October 10.

Scotch News.

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Pharmaceutical Classes in Aberdeen.

The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists have issued a circular stating that they have remodelled their classes by including the teaching of practical pharmacy, and giving greater prominence to advanced pharmaceutical chemistry. Elementary chemistry and botany are no longer taught. The Society have secured the services of Mr. Henry Fraser, Ph.C. (who received the Pharmaceutical Society's silver medal this week), as teacher, and the work of the session will commence in the third week in October.

A Bottle of Iodine Wanted.

On Monday a clever thief walked away with a pound bottle of iodine which was delivered, amongst other goods, at Mr. J. T. Coats's Leith pharmacy. It is suspected that the thief will try to sell it in the neighbourhood.

Pharmaceutical Golfers.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club held their last competition of the year for the Dick Monthly Medal on Friday and Saturday. A large number of members competed, the winner being Mr. Stott, with a net score of 88. Amongst other scores were: W. M. Manson, 89; J. J. Sutherland, 90; Burt, 90; Robertson, 91; Greig, 92. Messrs. Greig, Robertson, and Stott tie for a special prize awarded to the one winning the monthly medal oftenest in the year, and will play off the tie next week.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Chemist.

Mr. Thomas Ness, chemist, Tranent, Haddingtonshire, has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, expressing his Royal Highness's appreciation of some photographic snap-shots which he took at the review of the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh. "His Royal Highness is obliged for the excellent copies of the same, which are most acceptable mementoes of his last visit to Edinburgh as Commander-in-Chief of the British army."

Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of Glasgow City Parish Council, held on October 1, it was reported that 5,452 prescriptions had been made up during the month in the Parliamentary Road dispensary for poorhouse patients, and 619 for outdoor poor; and that for the latter class of patients 173 prescriptions had been made up in the following private dispensaries: Messrs. J. & R. Rodman's, 74; and Mr. D. P. Walker's, 99. The Council also agreed, at the request of the apothecary, to purchase, at 35*s.* 6*d.* each, two cylinders for holding oxygen gas. The purchase of these cylinders would, it was stated, effect a saving of 20 per cent. in the price of the gas supplied. On the suggestion of Mr. Russell, chemist and druggist, the Council agreed to ask for estimates from Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe (Limited), 81 Robertson Street, Glasgow; the Scotch and Irish Oxygen Company (Limited), Polmadie; and Messrs. Archibald Watson & Co., 36 George Street, Glasgow, for fitting up in the dispensary an aërated-water machine, similar to the one in use in the Glasgow Western Infirmary, without force-pump, of 5 gallons capacity, with syphon-filling machine, &c.

French News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

DEATH OF M. PASTEUR.

On Saturday, September 28, at 4.40 P.M., Louis Pasteur, the greatest of French savants, passed away at Villeneuve l'Etang, near Versailles, where he was residing for the summer. For some days previously his condition had been a cause of very serious anxiety to his family. A severe crisis was followed by an improvement, which was only illusive, as a sudden change for the worse took place on Friday. Distinct evidences of albuminuria were noticed, and the heart's action was exceedingly feeble. Early on Saturday morning the painful contractions became violent

and frequent, and it was felt that the end could not be far off. The last word he spoke was at about 4 P.M., when he answered "Yes" to Mme. Pasteur's inquiry as to whether he suffered much. His son was at San Sebastian, where a telegram informed him on Friday of his father's serious condition; he left at once for Paris, but, unfortunately, not until all was over. The group around the death-bed was composed of Dr. Roux, MM. Chantemasse, Nocard, Metchnikov, and Martin. While Mme. Pasteur, M. and Mme. Vallery Radot, with other members of the family, were engaged in prayer, suddenly the body of the famous savant was seized with a spasm, and a moment later his soul had departed. M. Pasteur's eyes were gently closed by his wife, and she also placed a crucifix between his hands. The premises occupied by M. Pasteur and his family are most modest in appearance, and were formerly used as a soldiers' guard-room when the Royal Palace of Garches existed. It had been placed at his disposal by the City of Paris for the study of hydrophobia. The stables still exist, and are used for the horses that supply the anti-diphtheria serum. Louis Pasteur was born at Dôle, in the Jura Department, on December 27, 1822, and the house in which he first saw the light bears a commemorative *plaque*. He was the son of a small tanner, and was in all respects a self-made man. He owes his earliest instruction to his father, and does not seem to have been by any means a model pupil. At an early age he appears to have shown a marked talent for drawing. Pasteur commenced his University studies at Besançon in 1840, and a year later accepted an assistant-mastership there. In 1843

he entered the École Normale, and in 1847 took his doctor's degree, while the following year he was appointed Professor of Physics at Dijon. Three months afterwards he accepted the post of Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Strasburg. He became Professor there in 1852, and it was here he commenced the study of fermentation. In 1854 Pasteur accepted the task of organising the newly-installed Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and three years later (1857) he returned to Paris to take the important post of Scientific Director of the École Normale. At this period Pasteur had already been married seven years to the daughter of the rector of the Strasbourg University, M Laurent. His eldest son, Jean Baptiste, at present First Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, was born in 1852. His other children, four daughters, were born at the Rue d'Ulm. One of them married M. Vallery Radot; the others have preceded their illustrious father to the grave. In 1862 Pasteur was nominated Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux Arts, and at the same period Member of the Institute for the section of mineralogy in place of M. de Sénarmont. A few years later he became perpetual secretary of the Section, which position he resigned in 1889 to take over the direction of the Pasteur Institute, founded for the purpose of enabling him to continue and carry out his researches. To this well-employed career may be added his election to the French Academy in 1881 on the death of Littré. Numerous honours showered on Pasteur, and it would be impossible to mention them all here. The Royal Society of London awarded him, in 1856, the Rumford medal for his researches on the polarisation of light. His chemical discoveries secured for him the Jecker prize in 1861, and in 1874 a committee was formed to examine his works, with the result that, at the instigation of the Minister of Public Instruction, a law was passed by the National Assembly conferring on him an annual pension of 20,000f. (800*l.*) for life. M. Pasteur received the high distinction of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1881. The celebration of M. Pasteur's 70th birthday at the Sorbonne on December 27, 1892, was the occasion of a brilliant international gathering of a very exceptional character.

A Pharmaceutical Congress was opened on Saturday, September 28, at Marseilles. The meetings were held at the Town Hall, where the municipality had placed every accommodation at the disposal of the South-eastern Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies, the organisers of the congress. Twenty-three French societies and syndicates of pharmacy, numbering 3,000 members, were represented. Subjects of professional interest were discussed, including the proposed new pharmacy law.

Suicide of a Chemist.—A chemist named M. Roumicher, 62 years of age, residing in the Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, committed suicide last week by swallowing some nitric acid. He had not left his rooms for several days, which alarmed the *concierge*, who, with the aid of a police commissary, had his door broken. The body of the chemist was found on his bed fully dressed. Death had apparently taken place twenty-four hours before. For several days previous to his death M. Roumicher had shown signs of great distress, which was attributed to financial difficulties.

Poisoned Wine.—During recent months malefactors have been distributing poisoned cakes, explosive letters, and other subtle means of destroying life through the post. Now we have a case of poisoned wine. Two music-hall artists, Mdlles. Louise and Lucie P——, received cases containing three bottles of wine without labels from Amiens. Both sisters tasted the wine and became ill, one rather seriously. It was ascertained that the wine contained atropine. In the cases was the card of a wine-merchant at Amiens known to the sisters; but they say they cannot suspect him of the attempts on their lives, and it can only be supposed that his card has been used to render the trace of the real criminal more difficult. The police have instituted an inquiry.

Anti-diphtheria Serum.—The new remedy appears to have taken sufficient hold on the medical profession on the Continent that the question of an International Institution of Serotherapeutics is being raised. The need of such a step is said to be due to the fact that the purity and strength of the serums supplied from different laboratories are found to vary greatly. The suggestion is that a standard of antitoxic serums should be established under the control of a representative committee, the members of which would be chosen from various nations. It is thought that if such a measure were adopted it might be extended to all varieties of therapeutical serums. Switzerland has been mentioned as the best headquarters for such an institution, to avoid jealousy amongst the physicians of the leading European nations, and it is thought that an organisation of the kind might be gradually developed into a permanent centre, likely to be of great use for the development of medicine and science.

Lunch at the Pharmacie Centrale de France.—On Sunday last, September 29, M. Charles Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, gave a lunch to his employés and friends to celebrate the fact that the turnover of the firm had reached the very respectable total of 12,000,000f. (480,000*l.*) during the past twelve months The menu cards bore the heading "Lunch des 12 millions." A letter accompanied the cards of invitation and explained that, although the transactions of the Pharmacie Centrale have increased, the profits remain almost stationary owing to competition caused by the fact that the interest on securities is now so small that capitalists are induced more and more to invest their money in commerce. Competition is thus increased, which brings about a reduction in both selling prices and profits. The management hope that this increase of business will enable the rate of dividend to be maintained. An awning was arranged for the lunch in the courtyard of the Pharmacie Centrale, which was once an old ducal residence, and, a bright sunshine aiding, the effect was particularly pleasing. One end of the tent, behind the table of honour, was open, and revealed an agreeable shrubbery with the bust, decorated with flags, of the late F. L. M. Dorvault, founder of the Pharmacie Centrale. Four hundred and thirty-nine guests sat down to the repast, amongst those present being MM. Julliard (chairman of the committee of the Pharmacie Centrale), Fumouze (secretary), Ch. Buchet (director), De la Calle (assistant director), Dr. Viron (editor of the *Union Pharmaceutique*), Astor Boisselier (London manager of the Pharmacie Centrale), Bogelot, Luscher, Crinon, Guilleminet, Lefranc, Minot, Guille, Gossard, Le Den, the correspondent of The Chemist and Druggist, &c; also all the chemists, pharmacists, employés, and male workers connected with the head office and the St. Denis Works. While the lunch was in progress the large staff of female workers was entertained, by invitation of M. Buchet, to an afternoon performance of a popular opera comique, "Les 28 jours de Clairette" at the Théâtre de la Gaiété. It is worthy of note that the employés of the various branches of the Pharmacie Centrale at Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, Nantes, &c., were entertained to lunch in their various towns simultaneously with their Paris colleagues. The luncheon provided was a very elegant one, and was served in the best French style. When it had been gone through M. Luscher proposed the toast of the day, "The Health of M. Charles Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale." M. Buchet briefly responded in a characteristic speech, and mentioned that he owed his introduction to the Pharmacie Centrale to the good offices of M. Luscher. Speeches and recitations were also made by the chairman, M. Julliard, and other gentlemen, the former having much success with his delivery of a humorous recitation, "L'Auvergnat." M. Le Den, one of the firm's travellers, also received loud applause for the recitation of some original pharmaceutical verses. The mention of M. de la Calle's name, the popular assistant director, as well as that of M. Georges Soenen, the Lyons manager of the firm, were likewise the signal for loud cheering. The principal decoration of the platform was a very handsome basket of flowers, bearing the inscription, "La succursale à Lyon à son Directeur Charles Buchet." A feature of the proceedings was the appearance on the platform of two of the oldest employés of the firm, one of whom dates his connection with the Pharmacie Centrale from 1860. A telegram from M. Soenen at Lyons and a telephonic message from the Bordeaux employés added to the interest of the proceedings, which were throughout of the most cordial and pleasant character. Several photographs were taken during the repast, and the red-letter day of the Pharmacie Centrale was brought to a close by an excellent conjuring entertainment by the Brothers Isola.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

RESUMING business after the holidays there was on Wednesday a good attendance, the absentees being Mr. Newsholme and Mr. Walter Hills, and their absence was due to illness. Mr. Hills has rarely been absent since he was elected a member of the Council, and after the minutes were read the President explained that the doctor had sent Mr. Hills to the seaside for a few weeks to recruit after his illness. The President's sympathetic sentences hoping for Mr. Hills's complete recovery were received with cheers. The business of the meeting was largely of a routine character—indeed, there was only one matter which deserves the dignity of leaded type—viz, an announcement by the President that the Law and Parliamentary Committee had considered the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Companies Act, and recommended the Council to unite with other bodies, in order to get the one-man company arrangement stopped by Act of Parliament. In fact, the Council seem determined to carry out the reform which we suggested two months ago, by making an amendment of the Companies Act the basis of a radical reform in the practice of pharmacy.

Correspondence.

There was a fair mass of correspondence to be dealt with when business commenced. First, there was a letter from Mr. Thomas Greenish, thanking the Council for their resolution of appreciation on his retirement. Miss Bland wrote on behalf of her mother thanking the Council for their sympathy on the death of her father, Mr. John Bland. It was an interesting letter she sent, and in the course of it she mentioned that her father knew Greek and Latin well, and spoke French, German, Italian, and Dutch. He had learnt Dutch in order to get at some of the painting-secrets of the old masters. The other letters were from Mr. Hills, Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Robert Thomson (a corresponding member and a botanist), and Professor Vogl, the Hanbury medallist, who wrote in English to excuse his absence, as the time did not fit in with his official engagements, nor did his health permit the journey. Some of these letters were read later, but we have grouped them here for convenience.

Finance

next occupied the Council's attention, but it is little that we can report upon it this month, as the acoustical properties of the Council-chamber seemed to be bad on Wednesday forenoon. This we gathered, however—that during August and September the receipts (examination-fees chiefly) amounted to 2,698*l*, apart from the sale of the last 1,000*l*. of Consols, which has been compelled by lack of current revenue. After paying the accounts passed at the August meeting, the Treasurer found himself with a balance of 1,556*l*. and fresh demands for 2,581*l*. There is no more examination revenue this year, but the President explained, in moving the adoption of the report, that there is a comfortable cheque coming along from the publishers. The Benevolent Fund received about 200*l*. during the two months. Of this, Brighton Juniors sent 4*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*., collected amongst themselves; and, added the President, "if assistants throughout the large towns in the country did the same there would be a considerable result." ("Hear, hear," chimed in the members.)

Vale Pasteur.

The President, again rising, and speaking in an exceptionally sober tone, said that since last meeting the Society had lost one of its honorary members by the death of Professor Pasteur. The early work of the great *savant* was in the domain of pure chemistry, but latterly he had been associated with other branches of science, and the results of his labours were such that at the present time he was better known than any other man of science. The remarkable characteristic of the man was his singular modesty, and he had all along laboured without seeking his own personal advantage, in this way being very like their own Faraday. His name was one which would stand out for all time as one of the brightest sons of France. (Hear, hear.) The President then submitted the following motion:—

> This Council deeply regrets the death of Professor Louis Pasteur, F.R.S., an honorary member of the Society, whose labours in chemical and biological science are universally honoured, and whose simplicity of character is everywhere revered. This Council desires to offer to Madame Pasteur its most respectful condolence, and begs to assure her of the warmest sympathy of the members.

The Vice-President (Mr. J. Harrison) desired, in seconding the motion, to say a word about the genius of Pasteur, and re-echoed all that the President had said, adding that the simplicity of his character, and his firm resolve to devote the powers with which Almighty God had gifted him to relieve human suffering, in themselves were good grounds for paying this tribute to his memory. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Payments.

The new Bell scholars are to receive the first moiety of their scholarship, and the annuitants the payment up till Christmas.

Benevolent Fund.

Fourteen cases were considered. One was not entertained, five were deferred for further particulars, one was handed over to the Secretary to treat from the casual relief fund, and seven received grants—viz., 13*l*., 12*l*, 5*l*, and four 10*l*.

The Vice-President briefly commented upon the cases, stating that there was nothing unusual about them, except the number, which was a record in his experience.

Election of Annuitants.

The Secretary reported that during the year four annuitants had died, leaving the number at present 45, the same as it was before the last election. The committee recommended that four more should be elected on December 10, and that the names to be voted on should be:—

Thomas Board	Vera Hayes
Elizabeth Willison	Tomkin Young
George Ramsden	Jonathan S. Eyre

Before the motion was adopted, Mr. Hampson formally protested against the election as being virtually an unnecessary contest and race.

The Cape and the Preliminary.

A letter was read from the Registrar of Cape Colony Pharmacy Board asking the Council to recognise the higher education examination of the Cape University in lieu of the Society's Preliminary examination. Mr. Rendall, the Registrar, stated that if this were done it would be a great convenience to Cape students. The President said that Mr. Pinches, of the College of Preceptors, thought highly of the examination in question, and the matter was referred to the examiners for approval.

Company Trading.

A report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee was read, in which the Council was advised to allow the President to co-operate with other bodies to push on legislation against illegitimate company trading, as recommended by the Companies Committee. The report also stated that the committee had considered the advisability of drafting a new Pharmacy Bill, and the matter was delayed until next meeting.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, explained that he had submitted a statement in regard to limited-company pharmacy to the committee, which was referred to in the Blue-book, as justifying the action of the Government in regard to the matter, and the committee, in their draft Bill, had inserted a clause which, with modification, would meet the case. The Law and Parliamentary Committee thought it advisable that the President and Secretary should be authorised to communicate with other bodies, in order that they might organise themselves and press the authorities to go on with the matter. In the first place

they might approach the President of the Board of Trade, and should the Bill be introduced with the clause in its original form, then they would endeavour to get it modified as they wished. At all events, it was desirable that they should press the matter forward during the next few months, and endeavour in this way to remove some of the difficulties which surrounded their labour as pharmacists. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to Mr. Storrar, the PRESIDENT stated that the Pharmacy Bill matter was not likely to come before the Council until December.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, and said that they would be neglecting their own duty if they did not push the company matter forward. It was proposed to approach the Medical Council, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the Dental Association, who were interested as they were, and get them to assist in securing for personal qualification that recognition which was necessary for the interests of the people. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was agreed to.

MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIP.

In consequence of a request by the Research Committee, the donor of the Manchester Association Scholarship had been asked to authorise the payment of the scholarship money to Mr. T. A. Henry, a Research scholar, who is a Lancashire man, and this he agreed to; 35*l.* was therefore voted to Mr. Henry. Thereupon Mr. MARTINDALE suggested that the donor should be approached in order to extend the area of selection, so as to include the northern counties generally, but Mr. YOUNG replied that the donor had distinctly declined that when previously asked. He was surprised that the district which produced such a good man as Mr. Henry had lately been unable to send forward a man competent to take the scholarship.

This was all the public business.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the lecture-theatre was comfortably filled with men, women, and students, and the hands of the clock had not got so far as 3.2 when the President came in accompanied by an *attaché* (Count Siegfried Clary) from the Austrian Embassy. Members of the Council quickly followed, and work was commenced at once. We may say that the attendance was exceptionally representative. To the left we observed Messrs. Cornelius Hanbury, Frederick J. Hanbury, and Howard, jun., while in front were such men as Messrs. G. S. Taylor, J. C. Umney, A. W. Gerrard, J. E Saul, J. Macdonald (J. F. Macfarlan & Co), W. M. Holmes, J. Hislop, Thomas Greenish, E. N. Butt, John Moss, Bowen, and most of the councillors. The

PRESENTATION OF THE HANBURY MEDAL

was the first item of business. The PRESIDENT briefly referred to the circumstances which led to the creation of the Hanbury Memorial Trust, and the conditions upon which the medal is now presented. This year the choice of the committee had fallen upon Hofrath Professor A. Vogl, of Vienna. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Carteighe said:—I believe I had the honour to be the secretary of the committee which created the fund, and I have also had the honour to present several of the medals. You are aware that the medal commemorates a special branch of knowledge, of which there have been many exponents in this country, but none so eminent as Daniel Hanbury, who amidst the cares of business pursued his studies, made researches, and was looked upon universally as an authority. It would have been possible for him to become a professor of pharmacognosy if he had so chosen, and it was to his credit that he contrived, while assisting in the carrying-on of an historic house in pharmacy and during spare hours, to make a great many experiments and many discoveries in pharmacognosy, and to write papers upon the history of drugs. He was always looked upon as one of our distinguished members. I have only to say that the award of this medal is made under a deed of trust which was arranged at a meeting of the subscribers after Hanbury's death, and lies in the hands of the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society, Linnean Society, Chemical Society, and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, with a pharmacist. The award of this medal is not by examination-papers, nor by application at all. These gentlemen have to look round on all sides of the Continent, including America, for a man who has distinguished himself in the particular sort of work in which Hanbury interested himself. It is needless to say that the number of men of that kind is not large. The first condition requisite is that they are engaged in the prosecution of the natural history of drugs. Among those who have done special work in connection with the natural history of

Dr. AUGUST EMIL VOGL, at present Professor of Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology at the University of Vienna, is the son of a pharmacist at Weisskirchen, in Moravia, where he was born on August 3, 1833. He was an ardent botanist from his childhood, and when 21 years old commenced to study medicine at Vienna. Before his studies were completed the war of 1859, between Austria and Sardinia and France, broke out, and Vogl was sent to Italy to serve in the military hospitals at Mantua and elsewhere. When the war was ended Vogl took his doctor's degree and thenceforward devoted himself entirely to scientific work, especially botany. In 1867 he was appointed Librarian to the Josefinum, Vienna, and, two years later, assistant to Professor Schneider, Director of the University Chemical Laboratory. In that position Dr. Vogl wrote the pharmacognosy of the commentary to the Austrian Pharmacopœia. In 1870 Dr. Vogl accepted the Chair of Botany and Zoology at the German Polytechnic in Prague, and in 1874 (having also in the meantime acted as editor of the scientific journal, *Logos*) he succeeded Dr. von Schroff as Professor of Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology at Vienna. Among Professor Vogl's numerous writings on scientific subjects, his "Commentar zur Oesterreichischen Pharmacopöe," "Lehrbuch der Arzneimittel Lehre" (written jointly with W. Barutzek), and his "Anatomischer Atlas zur Pharmakognosie" are the best known. The Professor is described as an exceedingly quiet and modest man, very popular with his students. His wife is an Italian lady, whose acquaintance made at Mantua during the war.

drugs is the distinguished professor to whom the award is being made this year. He has distinguished himself in what is called pharmacognosy—that is to say, that particular application of materia medica which has reference to the histology of drugs—the cutting-up and analysing of drugs. Professor Vogl has written many papers, and he has published a more complete monograph with illustrations on the subject than any one man. In the judgment of the committee of judges, Professor Vogl is entitled to this award, and the committee have asked him to accept it. Professor Vogl is not able to be present to-day. He is like a

distinguished man of science in France, whose death has just occurred—one of those quiet retiring men, who do not understand diplomacy, and who would not be absent for a day from their work at any cost. He writes that his duties commence on October 1, and it will be utterly impossible for him to receive personally the medal which has been conferred upon him. In his absence a representative of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Count Siegfried Clary, is in attendance to receive it, and in the name of the committee of judges, and with the congratulations of the members of that body to which Hanbury belonged, I have now the pleasure of presenting this medal.

In concluding, the President said though Professor Vogl was not present he (the President) was able to show his portrait framed in the Austrian colours.

Count Clary, on rising to receive the medal, was received with hearty applause. He said: I am very happy to receive the medal kindly awarded to Professor Vogl, and very proud of the fact that one of my countrymen has been so honoured by your Society. I shall forward the medal without delay to Professor Vogl.

Having thus spoken the Count shook hands with the President and retired.

Presentation of School Prizes.

Professor Reynolds Green, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, was next called upon to read the report of the work in the school last session. We have referred to this in reporting the August meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. One new fact came out—viz., that there were eighty-three students at the school last year. The actual presentation of the prizes was a bit of a fiasco, for only three students appeared to received them—viz, Mr. Sydney Davis, who took two certificates of honour; Mr. Harold M. Read, who got three; and Mr. Harold Brown, the hero of the year, who received half-a-dozen medals and piles of books and certificates. Mr. Brown was also presented with Hanbury's "Science Papers" and "Pharmacographia" by Mr. Thomas Hanbury, and the President made an appropriate little speech.

Herbarium Prizes.

Professor Green reported upon this competition. There were four competitors, and all were recognised. Mr. Geo. V. C. Last, the silver medallist, was present, and was heartily received and complimented when the President handed him his medal and certificate. Mr. E. G. Martin, who was awarded a certificate of honour, was the only other young botanist in the room, and his almost boyish appearance won for him an enthusiastic reception when he came up to the table.

Council Prizes.

Mr. Seward submitted the report on the examination of pharmaceutical chemists for the Council prizes, and praised highly the men who took them—viz., Mr. Harold Brown, Pereira medal, &c.; Mr. Henry Fraser, silver medal, &c.; and Mr. F. H. Tully, bronze medal, &c.

The first two came up to the table to receive the prizes.

Jacob Bell Scholars.

After Mr. W. Murton Holmes had read his report on the July competition, Mr. Francis W. Stamp and Mr. George Senter, the successful men, were called to the table to receive the gift of text-books from the Hills fund.

The President recommended Mr. Stamp to stamp his name on the blackboards; but the meeting did not slay him, for he was able to inform those present immediately after that Mr. Senter is an Edinburgh man, who does not spell his name with a "C." He then told the meeting that Mr. Harold Brown had been asked to accept the Redwood scholarship; and this brought the prize part of the business to an end.

It was 3.35 when Professor F. T. Roberts rose to deliver his address. We are sorry we cannot give a portrait of the professor, as he does not approve of that sort of thing. A pen-portrait cannot do him justice. He stands over 6 feet high, and his figure favours rotundity; but it is carried erect, and with somewhat of a military aspect. This latter characteristic is heightened by the silvery moustache which falls over a firm mouth. The professor's face looks weather-beaten, and until he rose to speak one would scarcely have credited that he would have the audience roaring with laughter within thirty seconds; but so it was, and we must ask those who read the following reprint of his address to imagine where the audience punctuated it with laughter and applause:—

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

By Professor Frederick T. Roberts, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a very great honour to have been invited to deliver the Inaugural Sessional Address on the present occasion, which must be one full of interest to all who have the welfare of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and its associated School of Pharmacy at heart. At the same time I am by nature of a very retiring disposition, and instinctively shrink from any public appearance outside my own particular sphere. I therefore really feel acutely conscious of the responsibilities of my position, and of the difficulties of the task which I have undertaken. They weigh upon me all the more because I have had the opportunity of perusing some of the addresses previously delivered here under similar circumstances, and was truly appalled when I found what eminent, learned, and eloquent members of my profession I had to follow. I conclude that I owe my selection indirectly to the fact that for many years I have been intimately associated with materia medica and therapeutics, as professor and examiner, and have even ventured to publish a book on the subject. I have a strong impression, however, that the more immediate cause will be found in the circumstance that I number some excellent friends amongst the members of the Council, and I hope and believe, Mr. President, that you are somewhat amicably disposed towards me. At any rate you approached me, when conveying the invitation in person, in your most pleasant, attractive, and winning manner, which I thus interpreted, and which I could not possibly resist.

The opening of a new session in connection with an important educational institution such as this cannot fail to awaken feelings and sentiments of a more or less exciting and even emotional character, associated with the past, the present, and the future, influenced and modified by the individual relations, experience, and status of those whom I have the privilege of addressing. I take it for granted that, while some of my remarks may appeal to all who have honoured me with their presence, and who, I presume, are interested in various ways in the proceedings, or may even have a wider scope, my more immediate purpose is to speak to the students whom I see before me, and who have come here for the avowed purpose of making themselves proficient in the science and art of pharmacy. For you, ladies and gentlemen (for I understand that I number among my audience some lady-students), the past history of the Pharmaceutical Society and School of Pharmacy must be peculiarly attractive and interesting, as it certainly has been to me. Indeed, before proceeding further, I cannot refrain from expressing my intense admiration for, and offering my cordial congratulations to, those who have been instrumental in bringing this institution to its present state of activity and efficiency. I gratefully acknowledge that my information on this subject has been obtained chiefly from the "Jubilee Address" of your President, delivered in 1892, which I found most instructive, interesting, and helpful, and I can only hope that this address comes out in successive and inexhaustible editions, so that every pharmaceutical student to the end of time may be supplied with a copy.

The Records of the Past.

The history given in the address to which I have just alluded of the establishment, aims, progress, and accomplishments of the Pharmaceutical Society and School of Pharmacy, is most delightful and stimulating reading. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge or conception of the state of things existing previous to, or indeed for some time after, their foundation, of which I have personally a very vivid recollection, must feel a thrill of gratitude to the founders, who, guided by broad and, at that time, advanced views, with remarkable sagacity and foresight devoted their time, energy, and means to a beneficent and noble purpose and having first obtained a charter to protect the interests

of chemists and druggists, and to advance chemistry and pharmacy, immediately proceeded to establish this school, which has since undergone such wonderful development and made such great strides, that I certainly am not prepared to dispute your President's claim that "it is now the best-equipped school of pharmacy and chemistry in the kingdom." Indeed, if it will make him any the happier, I will even permit him to crow unchecked over University College, in affirming that the first chemical laboratory in London was established in this place.

Another part of the address, which interested me very much, is devoted to reminiscences and criticisms of the truly great men who were the earliest professors and teachers in this school, and of those who subsequently took their place, and directed its affairs. Such names as those of Anthony Todd Thomson, Fownes, Pereira, Redwood, and Bentley stand out conspicuously and prominently in the history of scientific and practical education in relation to the subjects with which you are here more immediately concerned, and they will ever be remembered with admiration and veneration. Two names appeal to me more especially—that of Fownes, who has always been associated in my mind with University College, whither he was enticed, and whose early death was such a severe loss to that College and to chemistry; and that of Redwood, the "hard-headed Welshman." My particular interest in this distinguished man arises from the fact that I belong to the same nationality, which is the only qualification that I can claim in common with him. On this account, however, I felt a peculiar gratification in reading, not only of his attainments and capacity for teaching, but also of his physical advantages and attractions, his oratorical powers, but, above all, his fighting propensities and abilities. Contrary to what you seem to suggest, Mr. President, we Welshmen are really and essentially so meek and subdued, as the result of ages of oppression and want of opportunities for proper education, that it is quite exhilarating to read of a fellow-countryman who could assert himself and hold his own, and out of whom you could never "get any change."

I have thus briefly alluded to the past history of this institution, because I feel strongly that you who are already students here, or are now about entering, and indeed the whole body of existing or potential pharmaceutical chemists, ought never to forget or ignore it, and the remembrance of what has been done should not only rouse feelings of gratitude on your part, but ought also to have the effect of actively stimulating your zeal and energy.

An Ideal Future.

In these busy and exciting times, however, we have not time to indulge in much sentiment about the past, for we have to deal immediately and practically with the present and the future. My further remarks, therefore, must be guided accordingly, and I now proceed to lay before you certain thoughts which have suggested themselves to my mind as suitable for this occasion, and which I trust may not be without some influence for good.

First, entertain and cherish constantly a high conception and standard in relation to the nature of your calling, its purposes and aims, its possible achievements, and its social status. It is of no use attempting to conceal or deny the facts that in past times the business of a "chemist and druggist" was generally but a "paltry trade"; and that the apprentice, who was supposed to be learning pharmacy, was often nothing but a "shop-boy, employed to fetch and carry." Indeed, I very much fear that such a description will still apply not uncommonly. This ought not to be, and pharmaceutical chemists as a body should do their utmost to make it impossible for such a state of things any longer to exist. What think you were the motives which prompted the founders of this Society and School to enter upon the arduous task which they set themselves, and which they pursued with so much energy, devotion, and success? At first sight it may appear as if the motive were a purely selfish one, for it is acknowledged that the Pharmaceutical Society was started for the purpose of defence, and to protect the interests of chemists and druggists. But surely the stimulus which urged them to take this step came from deeper and higher motives than this—namely, a true and lofty idea of the nature of their vocation, of its grave and far-reaching importance in relation to the general community, and of the real dignity of the "science and art of pharmacy." As you, Mr. President, have told us, they were men of considerable knowledge and eminent in pharmacy, at the "top of their business," and they had nothing whatever to gain personally. They acted in a truly unselfish and self-sacrificing spirit, and for the benefit of future generations. Surely it is not too much to expect that those who follow them, and who are reaping the advantages of their efforts and of their devotion to a good cause, should not allow the standard which they set up to be lowered in the smallest degree, but rather should join hand in hand to raise it if possible still higher, and to realise the prospect which they only glimpsed from afar.

But, obviously, if pharmacy is to reach and retain its proper and legitimate status, those who are engaged in its practice must be adequately instructed and trained. As Redwood said, "the occupation of the skilled pharmacist is becoming one in which education and science are essential to gain the position which pharmacy deserves." I presume, ladies and gentlemen, that by becoming students of this school, you acknowledge the reasonableness of this proposition; but I rather fancy there are not a few who are not present who would be inclined to dispute it. I cannot now enter into any discussion as to what should be the exact scope and extent of the instruction and training, or the range and degree of severity of the examinations, especially as I understand that on these points there are differences of opinion even amongst those who have the interests of pharmacy at heart. The outline which you gave, Mr. President, as a sort of "ideal education" for pharmacists, has much to commend it, but whether it is practicable at present is another matter. With many of your suggestions I personally cordially agree, and I venture to affirm that the higher you aim, within due and well-understood limits, whether in regard to general culture, instruction in your own special subjects, scientific and practical training, or qualifying examinations, the better will it be for pharmacists as a body, as well as for the community at large.

Pharmacy as a Business.

Of course, the fact must be fully recognised that the pharmaceutical chemist cannot ignore the business aspect of his vocation, but I really cannot conceive of anyone, because he is an "educated pharmacist," being ashamed of his business. Listen to your President's words: "There is nothing derogatory in standing behind a counter, however well educated you are, and dispensing medicines, and dealing with people in an honourable and upright manner." "I never was ashamed of my business, and I have never lost a jot in the social respect of anybody." Never were truer words uttered, sir, and they are full of downright commonsense. I only wish they could be echoed far and wide in these days of social humbug and pretentious snobbery. And here let me say that, speaking personally, I certainly do not claim any abstract social superiority for the vocation of the medical practitioner over that of the pharmacist, or that there is any line of demarcation between them. Their relative position must very much depend on individual attainments, character, and actions; and in my opinion the educated pharmacist may fairly regard himself as a "professional man" if he acts accordingly, and "carries out everything in a true professional spirit." There is no reason whatever why every pharmaceutical chemist may not be competent to associate with, and be a fit colleague for, the members of the medical or any other profession, both socially and scientifically, and it will mainly rest with you individually what position you take in these respects. In my profession I regret to say that at the present time there are not a few who degrade their vocation to a very low trade indeed, and who thus bring much discredit upon it. The lowest level yet reached is probably that of a scheme recently disclosed, in which some of its members are actually tacked on to the weekly purchase of a "quarter of a pound of tea" from a certain firm, who have the audacity to publish a list of qualified medical men whom they employ to give medical attendance "free of charge" in return for this most profitable investment!

Take Advantage of Opportunities.

I now proceed to deal with another point which experience has taught me that it is desirable and necessary to urge and

impress again and again upon students, especially upon those who are beginning their career. It is that you should conscientiously realise your responsibilities, and fully appreciate your opportunities, taking the utmost advantage of the excellent means of instruction and training, both scientific and practical, which are now at your command. Your time is short, it rushes along with startling rapidity, and you cannot afford to waste the smallest portion of it, of course with due regard to needful recreation. In looking over the Calendar, I have been deeply impressed with the high character, extent and thoroughness of the instruction which has been provided for you; and with the eminent position and scientific attainments of your professors, lecturers, and demonstrators. Moreover, you have a Museum and Laboratories which are the envy of most medical schools, with an excellent Library and Reading-room; while your ambition and zeal are stimulated by prizes, scholarships, and valuable fellowships. Certainly your advantages are great, and I strongly advise you to live up to them. As a teacher and examiner of some experience, however, I feel bound to say that I do not expect you will all follow my advice. The highest aim which a large proportion of students seem to have at the present day, whatever their line may happen to be, is to pass the requisite examinations, which will enable them to assume a certain title or titles, indicated by appropriate letters, in "big type," after their names, and to reap the practical benefits which such titles are supposed to bring with them. Towards this end they do just as much as they think necessary, and no more, whatever their opportunities may be; nor do they despise the adventitious help of the "grinder" or "coach" who can give them a lift over the stile. And then if they fail, they blame, not themselves, but the system of examination, which in reality fairly tests their knowledge, and only prevents those from passing who are not competent; or, it may be, some individual examiner, who probably is as harmless and innocent as a "babe unborn." Now, I don't wish to be hard upon you, the students of the Pharmaceutical Society, and of course the preceding remarks do not apply to you at all, for I feel sure you will agree with me that your examinations must be founded on a sound basis, and sufficiently comprehensive and stringent to show that you are competent to undertake the duties which will devolve upon you in your future career. To pass such examinations is the lowest point that you can possibly aim at; but you may go as far beyond as your ambition prompts, or your opportunities permit. I cannot see any reason whatever why this institution should not train students to be professors and teachers in the subjects which come within its scope, or even prepare them for allied scientific and professional pursuits not immediately connected with pharmacy as a business. It is with great pleasure that I note amongst those who have at various times been partially educated here the names of many friends, and even students of mine, who have since found an opening in other directions, and have highly distinguished themselves in their several spheres of work. If any of you can equal or surpass your predecessors, you are perfectly at liberty to do so, and to that end I can only again urge you to avail yourselves thoroughly of the opportunities which are now within your reach, and not to be afraid to aim high.

Relations of Medical Men to Pharmacists.

Permit me now to refer briefly to two or three practical questions bearing upon the relations existing between the medical profession and that of pharmacy. Although they do not immediately concern you as pharmaceutical students, I think it is desirable to draw your attention to them, for no doubt sooner or later most of you will be interested in them, and they are of decided importance to the general public.

I have already alluded to the social relations between the two bodies, and I now further affirm that there is certainly no inherent antagonism between the medical man and the pharmaceutical chemist in any sense whatever, as a superficial glance at much that is going on might lead one to suppose. On the contrary, there should be nothing approaching want of harmony or discord between them, and they ought to work together earnestly and cordially for the common good. In a state of perfect social order the one would really be the complement of the other, but although this desirable relation is not practicable at present, there is no reason whatever why they should not pursue their several vocations in a thoroughly tolerant and friendly spirit. This does not by any means imply that the views of doctors and pharmacists are always the same, or their interests identical. It may happen that they are really opposed. For instance, there are a great many therapeutic agents of the highest value which are not of the nature of drugs. Now, I am not one of those superior persons who are sceptics as to the usefulness of medicines, as they are about most other things, but I honestly confess that as a professor of therapeutics and a practical physician I do not place them first, that I frequently recommend or use other agents in preference, and that not uncommonly I have to check very considerably the injudicious employment of drugs by patients, or even by young and inexperienced doctors. Now from the pharmacist's point of view naturally this is not "good business," and he cannot be human if he does not feel an instinctive fondness for the physician who prescribes on an extensive scale. I feel sure, however, that no rational and honest chemist would bear me a grudge because I cannot conscientiously contribute to his prosperity and well-being to the degree that I should like to, if circumstances were only more propitious, and my mental bent were more in his direction.

Assuming then that we are well-disposed towards each other, I, as a member of the medical profession, claim from you pharmacists protection against certain dangers and evils with which we are really impotent to deal. In the first place we look to you to guarantee, within reasonable limits, that we are supplied with efficient, active, pure, and unadulterated drugs. As your President has put it, you are supposed to be "competent to know what you sell, to analyse everything you sell, and to know that it is what you say it is;" and if pharmacists generally only act up conscientiously to this standard, the medical profession will be perfectly satisfied. I fear, however, that is by no means always reached, and that deliberate substitution of drugs other than those prescribed, or systematic adulteration, is not unknown even amongst qualified pharmaceutical chemists. Why this mean, contemptible, and most iniquitous variety of fraud and theft is only punished with a fine, while a poor starving wretch who steals a loaf of bread, or a turnip from a field, to appease the pangs of hunger, is put into prison, I cannot conceive. If I had my will, I would give the man or woman who adulterates anything, but especially food and medicines, a very hot time.

Irresponsible Pharmacy.

I must pass over the questions relating to patent and quack medicines, merely remarking that a judicious discretion in dealing with them may be fairly expected on the part of pharmaceutical chemists, especially when they contain powerful or poisonous ingredients; and will certainly steer clear of homœopathy, lest I start another lively and adverting correspondence in the *Times*. I should like, however, to say a few words about what I may term "irresponsible pharmacy," upon which I very much wish that the Pharmaceutical Society could exercise some check. Pharmacy is really in a somewhat curious state just now, and if one takes up any medical or pharmaceutical journal or periodical, not to speak of general and, above all, so-called "religious" newspapers, the number and variety of preparations and compounds one sees advertised, for every kind of complaint, each vying with the other in brag and boastfulness, are positively most confusing and overwhelming. Moreover, every drug is so conveniently and attractively prepared for us—individually and in all sorts of combinations—that the art of prescribing stands a very good chance of dying out, and indeed even the British Pharmacopœia seems hardly to be needed any longer. Up to a certain point, of course, this is very pleasant and helpful, and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to many pharmaceutical and manufacturing chemists of honourable type for what they have done in this direction, but there are limits. Amongst other matters, I affirm that it is decidedly wrong that so many drugs, some of them very powerful and even dangerous, are now supplied freely to the public at large in the form of tabloids, capsules, and the like, which they can consume or use in other ways to any extent at their own discretion, and altogether apart from medical supervision. Again, I must enter my emphatic protest against the extreme haste which

is exhibited to flood the market with all kinds of new drugs and special remedies, in endless variety of preparations and methods of administration, either before they have been fairly studied or tested at all, or only in a most superficial and inadequate manner. The consequence is that the large majority of these vaunted remedies fail ignominiously to maintain their position, thus inevitably bringing upon therapeutics and pharmacy undeserved discredit, and seriously impeding their true progress.

In order to maintain the cordial and friendly relations between medical men and pharmacists, to which I have previously referred, I presume it will be generally agreed that it is most desirable that they should keep to their respective spheres as strictly as possible. I believe I am correct in expressing the opinion that a large majority of those belonging to the medical profession would rejoice to see dispensing by its members entirely done away with; and altogether apart from consultants, I know many "general practitioners" who act accordingly, probably to their own financial loss. But looking at the matter practically, I honestly do not see how the long-established custom of doctors dispensing and sending out their own medicines can possibly be changed on a general, or even a large, scale for many a day to come, especially in the smaller towns and country districts. Even "doctors" must live, and so long as people will not pay for mere "advice," as they call it, or give a fair remuneration for a prescription, it cannot be expected that the medical attendant will give up his main source of income. We can only hope that, as the result of the progress of education, ideas will change, and that dispensing will, in course of time, be left entirely to the skilled pharmacist.

The Prescribing Chemist.

There is another aspect of affairs which I feel bound to notice, though I may be venturing on delicate ground. I allude to the "prescribing chemist." Whether I give offence or not, I must unhesitatingly and emphatically declare that for him there is no excuse whatever. He has never been educated or trained in any sense for the position which he assumes, and is certain to do infinite harm in a variety of ways. Therefore I earnestly exhort you whom I am now addressing as students from the very outset steadfastly to resist every temptation to resort to such a practice, and not to be led under any circumstances into what is an unfair and illegal competition with the medical profession. To treat patients merely on their own statement that they are suffering from indigestion, neuralgia, cough, palpitation, or what not, for which they require a remedy, is absolutely wrong in principle and disastrous in its consequences, and for their sakes, as well as having regard to your own sense of honesty and integrity, you ought invariably and without hesitation to refuse to do anything of the kind. You can only be working in the dark, for you know nothing about the actual nature of the case, and are utterly incompetent to investigate it, even if you tried. I feel ashamed to acknowledge that there are practices prevalent amongst a certain class of qualified medical men, which are not one whit better than those of the "prescribing chemist." The running of "cheap dispensaries," where "advice and medicines" are supplied to all comers without the slightest pretention to "clinical investigation," and, as a rule, at a figure that I feel sure would make you blush if I mentioned it; and the extensive employment by medical men of "unqualified assistants," who are absolutely ignorant and incapable, and not a few of whom are but the wreck of immoral and degraded lives, are standing blots upon our professson, and it is a scandal that it is possible for such practices to continue. Our so-called "statesmen" and "politicians," however, of all parties, care nothing for these things. I sincerely hope that you have a higher conception of your vocation than to compete with individuals of such a low type. As well, or better, may you compete with the "penny-in-the-slot automatic doctor," of which I recently read. In a nude bronze figure, the well-known apertures are placed above the principal vital organs for the reception of the humble coin. The speculator makes his own diagnosis as to his particular ailment; he introduces his "fee" into the corresponding crifice, and from the drawer thus opened he obtains a prescription supposed to be applicable to his case, for the ridiculous sum of one penny, plus the further charges of the chemist, who has therein a decided advantage over the doctor. In relation to the subject I am now discussing, I was much gratified, Mr. President, to read in your address the following passage:—"If there is one thing more than another that our educational system has taught us it is that the best-educated men amongst us are those who never trench on the medical man's province." I have no doubt whatever that this is a true statement, and I have every confidence that those who study here are so educated, and have such a high standard constantly placed before them, that they ought to give no opportunity for being "found fault with for prescribing or dabbling in things which they do not understand."

Co-operation with Medical Men.

It is pleasant to pass from controversial questions, and to consider for a moment that of co-operation, which in these days is such an attractive word. Taking a comprehensive glance at the existing state of things, and looking forward into the future, one cannot fail to see many directions along which the authorities who guide the affairs of the medical profession and the Pharmaceutical Society, as well as the general body of members of the respective branches, may and ought to work together on legitimate and rational lines. I believe that we all desire a higher standard of education, and that true knowledge and culture may be more widely disseminated among our ranks. At the present time we are co-operating in the preparation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia, under the able editorship of Professor Attfield, and I hope and believe with most beneficial results. From your chemical laboratories we have every reason to expect that you will supply us with additional and really useful remedies and active principles; while your laboratory of pharmacy cannot fail to be of great service in advancing this important department in various directions. For much valuable help thus already received, I thank you cordially on behalf of the medical profession, but we anticipate far greater things in the future. With regard to pharmacology as a science, I understand that you have the means of encouraging workers to aid those on the medical side in establishing and extending knowledge, correcting errors, and making new discoveries, according to the principles of modern experimental observation and research. Thus are you preparing the way, in most excellent fashion, for the true progress of practical therapeutics, with which the members of the medical profession are more immediately concerned.

What will be the actual course of events in the future it is difficult or even impossible to foretell. The administration of internal organs or their products in different forms; the introduction of serum-therapeutics, with the injection of antitoxins and the like; the development of physical methods of treatment; and other modern therapeutic novelties, are unquestionably revolutionising our ideas about treatment in many respects. Methinks, however, that drugs will still hold their own, and that to the end of time there will be no diminution in the demand for the services of the pharmaceutical chemist. With regard to so-called modern progress in therapeutics, I confess I feel personally some misgiving. At any rate, I am sure that there is a great deal too much hurry in the matter, and that we all need to be warned to advance cautiously and circumspectly, like beings supposed to be endowed with intelligence and common sense, and to "keep our heads." For some notions and expectations still widely entertained there is no foundation whatever, and amongst them I confidently affirm is that of the cure of pulmonary consumption by subcutaneous injections of various kinds. I thought that this craze had received a salutary check, but I see it has recently broken out again violently in a new place! Apart from other aspects of the matter, it is a cruel thing to hold out such illusory hopes to those suffering from this terrible disease, for which so much can really be done by rational methods.

Friendly Words.

I cannot conclude my address without offering you, and more especially the male students, a few words of general exhortation and encouragement, though I can only repeat what has been said over and over again. I have now been intimately associated with medical students as a teacher and friend for thirty years. Whatever their particular line-

may be, I fancy that students are very much the same all the world over. I believe I have come to understand them fairly well, and to appreciate their feelings and aspirations, their difficulties and disappointments, their trials and temptations. I can assure you that I sympathise with you deeply and sincerely, and from the bottom of my heart I wish you well. Upon each of you, in your individual capacity, serious responsibilities rest, which you cannot ignore or shirk. If you desire to be successful in the immediate future, as well as prosperous and happy when you come to face the stern realities of life, the principles which must guide you are precisely those which apply to every other sphere of work. You must be diligent, attentive, zealous, and earnest in your pursuit of knowledge, and in training your mental and moral faculties for the inevitable battle, and it may be a severe one, which lies before you. Nor must I forget to overlook your duties and responsibilities in relation to each other. As students of this institution you are brought into more or less intimate association, and the experience thus gained you ought to regard as an essential part of your education. It has been truly said that the stimulus of example and companionship in early life is required by the great majority of individuals, in order to ensure successful study. Moreover, as your President has well put it, you learn by rubbing against each other; you learn temper, tact, and human nature; while your manliness is developed, a quality which he seems to think is peculiarly important for chemists and druggists. Might I add that you may also learn self-control and self-repression; as well as the satisfaction which is associated with kindly feelings, courteous behaviour, and due consideration for others. It may be that you will eventually succeed in learning the very hard lesson of how to crush down the natural feelings of envy and jealousy, so that you can even rejoice in the success of competitors who have fairly proved themselves your superiors. The legitimate effect which each should have upon his fellows is to stimulate to friendly emulation and rivalry, which cannot fail to be beneficial all round. But this association of students has also its dangerous side. We cannot ignore the influence of evil example, or even of the deliberate tempter—the man who would wantonly lead others astray, to waste valuable time, to spend their days in idleness and frivolity, or even to wreck their lives in vicious pursuits. I earnestly hope that there are none such here. I have so often seen such disastrous consequences from their devilish work that I feel bound with affectionate emphasis to warn you all against them, but especially the new-comers. Some of you are so young and inexperienced that I really tremble for you in this great city, probably just removed from the guidance of loving parents, and the salutary control of home-life. I can only trust and pray that you may be constantly guided along the paths of virtue and rectitude by a power that is higher than man.

And now, in closing, let me offer my cordial congratulations to the successful winners of prizes and distinctions who have come before us to-day, and my no less cordial encouragement to those who for the present have not achieved all that they aimed at or desired. May you all work on loyally, steadfastly, hopefully, and cheerfully, conscientiously striving to fit yourselves for the important public duties that lie before you in the future, so that, whatever position you may in the course of events be called upon to occupy, you may be enabled, not only as accomplished and successful pharmacists, but as men and women of "high personal character, moral rectitude, and fine sense of honour," faithfully to serve your day and generation, and to contribute your due share to the well-being and progress of humanity.

The delivery of the address occupied about forty minutes, and at its conclusion Professor Roberts was enthusiastically cheered.

Thanks.

The President: I am personally indebted to Professor Roberts for his kindness in coming here. I am quite sure that in the Professor we have not only an able physician, but a man of common sense, and these are the people to give us good advice. I therefore have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks, and I will ask the Vice-President to second it. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-President: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Any resolution which is put from the chair needs no seconding whatever, and this one is no exception to that rule, as it is done in so efficient a manner. But upon the authority of the President I have to come, I have to go, and I have to talk. It was with great pleasure I listened to this address by Professor Roberts, and it is one that has filled us with deep thought and satisfaction. If our efforts are not accompanied by high moral culture we shall utterly fail in that we are seeking after. All students cannot be so successful as those who have carried off prizes to-day; but we would ask them to aspire to that high ideal which ought to be the aim of every student and which makes us good citizens of this great empire. (Applause.)

Professor Roberts: It has been a great pleasure to me to come here, and although I am of a retiring nature, I get out of it now and then. It has been your President who brought me here to-day, and I will remember it with great pleasure for many days to come. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned, most of those present going to the Examination Hall, where tea was served.

Marriages.

Bate—Rowland.—On September 26, at Christ Church, Carnarvon, by the vicar, the Rev. J. Wynne Jones, M.A., Mr. W. H. Bate, chemist, Harrington Road, South Kensington, London, to Gladys, third daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Rowland, artist, Carnarvon.

Carter—Jeffery.—On September 17, at SS. Peter and Paul Church, Tring, Herts, by the Rev. S. W. Tidswell, M.A., vicar, assisted by the Rev. E. W. P. Betts, M.A., rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, Charles Carter, youngest son of Thomas S. Carter, Hertford Borough Treasurer, to Catherine (Kate), eldest daughter of George Jeffery, chemist, Tring.

Hawthorne—Evans.—On September 29, at the Brentford Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. E. R. Edwards, Archibald Hawthorne, chemist, High Street, Brentford, youngest son of the late F. O. Hawthorne, of Stafford, to Maud, only daughter of Mr. J. Evans, Tillington Cottage, Stafford.

Williams—Howell.—On September 17, at the parish church of Grafton, by the Rev. A. Thornhill, J. W. Williams, only son of Edward Williams, chemist, Denbigh, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. G. Howell, West Hillborough.

Wyatt—Madders.—On September 24, at the Church of St. Lawrence, Coppenhall, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Assheton Weekes, vicar, Harold, second son of Harold Wyatt, chemist, of Bootle, to Edith Mary, second daughter of the late John Madders, of Coppenhall.

Deaths.

Allsworth.—On September 20, Mr. Norman Allsworth, pharmaceutical chemist, Bromley. Aged 40.

Howard.—On September 22, Mr. John Howard, chemist and druggist, Ely. Aged 52.

Randall.—On September 13, Mr. F. J. Randall, chemist and druggist, Chelsea. Aged 43.

Tugwell.—We have to record the death of Mr. William Henry Tugwell, chemist and druggist, Lewisham Road, Greenwich, aged 64 years. Mr. Tugwell for many years acted as local secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. He was also connected with the South London Natural History and Entomological Society, and filled the position of honorary assistant editor of the *British Naturalist*.

Fire in Dodge & Olcott's Factory.—On September 14 a fire was discovered on the top floor of Dodge & Olcott's distillery, in Brooklyn. It was caused by a defective electric-light wire, and the only merchandise destroyed was a parcel of cubeb-berries. Some damage was also caused by water.

Photography as an Art.

THERE are two Photographic Exhibitions in London just now, and they are as characteristic as the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery. The one at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall, is the fortieth annual show promoted by the Royal Photographic Society. It contains 470 distinct exhibits, apart from apparatus, and was opened last Saturday. Two days earlier, at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, the third Photographic Salon was opened. Here there are exactly 326 pictures. There is much in common between both of the exhibitions; but it is astonishing how different the atmosphere of the Dudley Gallery feels after Pall Mall. The pictures appeal more keenly to the artistic sense than those of the Pall Mall Gallery; they have that soft, sober, æsthetic look which characterises the pictures of the impressionist school of painters, and it is difficult sometimes to realise that one is looking at a reproduction from a negative. We commend both exhibitions to the notice of photographers and those who deal in photographic materials.

There is no question that two great schools are in the process of evolution in photography, or, rather, a new school is being differentiated from the old one. It is the so-called artistic school, which prides itself on being superior to all mechanical contrivances—fine lenses, delicate plates, and what not—and is convinced that the photographic art can only get a place in Art by the photographer exercising his artistic skill upon his prints. The carbon process is his favourite one. By depth of tone, variety of colour, and rough-surface paper chiefly he succeeds in producing marvellous pictures. Place one of these little things, 4 inches by 3 inches maybe, in a brown frame 12 inches by 10 inches, and a dark-green mount, and you have something which even a Whistler would dream over. Philistines say the Linked-Ring School "fake" their pictures, but what most amateurs would like to know is how this faking can be done with success. The results are excellent. True, comparatively few of the 326 pictures in the Dudley Gallery are entitled to be called photographs. We should say that 200 at least might be taken for photogravures of oil or water colours. But this shows that the school have realised the possibilities of the print, and mainly by the use of those chemical methods which they condemn, have carried photography on to new lines. But why should the school embellish itself with a halo of rough edges and old-face type? We look for the explanation in the "Forewords" of the catalogue:—

"The influence of the picture in bringing about the change from the old photograph to the new has been constant and steady, and almost wholly for the good. . . . It is too early to foresee clearly what the effect will be of the new photography, with its fresh aims and modern methods. But with a craft of almost unlimited adaptability, and by those who have that particular combination of taste and imagination which we call artistic feeling, the influence can scarcely be less, and will probably be greater, than that of the older system which it now supplants."

Whatever this may exactly mean we take it to be of proper Whistlerian ambiguity. One effect of the Salon has been that the Photographic Exhibition in Pall Mall contains a large number of pictures in the new school style. There is room for more of it, but we trust that the old school, no matter how mechanical it may be, will never quite die out. It requires all the resources of high-class lenses, cameras, &c., to produce those fine cathedral interiors of which there is a special group in the gallery, and we can scarcely do without those instantaneous effects, and Alpine photographs which will remain valuable as records. Moreover, the old school exhibition is a good representation of the photography of the day; picked examples, doubtless, but all the best processes are exhibited. In short, the show is a catholic one, and will interest all photographers. Amongst the pictures of trade interest is one of Ben Nevis by Mr. W. L. Howie. It is taken from Cam Mor Dearg, and is as clear a picture of the summit of the Ben as we have seen. Messrs. Fuerst Brothers exhibit very successful examples of a competition for isochromatic work on Lumiere plates, for which they are agents.

All the apparatus exhibited is displayed on a dining-table for ten. Messrs. Adams & Co. have the biggest show, chiefly cameras; and there are some beautiful examples of Messrs. M. Watson & Son's work in cameras. Messrs. Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, of Leicester, get a medal for their new anastigmatic lenses, which are so perfect in action that they reproduce photographs of concentric circles which show no blurring. Messrs. G. Houghton & Son exhibit Sanderson's universal swing-front camera, in which the front is attached to two swing upright supports at each side, the arrangement giving the lens an exceptional range of movement. There is also shown a clever automatic and science lantern by Messrs. Levi, of Furnival Street. The peculiarity of it is that it is provided with a box to hold fifty slides, which moves from the front of the lantern, and as it moves back a simple mechanism lifts a slide, exposes it, drops it, lifts another, and so on to the end of the series. The whole fifty slides can be exposed in two minutes, if need be.

The Exhibition is also open on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, when there are displays by the optical lantern. It remains open until November 14. The Salon will close on November 4.

Trade Notes.

THE latest palatinoid brought out by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), of Worship Street, E.C., is one containing 1 gr. each of peptonate of iron and sulphate of manganese. These palatinoids are intended for the treatment of chlorosis and anæmia, both the ingredients being well spoken of as blood-tonics.

CHEMISTS have a chance of doing good business in nursery biscuits. A time comes when babies must have something else than one or other of the infants' foods which are so popular, and then is the stage that Dorina Nursery Biscuits come in. It will be observed, from an announcement in this issue, that the makers of these biscuits offer a full-sized tin of the biscuits free to any chemist who cares to apply for it, this being with the object of making the biscuits better known to the trade.

THE advent of the serum treatment of diphtheria has somewhat overshadowed all other methods of treatment, a circumstance which is regrettable, for undoubtedly if the attack of the disease is grappled with in time, carefully nursed, and watched by a practitioner of experience, certain simple remedies control it and prevent complications. Of these, the sulphur or sulphurous-acid treatment is one of the best, and in the new form suggested by Dr. Brownlow Martin is worthy of being widely tried. Dr. Martin's suggestion is that the patient should be given sulphite of magnesium, which, dissolving on the tongue, sulphurises the breath, and thus prevents the growth of the fungus. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have introduced a tabloid which quite meets the case. Each one contains 5 gr. of the sulphite, sweetened with saccharin, apparently, and flavoured with peppermint. The tabloids are well compressed, so that they dissolve slowly: they taste nice. The firm also send us a sample of a new ophthalmic tabloid, each containing $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of tropacocaine—the hydrochloride we find it to be. This alkaloid is benzoyl-pseudotropeine, and is obtained from Java coca. It is a better local anæsthetic than cocaine, and as it causes practically no irritation or other undesirable after-effects when applied to the eye, it is coming into note in ophthalmology. The tabloids dissolve in water quite rapidly.

RHINODYNE, which is recommended as valuable in the treatment of hay-fever, is a modified form of the snuff recommended by Dr. Ferrier as a remedy for cold in the head. It contains bismuth subnitrate with a cocaine salt in place of the morphine of the original recipe. It also contains a little menthol and nearly 40 per cent of lycopodium powder. We quote this from the *British Medical Journal's* "Reports and Analyses."

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Editorial Comments.

PASTEUR.

One of the fullest and most useful lives of the century came to a close on Saturday last. Louis Pasteur, the great French chemist and bacteriologist, died in his 73rd year, at Garches, near St. Cloud, whither he had gone for a vacation. He suffered from a stroke of paralysis so long ago as in 1868, and has never been a strong man since. But it is

since that period that some of his most arduous labours have been accomplished.

Pasteur's father was a tanner at Dôle, in the Jura, who passionately desired that his son should figure as a learned man. "If you could only one day become professor in the College of Arbois, I should be the happiest man on earth," was one of the sayings which his son remembered with filial pride. After receiving his early education at the Commercial School of Arbois, Louis Pasteur was sent to the College of Besançon, and in his 19th year was admitted to the College Normale at Paris. Here he worked hard at chemistry under Dumas and Balard, and in 1847 he published his first scientific memoir, which was a study of symmetry and dissymmetry in molecular construction, in connection with an examination of dextro and lævo tartaric acid. Pasteur believed then, and he reaffirmed his faith not long ago, that the study of molecular optics offered a grand horizon, and regretted that he had not had the time to return to it. It was in that year, 1847, that Pasteur took his doctor's degree, and the next year he was appointed Professor of Physics at Strasburg University. From there he went to Lille in 1854, and three years later got back to Paris, as Director of the Ecole Normale, and in 1867 was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne.

Pasteur's work on the tartaric acids led to the labours and triumphs which made his name famous. A German chemical-manufacturer had observed that the impure tartrate of lime if contaminated with organic matter and permitted to remain under water in summer will ferment and yield various products. Pasteur undertook the investigation of this phenomenon, and it brought him to the consideration of the great subject of ferments. He found the turbidity was due to multiplication of a microscopic organism, which found in the liquid its proper aliment. He recognised in this organism a living ferment. He found it had the power of selecting its food. He found that it would take the right-handed tartrate from the solution and avoid the other; and, as Tyndall says, he "closed with the conception that ferments are in all cases living things, and that the substances formerly regarded as ferments are, in reality, the food of the ferments." His theory was propounded; he devoted some years to its establishment, before which he had to overthrow the almost overpowering influence of Liebig, who treated the notion of "animalculæ" as producers of fermentation with contempt.

Once having gained a clear conception of the process of fermentation, Pasteur was not long in turning his knowledge to account for the benefit of his country, for he presented the result of all his work freely to the world. The production of vinegar from wine was his first study, and he showed, in direct opposition to Liebig's authority, that the agent of conversion was the "flower of vinegar," or *Mycoderma aceti*; that this abstracted oxygen from the air, fixed it on the alcohol of the wine, and thus converted it into acetic acid. By sowing the *Mycoderma aceti* in the vats he reduced the time occupied in the conversion of wine into vinegar from four or five months to eight or nine days. He next did a great service to the wine-producers by investigating a fungoid disease which affected the bottled wines. This he proved could be prevented by heating the wines after they had been bottled for one minute to 140° F. There was at first a prejudice against this heating of the wine, but Pasteur satisfied the experts that no injury whatever was caused to the flavour or quality of the wines so treated. It was during his residence at Lille that he studied the subject of beer-making and the action of yeast. These investigations were of immense value to beer-producers in all parts of the world, and placed the beer-industry on a scientific basis.

In 1865 a silkworm epidemic had become a national calamity in the South of France. A Commission was appointed, with Dumas at its head; but, at the earnest request of that chemist, Pasteur accepted a position on the Commission, and became the sole worker. His long and patient labour on this work was one of the most distinctive proofs of his genius. He and his wife resided in the district, reared silkworms, and watched them hourly. He discovered that the disease in the blood of the moth was a fermentive one; he learned how to distinguish the infected from the healthy egg, and how to separate the one from the other; and his ultimate triumph was complete, and of the utmost value. In recognition of his services over this long investigation, Napoleon III. made Louis Pasteur a senator of the Empire; but we believe he never took his seat.

Out of his silkworm investigation grew his studies of anthrax, and, in a definite shape, the germ-theory of disease, and subsequently the method of inoculation, which has, perhaps, been carried since to extravagant lengths. The story of the dramatic episode at Melun in 1881 has been recorded in all the papers within the past few days. A flock of fifty sheep had been taken, and twenty-five of these had been inoculated with the anthrax germ, and twenty-five left uninocu'ated. All had been fed on infected herbage, and on a certain day—four days after the vaccination—a large scientific company was invited to Melun to see the result. Twenty-one of the uninoculated sheep were already dead when the company arrived, and the other four died a little later. Twenty-four of the inoculated sheep were perfectly healthy, and one which had had an extra dose of the virus was a little ailing, but soon recovered. A similar experiment was made on a dozen cows with exactly similar results.

Such a record of great services is almost unprecedented, and the French Republic cannot pay too high honour to this great but modest, simple-minded man. To many people the crowning work of his life will appear to have been his combat with hydrophobia. The Pasteur Institute and the work done there have attracted more of the world's attention, perhaps, than any of the famous chemist's previous labours, but it cannot be said by any impartial inquirer that conclusive results have been attained. The theory of the inoculations after the introduction of the hydrophobic poison has never been clear to the scientific mind, and it would never have received a moment's serious attention if it had come from a source of lower eminence. There is no profession of rendering a body immune to the poison by previous inoculation. The scheme is to set an attenuated to counteract a strong virus, days and perhaps weeks after the latter has been absorbed. Glowing statistics have been published, it is true, which seem to prove a great saving of life, but unless all the previous mortality records are erroneous, the actual number of deaths from hydrophobia is much the same as it was for years before the Pasteur Institute had been established. Pasteur's fame rests on more enduring foundations than the Institute to which his name was attached, and both in the science of chemistry and the art of medicine, his discoveries will for ever mark an epoch.

PROFESSOR ROBERTS ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Professor Frederick Roberts, who opened the new session of the School of Pharmacy on Wednesday, is a well-known authority on materia medica and therapeutics, and the professor of these subjects at University Hospital. As such, he may be regarded as a connecting-link between

medicine and pharmacy, as well as an expert on pharmaceutical education. It would be ungracious not to recognise and acknowledge the very friendly tone of Dr. Roberts's expressions in regard to pharmacists. Like his Welsh countrymen, we have been for generations the down-trodden and oppressed branch of the medical profession, so that words of sympathy, which seem to have a genuine ring about them, from a member of the upper class are appreciated.

But the professor's sympathy—genuine though we fully believe it to be—is limited to words when he comes to deal with the actual living part of our business. He finds almost endless vistas of beauty in the constitution, the history, and the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society, from the "pleasant, attractive, and winning manner," of the President down to the charmingly perfect examinations which he seems sure the students he addresses must admire as much as he does. He encourages them to hope that through these portals they may get out of the drug-business and, even become professors or teachers or prepare themselves for some other "allied scientific and professional pursuits." But Dr. Roberts remembers that this is not likely to be the luck of all; and it may perhaps have occurred to him that most of those young men who study pharmacy and submit themselves to the pharmaceutical examinations do so with the most explicit intention of becoming pharmacists. It is a fact that there are many other men besides the President of the Pharmaceutical Society who were never ashamed of their business or thought it derogatory to stand behind a counter dealing with people in an honourable and upright manner. Professor Roberts quotes that proud apologia, it appears, from one of Mr. Carteighe's speeches, and seems to regard it as a very heroic declaration. But if it is, what heroes those of us must be who have stood behind a counter all our lives and never dreamed that we were doing anything worthy of boasting about! Many of us would be only too happy if we had a counter to stand behind.

In criticising one or two sections of Professor Roberts's address, we by no means depreciate it as a whole. On the contrary, it seems to us, as an address to students mainly, an exceptionally wise and good one. The course of "stewed calendar" is, we presume, inevitable in such an address, and the advice, if sound, must needs have been offered before. But the calendar part is not indigestible, and the advice is couched in kind, earnest, and pleasant words, and is spiced with pretty turns of expression which will make it remembered. But when Dr. Roberts comes to lecture us on our relations towards the medical profession, he rather excites our combativeness. Not that there is any tone of aggressiveness or even of patronage in his lecture. Far from it. But the doctor evidently holds strong opinions, which we do not think would bear a strict cross-examination if one might administer it. He objects, for instance, to what he calls "irresponsible pharmacy." So do we. But he apparently means by this phrase the sale of drugs to the public for them to use at their discretion. He is indefinite, and would probably say his strictures only apply to strong drugs, to new drugs, and to drugs which (as he thinks) should only be administered under medical supervision. We should all agree with this up to a point; but to be of any use the line of demarcation should be very distinctly drawn when such comments are made. How Dr. Roberts would schedule the drugs which should only be administered under medical supervision may be gathered from his sweeping denunciation of the prescribing chemist. For him, he says, "I must unhesitatingly and emphathically declare there is no excuse whatever." "He is certain to do infinite harm in a variety of ways." "I earnestly exhort you from the very outset steadfastly to resist every temptation to resort to such a practice, and not to be led, under any circumstances, into what is an unfair and illegal competition with the medical profession." "To treat patients merely on their own statement that they are suffering from indigestion, neuralgia, cough, palpitation, or what not, for which they require a remedy, is absolutely wrong in principle and disastrous in its consequences." "You can only be working in the dark, for you know nothing about the actual nature of the case, and are utterly incompetent to investigate it, even if you tried." With all respect to the eminent author of these assertions, we do not see how they can be characterised by any other English word than that of nonsense. A person has a cough, a headache, a stomach-ache, or some other uncomfortable symptom which has been experienced by his fellow-creatures of the human race fifty thousand million times before. But he is not to apply the well-known remedy himself, even though he has bought a medical book to teach him what it is; and the chemist and druggist is not to help him because that would be "an unfair and illegal competition with the medical profession." Nor must he, as it appears afterwards, go to a qualified medical man, who would charge him a figure which would make you blush if mentioned. This sort of talk would have more basis to it if doctors were, as a rule, more uniformly successful in the treatment of disease than they are. Let them make themselves independent of the competition they complain of by convincing the intelligent public that their guinea article is so much superior to the sixpennyworth or shillingsworth supplied by the chemist.

LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

A few months ago we reported the death of the sole remaining leper in the British Islands. He lived and died at Lisburn, in Ireland. During the Middle Ages 225 leper-hospitals were established in the British Islands—22 of them in Ireland, 19 in Scotland, and the rest in England and Wales. Following the custom which was in existence at the dawn of history, our forefathers, in the establishment of these lazar-houses, are supposed to have adopted the principle of isolation, and it is natural for the modern mind to suppose that through isolation the horrid disease was stamped out. Dr. George Newman has written an essay, which received the first prize from the National Leprosy Fund, to prove the contrary, and it is difficult to gainsay his arguments, albeit they are based upon Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's well-known fish-theory. The historical facts are worth looking into. Leprosy is supposed to have existed in Egypt as early as 3500 B.C., but it was not until 60 B.C. that the disease appeared in England, and we have few records about it for 500 years thereafter, when lazar-houses began to be established throughout England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, followed by organisations to stop the scourge; and right up to the end of the sixteenth century there were in our country special arrangements for the isolation and maintenance of lepers. Until Henry VIII. brought the hand of reform upon these institutions (reform with him being another way of confiscating the endowments), most of them were supported and ruled by the Church. In principle they aimed at complete isolation, the hope being that this would result in stamping out the disease. Both national law and local regulations controlled the actions of lepers. The following is an example of the regulations which were in force in hospitals:—

That those who were infected were to humble themselves below all other men.

That they should wear a habit suitable to their infirmities—viz., a tunic

and upper tunic of russet cloth, a hood and black cloak, stockings and flat shoes, with upper leathers about their ankles.

That those admitted be single persons, or, if married, to part by consent and vow chastity, and if afterwards found incontinent to be expelled.

To go to church regularly, and continue in brotherly love.

None to go beyond the bounds prescribed.

None to go into the bakehouse or brewhouse.

None to touch anything, because persons under such a distemper are not to handle what is for the common use of men.

English law compelled a man to give up everything before this isolation, and, if married, his wife was entitled to divorce. Apparently, nothing could be so perfect in theory as the means taken in those far-off days to prevent the spread of leprosy; but Dr. Newman's researches show that in practice law and regulations broke down utterly. Lepers were to be seen at fair and market, many succeeded in escaping the lazar-houses and remaining in their own homes, and, as medical knowledge was deficient, there were often more cases of non-leprous skin-disease in the lazar-houses than of true leprosy. Still leprosy existed, and from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the fourteenth century it was at its zenith in England. Gradually cases became fewer and fewer, and when Henry VIII. introduced his reform lazar-houses were used pretty much as general hospitals. There is no clear evidence that the isolation system had any effect upon the decline of the scourge, but there is ample support to the suggestion that improved sanitation, better food, and general improvement in the social conditions of the people were synchronous with the decline of leprosy. In the worst days of the scourge houses were perfect hovels, salted fish and pork were the staple nitrogenous food of everybody, the bread was bad, vegetables were almost unprocurable, potatoes unknown, and much of the food used was rich in ptomaines. The beginning of the sixteenth century witnessed a marked improvement throughout England, and it is curious that with the introduction of more liberal dietary, better clothing, wider streets, and better houses there was a quick decline in the number of lepers, so that by the end of that century the disease had ceased to be endemic in England. It lingered for a time in Wales and Ireland, but it was nearly two centuries later before leprosy was stamped out in Scotland, and almost within the memory of living man there were lepers in Shetland—the last relic of the strain carried down from the Middle Ages. At the present day lepers are to be counted by the thousands in Iceland and Norway, where the sanitary and social conditions of the people are akin to those obtaining in England during the Middle Ages, while the food is practically identical—a fish diet, with little carbohydrates, and vegetables rarely. We need not follow the scourge further, for the lesson is in what has been told. It is that isolation is not itself sufficient to stamp out a disease: there must be alteration of the conditions which induce it. This has been shown as much by the diminution of smallpox as by the extinction of leprosy.

PHARMACY v. COMPANIES.

We note with much satisfaction that the Pharmaceutical Council have resolved to take steps to press for the amendment of the company laws on the lines laid down in the report of the Board of Trade's Committee, on which we commented on August 10, 1895. It may be remembered that that Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that the Courts should have power to wind up any company which was formed or had been carried on for any fraudulent or illegal purpose We pointed out that it only needs to alter those words so as to indicate that a company might be wound up if formed for any purpose which it would be illegal for an individual to compass—and this is well within the spirit of the Committee's recommendation—and then pharmacists would have obtained all the redress they can reasonably ask. If the Pharmaceutical Council will make this the special aim of their energies, setting aside for it for the present their other pharmacy Bill, they may be sure of the united and hearty support of the trade, and of a widespread sympathy from influential people outside. We urge them to proceed not only with vigour, but openly. There need be nothing to conceal in their action and aims. There will be of course a severe opposition from persons interested, but this must be expected, however secretly the crusade is carried on. Let us have a fair stand-up fight between the supporters of the Pharmacy Act on the one hand, and the advocates of company pharmacy on the other.

THE EDINBURGH PRESS ON THE PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS.

The Edinburgh papers which have commented on the recent actions by the Pharmaceutical Society are very much shocked at the trade-unionism displayed by the Society. The *Evening Dispatch* assumes a philosophical tone, and substitutes this for accurate acquaintance with the Pharmacy Act. "It is the inherent vice of all legalised monopolies," says the writer, "to endeavour illegally to extend the boundaries of their territory and control. They are perpetually forgetting that the legal limit is meant to be a limit from within as well as from without; and that, indeed, it is a more serious and heinous offence for a privileged corporation to invade the common liberties of the citizens than for any individual citizen to encroach on the privileges of the corporation." We do not quite understand this argument. If the legalised monopoly endeavours to extend itself illegally, we presume the legal authorities will stop it. But this is what the Pharmaceutical Society has done, it appears. "By the Pharmacy Act the pharmaceutical chemist has a monopoly of a very lucrative branch of trade. The basis of his monopoly does not lie in the materials with which he deals, but in the fact that, in virtue of special knowedge, he is capable of turning them to special account in the service of the public. He alone has the right to keep open shop for employing the methods by which drugs are prepared and combined for administration (to use Dr. Lauder Brunton's definition of pharmacy)." He has no such right. Then this scribe loses himself altogether. The pharmacist, he says, "uses iron for the preparation, say, of Blaud's pills; but that does not give him a right to interfere with the ironmonger or the ink-manufacturer." As it is not our business to teach the *Dispatch* man the Pharmacy Act or logic, we will not waste space by further quotation of his comments. The *Evening News* opines that "with the prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society of chemical-dealers for selling poisons scheduled under the Pharmacy Act the general public will have little sympathy. The action is that of a large medical trade-union desirous not so much of protecting the general public as of protecting trade interests, which in this case coincides with public convenience." The youth who writes this was probably an infant in 1868, but he knows all about the Legislature's intentions at that time. "The Legislature never intended to confine the sale of poisonous chemicals to a trade-union, but only to prohibit the indiscriminate sale of poisons to the general public." He is right there; but, if so, his conclusion is absurd. "Consequently," he says, "it is absurd that restrictions such as those the Pharmaceutical Society seeks to impose should be enforced." Edinburgh was once regarded as the home of logic. But its evening papers will hardly help its reputation.

A Good Liquid Glue may, according to the *Pharm. Cent.*, be made by dissolving gelatin in an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate.

Legal Reports.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS IN EDINBURGH.

The following were the judgments of Sheriff Substitute Sym, delivered on September 26 in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, in the cases taken under the Pharmacy Acts against Messrs. Turnbull and Hume. We gave a brief summary of these judgments last week.

Turnbull's Case.

John M. Turnbull, designating himself as a photographic chemist, 6 Rose Street, Edinburgh, was charged with keeping open shop for retailing, compounding, and dispensing poisons, he not being a registered chemist, with selling 1 oz. of bichloride of mercury, and with exhibiting the title of chemist over his door against the provisions of the Act. His Lordship's judgment in that case was as follows:—

The respondent is a dealer in articles of all descriptions which are used in photography, and keeps a shop for that purpose at 6 Rose Street, Edinburgh. Some of these articles are chemical substances, and of these some are poisons. In a circular which he issues he intimates that he does not sell poisons enumerated in the Pharmacy Act, except in wholesale quantities. His instructions to his assistants were not to sell such poisons by retail, but only to sell them to persons engaged in photography and to chemists, and on some occasions it appears that he and his assistants have refused to sell such poisons. On the day libelled, a man named Spence, who happens to be a chemist, but was unknown to the respondent and his assistants, went to the respondent's shop on the instructions of the local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. The respondent was out. Spence asked an assistant for certain photographic plates, and also asked how corrosive sublimate was sold. He was told that it was sold at 3*d.* per oz. He said he would buy 1 oz. He was asked no further question, and paid for his purchases, including 3*d.* for the corrosive sublimate. It was wrapped in a piece of paper, and he carried it to his employer, who analysed a small part of it. No quantitative analysis was made, but it was proved that this was a very dangerous poison even in very small quantities. The defence maintained to me was that this was a wholesale transaction, and therefore did not fall within the prohibition contained in the statutory provision libelled. I was of opinion that it was not, but was a retail sale. But I was of opinion that these facts, while they might have justified a prosecution of the assistant, or possibly of the respondent, for the offence of selling poison without legal qualification, did not, having regard to the other facts of the case as I have stated them, constitute what has been held to be the different and independent offence of keeping an open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons. I therefore hold the first charge not proved. The second charge is that the respondent styles himself a chemist, contrary to sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act. It was proved that he has a sign describing him as a "photographic chemist." The latter word is over the front of the shop; the former is at the corner looking into another street. But the word "photographic" is intended to qualify the word "chemist," and though the latter word can be seen from some points from which the former is invisible, the respondent did not intend to represent himself as a "chemist." The respondent also styles himself a "photographic chemist" in the circular to which I made reference under the first charge. It was maintained to me by my friend, Mr. Morison, that use of the word "chemist," whether alone or qualified by any other word, was sufficient to constitute the offence charged. From the use of the word "chemist" in ordinary speech, I was of opinion that it was a word of which the signification is capable of being limited by the context in which it is used, and that, in considering whether the offence charged had been committed, it was necessary to construe it by reference to the mischief aimed at by the Act—the retailing, compounding, and dispensing of drugs without legal qualification. The cases in the English county court to which I was referred were cases in which the Judge decided that the accused person was conducting such a business, and was endeavouring to evade the statute by prefixing such an adjective as "analytical" to his designation as "chemist." If that be all which these cases decided, I agree with them. But I think that that is not the case of the respondent, and, therefore, that the second charge is not proved.

Hume's Case.

William Hume, designated as a scientific-instrument maker, 1 Lothian Street and West College Street, Edinburgh, was charged with the same offences, the poison sold being 4 oz. cyanide of potassium. His Lordship said, in reference to this case:—The respondent is a maker of scientific instruments, and has a thorough knowledge of chemistry. He does not dispute that in the course of his business he sells, and has sold for many years, chemical substances, including poisons included in the Pharmacy Act, and he maintained that it was legitimate to do so, and I understood from him that a correspondence had passed between him and the Society several years ago upon the subject. On the day libelled Thomas Allan, a person employed by the Pharmaceutical Society for the purposes of the Act, went to the respondent's shop at 1 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, and asked for cyanide of potassium, which is one of the poisons scheduled in the Pharmacy Act. An assistant named Smith, who has a knowledge of chemistry, but who is not a pharmaceutical chemist, supplied him with 2 oz. thereof. The transaction was recorded in a memorandum-book kept in the shop. In that book the purpose of the purchase is stated to be that of "cleaning plate," upon Allan's information. This was a retail transaction, and appeared to be done in the ordinary course of business. I think there is sufficient evidence that he kept open shop for retailing poisons, and that the Act debars him from so doing. I therefore find the first charge proved; but, as the respondent seemed to be acting *bonâ fide*, and the prosecution appeared to be only for the purpose of raising the question of his right to sell poison, I fine him in the nominal penalty of 1*s.*, but order him to pay the costs, which I modify at 2*l.* 2*s.* The second charge is wholly founded upon the use of the words "technical chemist," in a trade circular issued by the respondent. I do not think the offence constituted thereby for the reasons stated in Turnbull's case.

Mr. T. B. Morison, for the complainer, asked the Sheriff to state a case for the High Court, which his Lordship said he would do.

Mr. Trotter, for the respondent Turnbull, asked expenses in his case.

The Sheriff said he did not think it was a case for expenses.

PHARMACY ACT CASE IN LIVERPOOL.

At the Liverpool County Court, on Monday, before his Honour Judge Collier, Owen Thomas Jones, of 89 Marsh Lane, Bootle, near Liverpool, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society to recover penalties under the Pharmacy Act of 1868. Mr. T. R. Grey, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. E. Bardsley, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Grey stated that the plaintiffs sought to recover penalties of 5*l.* each, one in respect of the defendant having wrongfully used the title of chemist, and the other for keeping open a shop for the sale of poisons, not being a registered chemist. Section 13 of the Act provided that the register, which was produced in court, should be considered as evidence, and if the name of the person who was a defendant did not appear in it, that fact was evidence that he was not a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act. In regard to the other information, it was alleged that the defendant had sold Towle's chlorodyne, which contained morphine, the latter being one of the poisons referred to in the schedule.

The Judge asked if there was any defence.

Mr. Bardsley replied that the defendant denied that the poison was sold in his shop.

Evidence was then called.

Arthur Foulds, an inquiry agent, said that in July last he was instructed to make certain purchases. On the 6th of that month he went to the shop at 89 Marsh Lane, Bootle, occupied by the defendant, and asked for a small bottle of glycerine. This he was supplied with, and he afterwards

asked for, and obtained, a small bottle of Towle's chlorodyne. He handed the purchases to Mr. Moon as representing the Pharmaceutical Society.

In cross-examination, witness stated that he went to the shop for the purpose of purchasing a poison, but he asked for a bottle of glycerine. The bottles of Towle's chlorodyne were in a case in the shop, and he should say there were about twenty of them.

Mr. Grey stated that chlorodyne contained about 2 grains of morphine to the fluid ounce.

Owen Thomas Jones, who said he kept a drug and tea store in Marsh Lane, denied that he ever sold a bottle of Towle's chlorodyne, or described himself as a chemist and druggist. He never had any bottles of Towle's chlorodyne in his shop, and he never saw the witness Foulds in his life. His wife, however, was in the shop on July 6.

Arthur Foulds (recalled) said it was the defendant's wife who served him. She took the bottle of chlorodyne produced out of a case.

The defendant was shown the small bottle of glycerine, and admitted that it had come out of his shop. Notwithstanding the evidence of Foulds he declared that he had never had chlorodyne in his shop. He had never been asked for it.

Mrs. Jones, the wife of the defendant, was examined, and stoutly denied having sold to Foulds a bottle of chlorodyne.

The Judge held that the Pharmaceutical Society had made out their case, and gave judgment for both penalties—10*l.* in all—and costs.

UNSTAMPED SCALES AND MEASURES.

Mr. John Walton, chemist and druggist, Lower Horsley Fields, was summoned, under the Weights and Measures Act, at the Wolverhampton Petty Sessions on September 23, for having in his possession for trade purposes a small scale and two apothecary's measures which were unstamped. Inspector Allwood, who proved the case, stated that he had warned Mr. Walton, and a fine of 5*s.* and costs was imposed in each case.

SPONGE-SAMPLES AND BREAKING BULK.

In the City of London Court, on September 30, Mr. John Goldhill, sponge-merchant, 17 Houndsditch, E.C., sought to recover 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* for sponges supplied to the Leeds Slate and Marble Company. Mr. Levi, plaintiff's solicitor, said the sponges were supplied on May 26 last, according to the defendants' order. Mr. Aldous, defendants' solicitor, said the defendants declined to pay, because the sponges, as delivered, were not equal to the sample from which they were ordered. Mr. Levi said the defendants had broken bulk. They could not reject the sponges now. Mr. Commissioner Kerr thought the defendants might pay for what they had used and reject the rest. Mr. Aldous said that was the question which he wanted the Court to decide, as it was an important one to traders. Three samples of sponges were sent to the defendants by the plaintiff. The defendants' order was that the sponges were to be according to a selected sample, to which the bulk did not correspond. The defendants put a few of the sponges into the hands of their workmen before they could tell what they were like. Some had been used, and that could not be helped. The defendants had paid 33*s.* into court in respect of those which were used, but they claimed the right to return the rest. They might have broken bulk, but that was unavoidable under the circumstances. Mr. Levi said the sponges were a particularly cheap line, and the defendants had kept all the best, and now wanted the plaintiff to take back the others. Mr. Aldous: That we have not done. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he thought the defendants must pay for the sponges as they had broken bulk. Mr. Levi added that the defendants used a quarter of the sponges. Mr. Aldous said the sponges sent to them should have been whole sponges, whereas some of them consisted of little pieces patched together. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he must find for the plaintiff, but the defendants could bring an action against the plaintiff to recover damages if they were so inclined. The case would then be tried by a jury, who were the best judges in a case of that character.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT (IRELAND).

At Belfast Petty Sessions, on September 27, before Mr. Thos. McClelland, J.P. (presiding), Dr. McGee, and Mr. T. A. Doran, J.P., the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were complainants in five summonses brought against Alexander Bryans, druggist, Agnes Street. Two of the summonses charged the defendant with keeping open shop for compounding medical prescriptions on August 12 and on August 17, he not being a registered pharmacist, and in two more the offence alleged was that of compounding prescriptions on these dates. The fifth summons was for having sold poisons on June 18.

Mr. W. B. Galway, solicitor, Belfast, appeared on behalf of the Society, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Harper.

Mr. Galway, in opening the case, read the 30th section of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, and said the penalty was 5*l.* in each case.

Dr. McGee said he knew the Act as well as Mr. Galway.

Mr. Galway: And possibly much better.

Dr. McGee said the default was two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Galway said that was a matter he would not go into.

Dr. McGee said the summary of the Act was that any person selling or compounding prescriptions, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, rendered himself liable to that penalty.

The Chairman said they were not talking about a summary of the Act. Mr. Galway was quoting the statute, and he should be allowed to go on.

Mr. Galway thereupon called

Wm. Gibson, who said that on August 12 he went into Mr. Bryans' shop, and tendered him the prescription (produced), which had been written by Dr. John S. Morrow, Carlisle Circus. The defendant compounded it, and the medicine is that in the bottle produced.

Dr. McGee read the prescription, and said there was no poison in it.

Mr. P. J. Lyons, pharmaceutical chemist, Royal Avenue, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, said the prescription produced was what was recognised in the profession as a medical prescription.

Mr. Harper said there were five summonses against the defendant, so that if ever there was an attempt to ruin a man, this was one to absolutely ruin Mr. Bryans. He would withdraw the plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to one of the offences. He need not address their Worships on the point of mitigating the penalty, because they had no power to do so. His client thought he would have passed the examination for which he went up some time ago, and the place being open he carried it on since.

Mr. Galway said that even supposing he had passed the examination for a druggist, that would not have enabled him to compound prescriptions.

Mr. Harper said he would ask the Bench to intimate to the complainants that they ought to rest content with a conviction on one of the summonses.

Dr. McGee said he was sure the Society did not want vindictive damages; that they merely wanted the prosecution to act as a caution to the public; and, that being so, he thought the Society should withdraw four of the summonses and allow the Bench, as they were disposed, to fine the defendant 5*l.*

Mr. Galway said the lives of the public must be protected.

Mr. Doran: It is a very serious offence.

Mr. Galway said his instructions were to prove all the cases.

After some discussion he consented to withdraw the two summonses for "keeping open shop," but he pressed for a conviction on the other summons for compounding a prescription for Andrew Downey on August 17. This charge having been proved,

Dr. McGee asked if the Bench had no discretion in the penalty to be imposed for compounding prescriptions?

Mr. Galway: None whatever. Nobody but the Lord Lieutenant could mitigate the penalty.

The Bench then imposed 5*l.* in each of the two summonses for compounding the prescriptions, and for selling poisons a fine of 1*s*, with 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, was imposed.

Dr. McGee said that the Bench felt for the young man (the defendant), but his mistake was a serious one. These mistakes were very common in Belfast, and he hoped this would be a caution to people not to dabble in things that they had no right to do.

IMITATING BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting as the Vacation Judge in the Royal Courts of Justice on Tuesday last, was asked by Mr. Hodge, counsel for Mr. Thos. Beecham, to issue an injunction restraining Mr. Samuel Cleaver, chemist and druggist, carrying on business at Wharf Street and Gladstone Street, Leicester, from selling or offering for sale as "Beecham's," pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. On the case being called, Mr. Church, for the defendant, said he was prepared to submit to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, and to pay plaintiff 40*l.* as damages and costs. His Lordship said an order would go accordingly.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re George Henry Cuff, 25 College Green, Bristol, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The debtor filed his petition at Bristol on September 11, and the first meeting of his creditors was held last week, in London, before Mr. Edward G. Clarke, the Bristol Official Receiver. The accounts filed under the proceedings show gross liabilities 2,137*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* (unsecured 1,927*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*), and assets 719*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, subject to preference claims of 18*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The proofs dealt with at the meeting included the following tendered by relatives of the debtor—viz., Miss A. B. Cuff, 117*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; Miss M. E. Cuff, 518*l.* 15*s.*; Mr. T. J. Cuff, 350*l.*; and Mr. Wm. Symes Cuff, as executor of the late Mr. R. C. Cuff, 90*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The Chairman stated that he had issued his observations upon the failure previous to the meeting. The unsecured debts included 1,100*l.* owing to friends for money lent, whilst the balance of 827*l.* was due to about 100 trade creditors, which appeared to him a tremendous number in comparison with the amount of the debts. The debtor's father died in July, 1894, and the debtor had conducted the business since June, 1893, when he had a capital of 450*l.* It appeared that the debtor was co-trustee with his sister and cousin under the will of his father's estate, the only portion now remaining undivided being the lease of the College Green premises. Actions had been brought against the debtor by the Crown Perfumery Company and another firm, and had been undefended, whilst he (debtor) was also the defendant in Chancery proceedings relating to his father's estate. A gold watch and silver salver had been pledged by the debtor within six months of the failure, but it was not until a month before the receiving order that he became aware of his insolvency. During that month a few fresh debts had been contracted. The annual income or profit from the business for the past three years was estimated at 150*l.*, whilst the drawings had somewhat exceeded that figure. The debtor had offered a composition of 7*s* 6*d.* in the pound, and the business of the meeting was to decide whether or not to accept it. Voting-letters had been sent round to all the creditors, but only a part of the number had been returned, and it rested with the assembled creditors to decide upon the course to be pursued in winding up the estate.

The Chairman proceeded to deal with the proofs of the family creditors, and a question arose as to their admission for voting purposes. Eventually Mr. W. Symes Cuff intimated that unless the composition were to be better secured than was then the case, he should not use his proxies in support of the proposal.

Mr. George White (Francis Nicholls & White) said he held proxies of certain London trade creditors who felt that, having regard to the figures disclosed by the accounts, 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was a capital offer. They were afraid, however, that the offer was of a chimerical nature, so far as the security was concerned, and as those connected with the trade well knew the only hope of getting anything from the business was by disposing of it as a going concern without any further delay. If the debtor could give them satisfactory security for the payment of the composition they would consider the offer; but, failing that assurance, they must oppose the acceptance of the offer.

The Chairman added that he informed the debtor's solicitor on the previous day that it was hardly possible to carry the offer in its present form, but if any better terms could be submitted he would be pleased to place them before the meeting.

Mr. Jones, solictor, of Bristol, said he represented the debtor. The question of security had not been properly treated, owing to the lack of time, which had also prevented the family creditors from properly understanding and filling in the voting-letters. He was instructed to say that if further time could be granted satisfactory security would no doubt be provided, and with that end in view he asked for the meeting to be adjourned. The creditors would find it to their interest to accept 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, seeing that the accounts only showed 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, and if the business came to be sold at a knock-down price, it must necessarily go at a sacrifice. Without pledging himself in any way, he might state that a friend of the debtor was willing to purchase the business as a going concern, and that money would be available for the payment of the composition.

Mr. White opposed the granting of an adjournment, which might possibly be utilised for altering the family voting-letters, rather than obtaining better security. He suggested that the debtor's friend could negotiate with a trustee in bankruptcy for the acquisition of the business without being prejudiced in any way, therefore no good purpose would be served by adjourning the meeting, which might prejudice the interests of the creditors.

Mr. Allen (Barclay & Co.) supported Mr. White's view of the situation, and the Chairman expressed his opinion that the business could be purchased quite as well from a trustee as from the debtor.

Mr. Jones still pressed for an adjournment, and pointed out that he wished to avoid his client being made a bankrupt.

The Chairman, whilst unable to adjourn the meeting on that ground, said he would consent to a postponement if Mr. Jones could assure him that the offer would take the shape of a cash payment instead of deferred bills, as the latter offer was, in his opinion, of a somewhat hazy and nebulous character.

No creditor could be found to move a resolution to adjourn the meeting, and it was decided to wind up the estate in bankruptcy, a resolution to that effect being proposed by Mr. White and seconded by Mr. Allen (Barclay & Co.).

Mr. Jones objected to the attitude taken up by Messrs. Barclay & Co., who were only creditors for a few pounds, and thought it a monstrous thing that they should endeavour to force the estate into bankruptcy against the interests of the other creditors.

Mr. Allen retorted that it was a still more monstrous thing for the debtor to have obtained goods on credit, knowing himself to be insolvent.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the debtor did not know his insolvent position until a month before the failure.

Eventually Mr. George White was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by the following committee of inspection—viz., Mr. Warwick, Mr. Goldhill, and Mr. W. Symes Cuff.

Re Henry Boorman Bainbridge, 60 Pratt Street, Camden Town, trading as the "Camden Chemical Company"; also at 88 Queen Street and 38 Aldersgate Street, E.C., trading as the "Hygienic Co-operative Stores."

A sitting was held last Tuesday at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, for the public examination of this debtor, who applied to pass upon accounts showing gross liabilities 1,844*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* (unsecured 837*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*), and assets 275*l.*

In reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Assistant Receiver, the debtor stated that from 1877 to 1894 he held an appointment under the Government of Natal. In July of the latter year his office was abolished, and he was retired on a pension of 129*l.* a year. He then returned to this country and joined Mr. Ebenezer Cox in partnership in the business of a wholesale and retail chemist, carried on at 60 Pratt Street, Camden

Town, as the "Camden Chemical Company." Retail shops were subsequently opened at 88 Queen Street, Cheapside, and at 38 Aldersgate Street, where the trading was conducted under the style of the "Hygienic Co-operative Stores." When joining the business witness had no knowledge whatever of the chemistry trade, and he accordingly relied upon the experience of Mr. Cox, who managed the business. As capital he (debtor) borrowed 250*l.* upon his pension, and put the money into the business. The trading was hardly successful, as, although a profit was made on all sales, the business was hampered by the lock-up of the capital in over-purchases of stock. The partnership only lasted a short time, as witness, being dissatisfied with his partner, instituted Chancery proceedings to obtain a dissolution. Eventually an arrangement was made whereunder witness paid out his partner with 75*l.* cash and a 25*l.* bill, and continued the business alone. In July last he called the creditors together and offered them a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. That offer was accepted by most of the creditors; but before it could be carried out an execution was levied by a dissentient creditor, and witness thereupon filed his petition. In February, 1895, he borrowed 450*l.* on the security of his pension and two life-policies, and was charged about 200*l.* for expenses, law-costs, and commission in connection with that loan. Three months later he deposited six casks of vaseline with Mr. Haworth, who advanced him money to enable him to defend an action. That vaseline was purchased on credit from Messrs. Grindley & Co. It had not been paid for, and no step was taken to obtain that firm's consent to the pledging of the goods, as witness regarded it as only a temporary arrangement, and expected to redeem the vaseline within a very short time of depositing it. The books of the business had not been properly posted up for some time. It was not until last April that witness ascertained his inability to pay all his debts in full. This was his first failure, and the creditors had accepted an offer of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re Geo. J. Love, Clare, Suffolk, Chemist and Druggist.

A statement of affairs respecting the realisation of the estate of this debtor has been issued by the Official Receiver of Cambridge Bankruptcy Court, with an intimation that the assets realised sufficient to pay a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 9*d.* in the pound.

Re George Smith Palmer, 4 Corrance Road, Brixton, Chemists' Traveller.

Under a petition presented by this debtor last Wednesday, a receiving order and an order of adjudication have been made at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor estimates his liabilities at 300*l.*, and has household furniture to the value of 25*l.* A life-policy is deposited with the Royal Office as security for money advanced eleven years ago.

Re Charles Montague, 8 Red Lion Square, W.C., and Clapham, Patent-medicine Proprietor.

A receiving order has been made at the London Bankruptcy Court against this debtor, described as Charles Montague, otherwise Napoleon Hirschfeld, otherwise Charles Ashley, patent-medicine proprietor and specialist in cures of rheumatism, now or lately carrying on business as above, and at 45 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The order was made on a petition presented by Messrs. Church, Rundell, Todd & Co., acting on behalf of creditors. It appears that the average takings are 5*l.* weekly, and that book-debts to the amount of 300*l.* or 400*l.* are due to the estate, but they are of doubtful value. The amount of the liabilities did not transpire.

There are 1,180 000,000 granules in 1 gramme of starch—estimated by counting with a bæmacyclometer by Professor Day, of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.—*M. B. Druggist.*

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cubitt, G. R., and **Storry, F. W.,** surgeons, Stroud, under the style of Cubitt & Storry.

Hall, F., and **Hudspeth, R. A.,** dentists, Hertford and Hoddesdon, under the style of Hall & Hudspeth.

Knight, A. H., and **Rawson, S. G.,** consulting chemists and assayers, Liverpool, under the style of Knight & Rawson.

Partridge, J., and **Wylde, F. G.,** cattle-food manufacturers, Ballater Road, West Brixton, S.W., under the style of the Canadian Horse and Cattle Food Company.

Stovin, C. F., and **Gorsuch, R. B.,** surgeons and general medical practitioners, Broadway, Stratford, E., under the style of Stovin & Gorsuch.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

Receiving Orders.

Montague, Charles (otherwise Napoleon Hirschfeld, otherwise Charles Ashley), Red Lion Square, W.C., and Sangora Road, Clapham, S.W., late Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., patent-medicine proprietor and specialist in cures for rheumatism.

Spencer, Thomas, Caistor, Lincolnshire, veterinary surgeon.

Adjudications.

Beck, Benjamin, Rotherham, drysalter.

Main, Henry James, Formby and Bootle, mineral-water manufacturer and bottler.

Shakerley, Benjamin, Penzance, chemist and druggist.

Business Changes.

S. F. Goss (Limited) are opening another "store pharmacy" in Hanover Street, W.

H. Lamplough (Limited) have opened a pharmacy in the Strand, a few doors west from the Strand Theatre.

Mr. Arthur A. Freeman, from Leyton, has purchased the business of Mr. Crofts at 126 Luton Road, Chatham.

Messrs. Pinchin, Johnson & Co., oil and varnish merchants, of 23 Billiter Street, E.C., announce that they have admitted Mr. Albert Clarence Hill, one of their managers, into partnership.

Lewis & Burrows (Limited) still have the workmen in their new shop, 67 Piccadilly, W., although Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson have completed and installed the fittings. The shop is a double one, and promises to be artistic.

Mr. William Westhead, who has been with Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for some years, first in charge of their laboratory, and afterwards as traveller, has taken the old-established chemist's business of Mr. Hawthorne, at 10 Gaolgate Street, Stafford.

The Surrey Chemists' Company has been formed, not as a registered company, by a combination of Messrs. Gerrard's and Holmes's businesses at Chertsey with those of Messrs. Boyce and Kennett at Weybridge. The Company has just completed the installation of a complete aërated-water plant, manufactured by Messrs. Hayward Tyler & Co.

New Books.

Balzac, H. de. *The Country Doctor* (*Le Médecin de Campagne.*) Translated by Ellen Marriage, with a Preface by G. Saintsbury. Crown 8vo. Pp. 304. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. (Dent.)

Fritz, G. *Photo-Lithography.* Translated by E. J. Wall. 8vo. Pp. 92. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. (Dawburn.)

Harrop, Joseph (Editor). *Monograph on Fluid Extracts, Solid Extracts, and Oleoresins.* With Appendix. Post 8vo. Pp. 230. Interleaved. Cloth cover. (Harrop & Co., Columbus, O., U.S.A.)

Johnson, R., and Chatwood, A. B. *Photography, Artistic and Scientific* With 54 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 256. 10*s.* 6*d.* (Downey.)

McNeal, F. B. (Editor). *Ninth Annual Report of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commissioner for the Year ending February* 15, 1895. Large 8vo. Pp. 304. (Westbote Company, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.)

New Companies and Company News.

John H. Spence (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, spice-grinders and spice-merchants, importers and exporters, and preparers of sheep and ox guts, sausage-skins, and for all purposes for which it is or may be used; also for building refrigerators, chilling-counters, cabinets, &c, also machinery-merchants and manufacturers of and dealers in any such articles as may be from time to time considered advisable, and general merchants. First subscribers:—Wm. Ralston, sen., poulterer, Giffnock; Wm. Ralston, poulterer, Giffnock; David Rae, Pollokshields, Glasgow; John Spence, merchant, Ruthergien, Glasgow; Frederick Warnbach, offal-merchant, Glasgow; Thos. Walker, builder, Cambuslang; Robert Walker, builder, Cambuslang.

New Chemical Works (Limited).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 2,000 1*l.* "A" and 20,000 1*s.* "B" shares. Objects: To acquire, develop, and work certain works and property mentioned in a draft agreement (which is not detailed). The first subscribers (each with one "A" share) are:—C. T. Kingsford, 3 Copthall Court, E.C., gentleman; J. Maughfling, Church Path, Wanstead, Essex, clerk; A. H. Scrofton, 43 Temple Street, Birmingham, auctioneer; W. H. Fox, Kidmore End, Oxon, gentleman; W. R. Hume, 7 Cambridge Road, Barking, secretary; W. G. Smith, Finsbury House, E.C., gentleman; W. T. Thompson, 32 Chandos Road, East Leytonstone, clerk. The first directors (to number not fewer than three nor more than seven) are to be nominated by the subscribers. Registered office, 43 Temple Street, Birmingham.

Sequah (Limited).—The directors of this company have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to wind it up, and a meeting of shareholders is called to consider the proposal.

Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited).—On the requisition of a sufficient number of the shareholders in this company, an extraordinary meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Saturday last, September 28. The meeting had been summoned on the instigation of a committee of shareholders, of whom Mr. T. H. Davison, of 30 Great St. Helen's was the Chairman, who have been considering especially the negotiations between the directors of the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) and the Trust Agency (Limited). In a circular issued on September 23, and signed by Mr. T. H. Davison, as Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee, it was stated that after careful inquiry, and the Chairman of this committee having met the directors of the Chemists' Company on several occasions, and having had before them all documents and correspondence between the two companies, this committee begs to report as follows:—"The directors having allotted shares upon the small capital subscribed, should thereupon have proceeded to take over the businesses on the terms of the prospectus, or on the basis of the supplementary agreement to the original contract, dated June 15, either in subdivisions or as a whole, as the circumstances might reasonably warrant, and your committee report that this could have been done immediately after June 15 last." It is stated in the same circular that on June 25 the directors of the Chemists' Company arranged with the Trust Agency to take over the businesses in batches of five and six each, and with that end in view proceeded to adjust the stocks-in-trade, but on July 8 difficulties were raised by the directors demanding conditions from the Trust Agency Company at variance with the contracts entered into. From the correspondence this committee gathers that the attitude of the Trust Agency Company has been of a conciliatory character, and in the interests of the Chemists' Company, but it regrets that so far every effort to bring the business to a satisfactory conclusion has failed. The committee recommended that, at the meeting on Saturday, the shareholders should pass a special resolution that the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, and to appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to confer with the liquidator or liquidators so appointed by special resolution the powers authorised by Article 129 of the Articles of Association. Unless that course were adopted the committee believed that prolonged litigation would ensue, first, by certain large shareholders who have already commenced proceedings; and secondly, by the Trust Agency Company, for alleged breach of contract. In the meantime and pending result of this litigation, which might be protracted, no moneys could be repaid to the shareholders. About fifty shareholders attended the meeting, and the Hon. Mark F. Napier, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was in the chair. At the outset he produced a letter from the solicitors of the company, Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., stating that the notice of this extraordinary general meeting had by a slip been delivered one day late, so that instead of seven clear days intervening between the service of the notice and the day fixed for the meeting only six clear days' notice had been given. Consequently any resolutions which that meeting might pass would be invalid. He (the Chairman) had come to the meeting at great personal inconvenience. He had come up from Scotland for the purpose, and for the first time had seen this letter from the solicitors. Mr. Davison (who, it was stated, held 1,310 proxies) then spoke in general support of the propositions we have quoted from his circular. Mr. Dillon Lewis, director of the Trust Agency and holder of 500 shares in the Chemists' Company, also spoke. He asserted that the Trust Agency could have handed over to the company the forty businesses as stated in the prospectus, and were ready to afford the directors such legal assistance as they might require. He further said that Mr. Davison who had moved in this matter had no connection whatever with the Trust Agency. He commented severely upon the conduct of the Chairman, especially in regard to having a meeting such as this called for a Saturday in the City of London, and he declared that the report of their previous meeting which the directors had sent out was deceitful and misleading. The result of the inaction of the directors had been that some of the largest shareholders, among whom he mentioned Mr. Baird (who held upwards of a quarter of the shares in the company), were seeking to get their money repaid, and Mr. Baird had actually commenced proceedings at law with that object. He insisted that the company should have taken over the businesses in batches as agreed upon. The difficulties in the way of doing this were raised by the directors themselves. The Chairman said the directors had throughout acted in conformity with the advice of their solicitors, and they had shown their good faith towards the Trust Agency by paying them 500*l.* in cash in regard to the contract. But the money had been subscribed for the purchase of the forty businesses, and they were not going to part with it until they were satisfied that the whole forty would be conveyed. They had agreed to take the forty businesses for 11,000*l.* in cash and 50,000*l.* in shares. The money was in the bank, and the vendors could have it on Monday if they brought them the businesses. Some further discussion followed respecting the subsequent date for a meeting, but no definite decision was come to.

The Opening of the Medical Session.

THE introductory addresses at the opening of the medical session have been much above the average in general interest. St. Thomas's had the courage to make a new departure by getting an oration from Sir Edwin Arnold. The famous poet, in the course of his speech, told his audience, in diplomatic but unmistakable language, the view of men of culture outside the medical profession of the practice of vivisection. He would not prohibit it altogether, but he would restrict it to the most absolutely necessary occasions. "May I not kill a cat to save a bishop?" was the question which had been once put to him by a famous surgeon. "Yes, Sir Henry, if, having accomplished your object, you will give the cat a funeral in Westminster Abbey," he had replied. At Guy's Dr. George De'Ath spoke, epigrammatically, on "Our Profession, our Patients, our Public, and our Press." He was very severe on the "essences of surgical knowledge and tabloids of

medical treatment" with which the press is flooded. He protested against the policy of sprinkling the community, by means of a more or less oratorical pepper-box, with the tit-bits of pathology, physiology, and hygiene. Contributions to the medical press, too, he urged should be intended to advance science, not to puff practitioners. He commented on the coarse, rude, and insulting language in which they treat those men of science and undoubted honour who, for instance, feel a conscientious objection to compulsory vaccination. Dictation is not dignity, he said, and the policy of kicking your opponents to death should hardly be the characteristic of the wonderful medical knowledge of the nineteenth century.

At St. Mary's, Dr. A. P. Laurie, spoke on the medical profession and unhealthy trades. The purpose of his paper was to advocate the employment of the certifying surgeons appointed under the Factory Acts to assist the inspectors by expert advice and to observe the effects of the industries supervised. A more unsuitable subject for an introductory address could hardly have been devised.

Mr. G. D. Pollock, at St. George's, made idiosyncrasies the principal topic of his discourse. He mentioned the case of one person who could not partake of rice without suffering the most alarming symptoms. An experiment was tried on him by giving him biscuits each containing one grain of rice. He took two or three, and the feeling of discomfort coming on, he declared that if he had not known to the contrary he would have declared he had had some rice. Another person was always affected by a rash after taking any gooseberries. This rash appeared one evening at a dinner party after the champagne. The idiosyncratic susceptibility to opium and mercury in some persons was also alluded to.

Dr. Copeman gave an account of the recent introduction of animal extracts, especially of the thyroid, to the Westminster students. In the course of his address he said that through the efforts of pharmaceutists simplicity of treatment, combined with accuracy of dosage, had been brought to such perfection that an ample supply of this extract for several days' treatment could easily be carried in an ordinary pill-box.

At Middlesex Dr. Julius Mickle very appropriately traced out the gradual process of a child acquiring knowledge by becoming familiar with an object, and applied this to the methods by which a medical student must learn his profession.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson went to Liverpool and gave a lively address to the medical students of the University College there on examinations. The old system of examination in the Royal College of Surgeons, he said, was for a student to be asked questions by half-a-dozen elderly gentlemen who generally examined after dinner and in an amiable mood, so that if a man was a gentlemanly fellow, had some common sense, and did not commit himself too much, it was all right. The examination had now been elaborated to such an extent, and was conducted with so much care, that he regretted to have to be obliged to criticise it. He would take away from any one examiner the power to pluck a man; he would diminish the number of *vivâ voce* examinations; and would do away with the practice of putting into a student's hands a specimen in pathology put up in a bottle, whose convexity distorted the object, and of asking him to say on the instant what it was, let his nervous condition be what it might. He would put before a student a dozen specimens, and give him an hour to study them quietly. *Vivâ voce* examinations introduced an element of uncertainty; because superficial men were often most expert at them. He also objected to questions extemporised by examiners. He would have all the questions that could be put to the student on a subject arranged and tabulated beforehand and published in a book, which would be a sort of catechism on that subject, and he would require examiners to take their questions from that book, and not allow them to put questions out of their own heads. His aim was to diminish the influence of the crotchety examiner, of the examiner who had a hobby, or the examiner who had gone very deeply into one particular subject. If the "crammer" taught the student the answer to all these questions, what harm?

Dr. Leech, at Leeds, disputed with Herbert Spencer the priestly origin of medicine; and Dr. Percy Frankland, at Birmingham, gave a sketch of the life of Pasteur.

Personalities.

Edward Young, the *Valkyrie's* pilot, used to be a drug clerk in St. John, N.B., and New York. So the *Canadian Druggist* says.

Mr. H. E. Crawford left for Montreal last Saturday to establish in that city an agency for the Dominion of Canada for the sale of the essential oils distilled by the firm of H. Rubeck, of 59 Mark Lane, E.C.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, left for New York by the *Paris* on Saturday. He and Mr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., are to make a tour of the United States together. The New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will give them a reception on October 14.

It seems to be getting fashionable for American professors of pharmacy to take a post-graduate course in Europe. The last to do this is Professor J. O. Schlotterbeck, of the School of Pharmacy, Michigan University, who is at Bern, Switzerland, studying under Dr. Tschirch. He cycled from Hamburg to Bern.

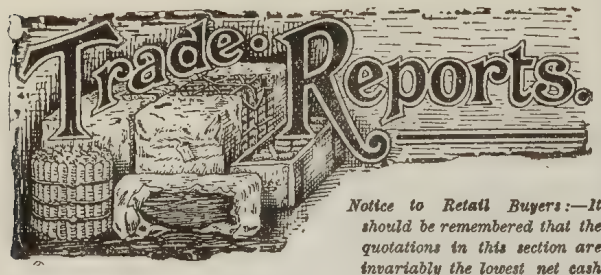
Mr. F. R. Squire, the English chemist of San Remo, Italy, who has been travelling in this country and on the Continent during the summer for Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood, introducing their Coca-tonic and Sans-sucre Champagne, returns to San Remo this week. His pharmacy at San Remo is only open during the winter months.

Mr. E. S. Wootton, chemist and druggist, High Street, Margate, and who is Mayor of the Borough, entertained the members of the Borough police force, male staff at the Post-office, and members of the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Corps at dinner on the evening of Thursday in last week. His Worship presided, the guests numbering over 120. On the previous day Mr. Wootton, as Chief Magistrate of the Borough, visited the Channel Squadron, which was anchored off the jetty.

Mr. M. Lawson, the Superintendent of the Indian Government Gardens and Cinchona Plantation on the Nilgiris, has retired from active service. Mr. Lawson, who was formerly Professor of Botany at Oxford, and in charge of the exquisite garden which stretches along the bank of the Cherwell, went out to India in 1883 at the instance of Sir M. E. Grant Duff. Since then, in addition to the administration of the Government Gardens, he has established and worked, unaided by any expert assistance, the Indian Government's Quinine Factory.

In his address at Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday Professor Roberts alluded to Mr. Carteighe's mountaineering proclivities, and to a danger from which he recently escaped, remarking that it was good for the Pharmaceutical Society that crevasses are not always so wide as they are deep. Few in the audience understood the allusion. We understand that during his recent holiday the President of the Society, accompanied by two friends, was doing a bit of climbing of no great magnitude for such experienced men, so they were not roped. Suddenly Mr. Carteighe stepped on less solid ground than he is accustomed to tread, but the crevasse was not a wide one, and he succeeded in grasping the sides and raising himself without incurring serious injury.

The *Hendorsonville Times*, an illustrated journal published in North Carolina, in a descriptive account of the growth of Bowman's Bluff, a picturesque district of the State, speaks of a Mr. George Holmes as a gentleman who has done a great deal towards the development of the district. In early life Mr. Holmes was a chemist and druggist in Gooch Street and Bristol Road, Birmingham. After marrying he emigrated to America and settled there. Bowman's Bluff, then but little advanced in its infancy, was the spot Mr. Holmes fixed upon for his future home. That was in 1881, and since that period many representatives of cultured English families have established themselves at Bowman's Bluff, the natural beauty of which is now enhanced by a number of handsome residences. Mr. Holmes is one of the leading citizens, and prominent among Church workers.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes. Further points which should be borne in mind are that distributor generally has to bear the bulk of the freight-charges on the goods on their way from the producer to the retailer, and that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *October* 3.

IN the drug-market dealers generally report another rather quiet week, although the position of the leading drugs and chemicals remains extremely firm, most of the changes that have occurred being toward higher prices. It seems, however, that fewer orders have been passing for consumption, and speculation has also been rather more subdued. This, at any rate, is the case in the departments with which this journal is specially concerned. In the Commercial Sale-rooms there has, however, been a great deal of excitement, especially in the *Sugar* market, which has advanced by leaps and bounds since Tuesday, in consequence of the publication of an estimate showing that the output in Europe is likely to be about 25 per cent. below that of last year. In chemicals, *Citric* and *Tartaric acids*, as well as *Cream of tartar*, have been decidedly quieter, although the price is maintained. *Glycerine* is still tending higher, and *Quinine* has made another trifling advance. *Camphor* very firm, but quiet. To-day's drug-sales passed off rather quietly, and the principal changes are as follows:—*Buchu leaves* and *Tinnevelly senna* are dearer and in strong demand. *Ipecacuanha* was steady to slightly firmer. *Rhubarb* sold fairly well at unchanged prices. Fine *Sumatra benzoin* went about 5*s.* lower. *Cape aloes* is easy, and reduced prices were accepted for *Kamala*, *Ergot of rye*, *Soy*, and *Cardamom seeds*. There are no changes in *Kola nuts*, *Dragon's blood*, *Camphor*, *Cuttle-fish*, *Cantharides*, or *Cubebs*, but *Cascarilla* is still tending slightly lower. *Jamaica beeswax* is unaltered, *Madagascar* is slightly firmer. *Vanilla* sold well, *Tahiti* variety being dearer. *Essential oils* are generally tending higher; this is specially the case with *Italian* oils of *Star anise*, *Cassia*, *Citronella*, and *Lemongrass*. *Menthol* is also dearer. *Cumin-seed* and *Chamomiles* have advanced, and for *Japan wax* somewhat higher prices are asked. *Scammony* remains very dear. *Cod-liver oil* is moving upward. In articles connected with the drug-trade we have to report an advance in *Tartar emetic*. *Glycerine* is also slightly firmer. *Gum olibanum* and *Cocoa butter* dearer. *Arsenic* shows no change. *Quicksilver* has been reduced in price, and *Shellac*, though 2*s.* lower at auction, closes steadily. In *Spices*, *Chillies* remain firm, *Mace* and *Nutmegs* steady, while *Black* and *White pepper* are easier. *Rape oil* and *Cotton-seed oil* remain firm. *Turpentine* is dull, and *Petroleum* lower, at from 5¼*d.* to 6¾*d.*; ditto for *American* oil, according to brand; and from 5⅜*d.* to 5$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* for *Russian*. The Bank-rate remains at 2 per cent., and *Bar silver* is quoted at 30$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* per oz.—an advance of ⅛*d.* since last Thursday.

An Iodine Circular.

A singular document was addressed at the beginning of this month to their wholesale customers (or a select number of them) by the English re-sublimers of iodine. It runs as follows:—

October 1, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,—

Iodine Preparations.

We are glad to be able to bring under your notice the highly important concession which we are in a position to introduce for orders in Iodine Preparations, thanks to the support we have received from The United Iodine Makers. In thus identifying the various interests of the Iodine Producers, Iodine Converters, and Druggists, we rely on you to co-operate heartily in this direction by giving your orders *exclusively* to Members of the Iodine Preparations Combination. The Protection alluded to is a "reduction clause," which we concede to you for Deliveries made within three weeks preceding a reduction in the price of Iodine. The difference in price will be restituted to you in "kind" by delivering to you the corresponding quantity of Iodine of Sodium, Iodide of Potassium, Iodoform, and Resublimed Iodine, free of charge, necessary to reduce the price of the original Delivery to the reduced figures. As an illustration of the working of this plan, suppose that 1 cwt. of Iodide of Potassium had been bought at 11*s.* 6*d.*, Iodine then being 9*d.* per oz., if Iodine falls to 6*d.*, the price of the Iodide would be 8*s.* per lb., and should this occur within twenty-one days of the original invoice the adjustment would be made by giving to the buyer 49 lbs. of Iodide *free*. Thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
112 lbs. at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	64	8	0
112 lbs. „ 8*s.* „	44	16	0
The difference	19	19	0

is equal to 49 lbs. at 8*s.* The buyer has thus 161 lbs. Iodide at the equivalent of the lower price.

We hope that this arrangement will be found to work to our mutual satisfaction.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

The arrangement is likely to be to the advantage of the Iodine Ring, whose hand is clearly traceable all through the circular, and to a few wholesale drug-firms, but the majority of the drug trade, we should think, will receive this "highly important concession" with what the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," called "feelings of chastened and respectable joy." The throne of the Iodine Combination has long been as shaky as any South American presidential chair, and the present move looks very much like a desperate attempt to shore up the dilapidated structure by enlisting the support of the resublimers and the drug-trade generally. In the days of its glory the Iodine Combination was a very Swellfoot the Tyrant for disregard of the equitable claims of the manufacturing middleman and the consumer. It dictated its own terms, its agents sometimes arbitrarily refused to sell to people willing to pay its price, and when an outside producer ventured to place a few tons on the market on his own account the syndicate crushed him by moving its prices down without warning, and without thinking of giving the resublimers any benefit in the shape of a "falling clause." And what does the present concession amount to? Other and more enlightened combinations allow their customers the benefit of a "falling clause" without reserve, if prices break they invoice all the goods bought within a certain period previous to the break, which are found unsold in the purchaser's warehouse, at the reduced price. But all the Iodine Ring propose to do (for the re-sublimers, we presume, are simply offering to their customers the same "concession" which the combination grants to them) is to fill up the trade, in case of a sudden break in the market, with more iodine-preparations than they will probably be able to get rid of. The inevitable result, we should say, of the congestion of the iodides-market, which will follow the first rupture of the combination-price, will be to increase the panic by causing overloaded holders of iodine-preparations to throw their surplus upon the open market. Again, the "concession" is to be given only on goods invoiced within three weeks of the reduction, a space of time which is much shorter than that usually accorded under the falling clause. And if the Iodine Ring, engaged in a life and death struggle with outside producers, should find itself compelled to lower its prices more than once within a short period—say, first from 9*d.* to 6*d.*, and then, almost immediately, from 6*d.* to 3*d.* per oz.—will they halt at the 6*d.* with their falling-clause? Altogether it looks as if the Iodine Ring know that

they are about to be put in a very tight place shortly, and are now trying to saddle others with part of the expected losses.

Amsterdam Cinchona Telegram.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday afternoon, reports that the auctions of Java cinchona held there to-day have passed off with good spirit and a decidedly better feeling, at the average unit of 2.88c. per half-kilo., an improvement of fully 10 per cent. upon August sales. Of 5,073 packages offered, 4,240 sold, at prices ranging from 5¼c. to 24c. (= 1*d.* to 4¼*d.* per lb.) for druggists'; and from 6¾c. to 90c. (= 1¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.) per half-kilo. for manufacturing barks. The bark offered contained the equivalent of 22,184 kilos. of sulphate of quinine, of which 18,918 kilos. were sold.

Cheshire Salt.

The prospects of the Cheshire salt-trade have much improved during the past few days. It has been finally agreed between the producers that, for the inland trade in particular, all salt, after a given date, is to be sold subject to a considerable advance in price. This arrangement, it is generally believed, will apply to the salt districts in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Middlesborough. The agreement is considered a welcome one by the numerous hands engaged in the industry in Cheshire.

Acid (Citric) keeps exceedingly firm, but has not made any further advance. The English manufacturers ask 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. on the spot, but there is probably some in second-hand at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* For *Concentrated juice* from 15*l.* to 15*l.* 5*s.* per pipe, f.o.b., is asked.

Acid (Tartaric).—Steady, but slow of sale. *English* makes offer at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. on the spot, and 1*s.* 2⅛*d.* forward. *Foreign* brands are quoted at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb.

Aloes.—No *Curaçao* was offered at to-day's sales. Of the *Cape* variety there were 39 cases, of which 19 sold at 23*s.* for fair hard seconds; 20*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary soft; 19*s.* for drossy quality. Good hard is held for 24*s.*, and the market on the whole shows an easier tendency. *Socotrine* aloes is in good supply, but without demand. Of 94 packages shown to-day, only 20 sold at 65*s.* per cwt. for fair brown treacly; a good lot is held for 70*s.* per cwt.

Antimony.—Of a 50-case parcel of fair *Japanese* antimony 20 packages sold at 16*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Areca.—Ten bags of fair quality sold at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Balsams.—*Canada*: Quiet. A cask offered to-day was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Peru*: We hear of no business; 4 cases of good thin quality of direct import were bought in to-day at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Copaiba* steady. Of 3 casks good bright, somewhat cloudy *Maranham*, 1 sold at the steady figure of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb.

Benzoin.—Very high prices continue to be paid for fine *Sumatra* gum, but the market shows, perhaps, a slightly easier tendency. Of the 154 packages shown to-day, only 29 sold as follows: Good bright pale almondy centred seconds, fairly well packed, 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*; and 5*l.* 10*s.* for very ordinary seconds, small to medium, almondy in centre, but very badly false-packed sides. A parcel of fair seconds, almondy centres, bold fracture, false packed, is held for 7*l.* 10*s.* Of *Siam* gum 1 case of hard brown mixed almondy block, in small to medium almonds, realised 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Palembang* benzoin in good supply, 178 bags being offered, of which 14 sold at 34*s.* per cwt. for fair almondy (subject to approval), and at 16*s.* for earthy red thirds.

Buchu.—The excellent demand for this article continues, and prices are again about ½*d.* dearer all round. Of 22 packages offered to-day, 12 sold at 5¼*d.* per lb. for nice bright green round leaves. Medium long greyish leaves realised 6*d.* per lb.

Calumba remains very quiet. The only parcel sold to-day was one of 22 bags small to bold rather ordinary dark, which realised 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. For good yellow mixed quality 18*s.* per cwt. is asked.

Camphor (Crude).—The position is practically unaltered. No business is reported in either *Japanese* or *Formosan* camphor, and the quotations are more or less nominal. The stock of camphor in London has increased very considerably lately, and though the great bulk of it is now in the hands of the syndicate, or other firm holders, it must not be forgotten that the real stock in London is considerably in excess of that published in the official returns, because large quantities of syndicate-camphor have been lodged lately in warehouses who refuse to publish their holdings.

Cantharides.—Five cases fair *Chinese* flies were offered, of which 3 sold at 1*s.* per lb., rather dusty quality.

Cardamoms.—The moderate supply of 110 packages met a rather slow demand, and only 67 boxes found buyers at barely steady prices for pods, while seeds were 1*d.* per lb. lower all round. The following were the quotations:—*Ceylon-Mysore*, medium to bold, good full pale, 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; medium size, 2*s* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; small to medium pale, from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; good pale to small, 1*s.* 10*d.*; medium to bold brownish, partly split, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; small to medium ditto, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; small to medium, long and round mixed, 1*s.* 4*d.*; small to medium brown, split and partly specky, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar*, small to medium round, fair, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Seed*, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.

Cascara Sagrada remains very low in price, 17*s.* per cwt. being accepted to-day for fair, rather thick, quality.

Chamomiles.—The prices have again been raised slightly, best *Belgian* chamomiles of this year's crop being quoted at 40*s.*; second quality at 38*s.* per cwt.

Cinchona.—At to-day's drug-sales 13 serons of South American *Huanoco* bark sold at 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. for nice long grey quill; and at 3⅔*d.* per lb. for broken. A small quantity of damaged flat cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* sold at 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.; and 21 packages bold fair *Cartagena* were bought in at 8*d.* per lb. The shipments of cinchona-bark from Ceylon between January 1 and September 9 have been:—

Year	1895	1894
Lbs.	729,368	2,131,867

Civet.—Nothing of fine quality was offered at to-day's sales, unless 1 horn, which was not actually shown, but is said to have been "received by post from Abyssinia," and to be of genune quality, may be so regarded. For this parcel 60*s.* per oz. is asked, and for 4 horns of ordinary quality 20*s.* per oz.

Cream of Tartar.—Prices are, if anything, again higher than last week, but there has been much less business. Best white *French* crystals are quoted on the spot at 100*s.*, powder at 102*s.* per cwt., but we doubt whether either figure would actually be obtainable.

Cubebs.—The supply remains very heavy, and the drug moves off very slowly at low prices. About 200 bags were offered at auctions to-day, but only 5 of these were sold at 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per cwt. for fair brownish to dull stalky mixed berries from Bombay. Good, not stalky quality from Singapore were firmly held for 40*s.* per cwt.

Cumin-seed.—Again reported dearer for *Malta*. On the spot good quality of the new crop has been sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and the holders now require 38*s.* At auction a parcel of fair seed was bought in at 36*s.* The import returns of to-day show an arrival of 7,074 packages of cumin-seed; this is probably an error.

Dragon's-blood.—*Socotrine* gum is quite neglected; a few packages of ordinary quality were bought in to-day at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Singapore* dragon's-blood is generally held for higher prices than the position seems to warrant, and there is little demand excepting for finger in reed, which continues to realise high rates. Of a 14-case lot of this quality, 3 cases sold at 11*l.* per cwt. for good bright thin finger, neatly packed. Another parcel of bolder but very broken finger, mostly separated from the leaf-covers, was bought in at 12*l.* per cwt. Two cases of bright fiery lump sold at 9*l.* per cwt.; other parcels of common to good lump were bought in at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* per cwt.

Ergot of Rye.—Again lower. The last quotation for new *Spanish* ergot was 10*d.* pr lb., c.i.f. terms, but it failed to draw orders. At auction 22 packages were partly

"slaughtered" at very low rates, 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb. being accepted for wormy *Spanish* ergot of 1894 import; 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. for wormy, but sifted, Russian mixed; and 6*d.* per lb. (subject to approval) for old Spanish of recent import.

Extract of Belladonna.—The dry weather has greatly hindered the development of the second growth of belladonna, and it is not unlikely that higher prices will rule shortly. The present quotation is still about 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Gamboge.—Only 1 case out of 11 that were offered was sold to-day. It realised 10*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. for medium to bold partly broken pipe, fair, partly ricey, fracture.

Glycerine.—Very firm, and likely to advance further shortly. Some of the manufacturers of double-distilled German s.g. 1·260 ask 60*s.* per cwt.; others quote 57*s.* per cwt.

Gum Olibanum is reported to have been in better demand lately. Fine drop is said to have realised 50*s.*, medium to fair from 19*s.* to 23*s.* per cwt.

Honey sells freely at very low prices. Of a newly imported parcel of 83 packages *Jamaica*, 54 packages sold to-day at 28*s.* for very fine pale treacly, 24*s.* 6*d.* for clear ambery liquid, and from 23*s.* 6*d.* down to 23*s* per cwt. for brown; 23 packages bright orange partly candied *New Zealand* honey realises 35*s* per cwt. *Australian* was in large supply, no fewer than 202 packages being offered. For a parcel of rather grey looking candied honey, 20*s.* per cwt. is asked, and an offer of the same figure was refused for another lot.

Iodine.—The German Consul at Iquique (Chile) writes:—"Last year the producers came to an agreement in virtue of which a considerable number of them stopped their output for a year. The minority, who still continue the preparation of iodine, make an allowance to the others out of the proceeds of their sales. It is hoped that the agreement will be renewed upon its effluxion, as the restriction of output during one year only is insufficient to reduce the big stocks in Europe to a manageable bulk. The exports in 1894 were: to Liverpool, 935 cwt.; London, 974 cwt.; Hamburg, 3 547 cwt.; and New York, 1,637 cwt.—total, 7,093. against 12,979 cwt. in 1893. The whole of this, except 96 cwt., was shipped under the control of the combination."

Ipecacuanha.—There has been an arrival from *Monte Video* this week of 127 bales of *Brazilian* root, but the whole of this is in the hands of firm holders, and may not be offered for some time. Few importers seem disinclined to sell, and at to-day's auctions only 31 packages were offered, of which 6 sold at 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* This shows an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d* per lb. on the last sales. *Colombian* (*Carthagena*) is also about 2*d.* dearer, 6 bales good to partly damaged selling at from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d* per lb.; 3 bags nice plump ipecacuanha were bought in at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Kamala.—Easier; 2 cases sold to-day at 8*d.* per lb.

Kola.—Still tending easier. Of 31 packages offered to-day, 8 *West Indian* sold at from 10*d.* to 11*d.* for good, and from 7*d.* down to 4*d.* for ordinary to very poor.

Lime juice.—Five barrels *West Indian*, very cloudy, realised 1*s.* 3½*d.* per gallon to-day.

Menthol.—Firmer sales have been made, it is said, at 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good quality, but we have not much doubt that 13*s* 3*d.* would still be accepted by some holders. At auction 10 cases were offered, and all bought in at from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s* per lb. It is said that for one lot a bid of 13*s.* was rejected.

Mercurials.—Owing to the fall in quicksilver the English manufacturers of mercurials have reduced their quotations 1*d.* per lb. all round. The following are the current prices:—*Hydr. Bichlor* 2*s.* 6*d*, *Hydr. Chlorid* 2*s.* 10*d*, *Hydr. c. Creta* 1*s*, *Hydr. Nitric Oxyd.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, *Hydr. Oxyd. Flav.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, *Hydr. Præcip. Alb.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, *Hydr. Subsulph. Flav.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, *Hydr. Sulph. Alb.* 2*s.* 2*d*, *Hydr. Sulph. Nig.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. These prices are for parcels from ½ to 2 cwt.; on lots of from 2 to 5 cwt. a reduction of 1*d.* per lb. is made.

Musk.—It is said that privately there has been a good demand for *Tonquin* pods, both first and third pile, at steady rates, and some owners are now inclined to ask more money at auction. Only a few tins were offered, all of which were bought in at nominal prices. A particular feature in connection with this article was the sale of 9 packages musk-trimmings at ½*d.* per oz., subject to paying charges.

Myrrh remains to all appearance dull of sale, although some holders are inclined to ask firmer rates at auction. At auction a large quantity was bought in at prices ranging from 70*s.* to 90*s.* for native picked, 60*s.* to 65*s.* for good sorts, and 30*s.* for small clean siftings.

Oil (Cod-liver).—There has been a fair demand for *Newfoundland* oil, of which little is now offering; 5*s.* per gallon is the price for good quality. *Norwegian* oil is still tending higher; 167*s.* 6*d.* to 170*s.* per barrel has been paid on the spot. Several holders decline to sell below 180*s.*

Oils (Essential).—*Otto of rose* is firm; one of the well-known exporters has temporarily withdrawn from the market. Italian essential oils continue to advance; *Lemon* and *Bergamot* especially look like being much dearer still shortly. Lemon is quoted at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, bergamot at from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b. At auction to-day 6 coppers "oil of lemon," 1894 import, sold without reserve at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d* per lb. *Star anise* oil is again dearer; 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb. has been paid, and 8*s.* per lb. is now asked. Some dealers think that the quotation will be 9*s.* per lb. before long. *Cassia oil* is also dearer, 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb. having been paid for 70 to 75-per-cent. oil on the spot. In *Peppermint* oils there is no change. Distillers of English *Oil of peppermint* are "talking" of 32*s.* to 33*s.* per lb. as the figure for finest quality, which seems a little premature as yet. Two cases of Wheeler's *Eucalyptus* oil (amygdalina) sold at 10¾*d.* per lb. to-day, an improvement of one penny. *Cinnamon* oil was bought in at 1*s.* per oz., but 8*d* per oz. would be taken for fair quality. For *Lemongrass* 1⅞*d.* per oz, c.i.f, is said to have been paid, which would be dearer. *Citronella* is also higher. On the spot 1*s.* 4*d* per lb. is reported paid; for shipment the quotation is 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb, c i f, for drums, but there are no buyers over 1*s.* 2¾*d.* per lb. Ten cases *Cajuput* oil from Amsterdam sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* per bottle.

Orris.—At auction 2 bags fair pale chips were bought in without mention of price. The market for *Florentine* root remains firm, from 76*s.* to 79*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., being quoted for best selected quality.

Quicksilver.—On Tuesday the importers reduced their quotation by 5*s*—viz., to 7*l.* per bottle. Second-hand holders offer at 6*l.* 19*s.* to 6*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Quince seed keeps firm. For 2 bags from the Cape 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. was paid to-day.

Quinine.—Again slightly dearer, with sales of about 5,000 oz. second-hand German bulk at 13⅜*d.* per oz.

Rhubarb.—There has been a very fair demand privately, but prices show no improvement. At auction to-day 152 cases were offered, of which about 60 sold, as follows:—*Shensi*: Small to medium, round, fair orange coat, three-fourths pale grey, one-fourth dull fracture, 1*s.* 4*d.*; flat, small to medium good coat, fair pinky fracture, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto smaller, 1*s* 4*d.*; small round and flat mixed dull coat, three-fourths dull grey fracture, 11*d* per lb. *Canton*: Medium to bold fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, round, 1*s* 1*d.*; small to medium round and flat, 10*d.* to 10½*d.*; good round and flat pickings, 9½*d.* per lb. *High dried*: Medium round, fair coat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth grey fracture, 6*d.* to 6¾*d.*; wormy and stalky, 4¾*d.* per lb.

Sarsaparilla.—Genuine *Grey Jamaica* is very scarce, the first-hand stock being only 8 or 9 bales. *Lima-Jamaica* sold well to-day, 10 bales realising from 10*d* to 11¾*d* per lb. Dull grey to good native *Jamaica* was bought in at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s* 2*d.* per lb.; *Honduras* at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; and 50 bales damaged chumpy *Mexican* at 4½*d.* per lb.

Scammony.—Eleven bags of root were shown to-day. They are held for 50*s.* per cwt.

Senna.—A good supply of *Tinevelly* leaves (662 bales) sold, with excellent competition, at higher rates, especially for ordinary qualities. Common yellowish, small and specky, leaves brought 1½*d.* to 2*d.*; fair small to medium greenish, 2¼*d.* to 3*d*; good to nice bright, from 3¼*d* to 5*d* per lb. *Alexandrian* leaves unchanged.

Soy.—Lower; 36 casks sold, without reserve, at 10*d.* to 10¼*d.* per gallon.

Spices.—*Cinnamon* is slowly recovering from its recent depression, a parcel of 100 bales usual assortment having found buyers at the end of last week at 10*d.* per lb., c.i.f. London, August-October steamer shipment.

Tartar Emetic has again been advanced, 8⅓*d.* per lb. being now the quotation for crystals and 8¾*d.* per lb. for powder.

Tonca Beans.—A large quantity was offered to-day, but no sales were effected, a bid of 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for good frosted *Pará* beans being rejected.

Wax (Bees').—*Madagascar* wax is firmly held. *Jamaican* sold steadily at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for brownish to fine pale. *Zanzibar* rather firmer at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for dull wormy to good yellow mixed. *Australian* brought 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per cwt. for good quality, mixed colours.

Wax (Japan).—Firmer; at auction to-day 27*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. was asked for good pale and 26*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for yellowish squares.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical Market.

Our Newcastle correspondent writes on October 2 as follows:—The market continues very steady, and, although there are as yet no additional increases in values to report, still owing to the very low stocks, and to supply and demand being so evenly balanced, there is a decidedly upward tendency to be noted. *Soda crystals*, owing to the hot weather, have been and are still very scarce, and are now quoted 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 5*s* per ton net. *Bleaching-powder* is in strong demand, especially for shipment to Russia. Request for home consumption is also brisk, stocks low, and quotations 7*l* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton net softwood casks, and 7*l* 5*s.* to 7*l* 10*s.* per ton net hardwood casks. *Recovered sulphur* rather easier: 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton net in 2-cwt. bags. *Hyposulphite of soda* very firm; there are no signs of abatement in the demand: 6*l.* 5*s* to 6*l.* 10*s.* for 5 to 7-cwt. casks, and 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* for 1-cwt kegs per ton net. *Saltcake* commands a brisk sale at 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton net, on rails, makers' works, in bulk. *Sulphate of alumina*, pure white, crushed in casks, 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton net. *Chloride of barium* steadier, 6*l* 5*s* per ton net. *South Durham salt* is quiet, 9*s*, free on board Tees, being present value. *Yellow prussiate of potash* in good demand at 8*d.* to 8¼*d.* per lb., and has an upward tendency. *Chlorate of potash* steady, 4⅝*d.* per lb. *Chlorate of soda* in better request, at 6⅜*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. *Pearl hardening*, 3*l.* per ton net. *Silicate of soda*, 140° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton net; 100° Tw., 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton net; 75° Tw., 2*l* 10*s* per ton net. *Caustic soda* in good request, both for prompt and forward at late rates. Other quotations as before.

The American Drug-market.

Our American correspondent writing from New York, under date of September 25, says:—The American drug-market presents comparatively few features of real interest. The commercial condition of the country, while promising to improve, has not yet improved quite sufficiently to effect the distribution of drugs. The activity in the building trades, the large demand for iron, and the re-opening of various factories which have been closed down for from twelve to twenty-four months, are all favourable omens for the general fall trade. We seem also to have passed the shrinkage-point, as such changes in values, both in the drug world and in general commerce, as have occurred recently, are mostly in the direction of an advance. Notwithstanding all these favourable symptoms, money comes in very slowly, accounts being difficult to collect even from firms of undoubted financial standing. It is probable, however, that some improvement in this direction will take place as soon as the crops have been moved, but the money thus disseminated will not reach the commercial centres again until about December, and the stringency will, therefore, probably continue until that time. The demand for *opium* shows the natural improvement incident to the approaching season of cough syrups, &c., but it is still confined to small dealings, with little interest manifested in larger lots. The price is firmly maintained at $1.65, a few asking $1.67½c. About a week since a small lot was sold at $1.62½ spot cash. A good demand is also noted for *Morphine*. The reports as to *Angostura tonca beans* all indicate a short crop and a none too plentiful supply in hand; as a consequence, prices have advanced to $2.25 for prime frosted beans. Pará beans have sold at 25c. and 30c., and Surinam at 60c. *Vanilla* has sold fairly well at $6.75 and $7.50 for medium grades. *Aniline salt* continues scarce and firm at 10¾c. and 11c. for spot. *Cream of tartar* is very firm at the advance which was reported last week, and is quoted at 24c. for crystals. For *Tartaric acid* 28½c. and 28¾c. is now asked, an advance of 1c. *Chlorate of potash* is weak and unsteady at 8⅞c. and 9c. on the spot, and 8¾c. to arrive. The demand is good, but the competition very active. *Peppermint oil* is neglected but steady at $2 25 for H.G.H., and $1.75 and $1.80 for bulk Western. Nothing new is reported in drug-roots. *Cascara sagrada* is in full supply and weak at 3½c. to 4c.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on October 2, says that *Castor oil* is very steady at 2⅛*d.* for good seconds Calcutta, 2 1/16*d.* for first pressure *French*, and 2 1/16*d.* for *Madras* good seconds, and there is a tendency in sellers' favour in view of the limited arrivals of the Calcutta grade, which is quoted at higher rates to arrive. Considerable business has passed in *Scammony-root* during the week, 30 bales selling at 50*s.* per cwt., and another parcel of the same size at 55*s.*, and now the holders talk of 60*s.* per cwt. for the balance. *Cream of tartar* continues the upward movement, now 97*s.* 6*d.* to 100*s.* per cwt. is asked for prime first white, with steadily advancing quotations from abroad. *Canary-seed* has improved in position during the week, large sales having been made on the spot at late rates, and now 35*s.* 6*d.* is being asked for bright Turkish. *Guinea grains* are moving off, considerable sales having been effected for export at 17*s.* per cwt., and higher prices are being asked for further parcels. For 39 barrels of *West Indian tamarinds* at auction only nominal bids were obtainable, and holders withdrew the lot at 17*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt. *Honeys* of all grades continue steady with little business passing at the moment. No further business has transpired in *Newfoundland cod-liver oil*, and one parcel of fine is held for 6*s.* per gallon. More attention has been paid to *African chillies*, about 100 bags of prime having changed hands at 37*s* 6*d.* per cwt. At auction to-day 14 bags *Silver grey cochineal* sold at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. *Tonca beans* are steady at late rates. There has been rather more inquiry for the better quality of *Soudan sorts* of *Gum acacia*, but so far no business is reported. *Niger* and *Brazilian gums* are steady, and only moderate transactions are taking place without change in price.

The Scotch Chemical Market.

Our correspondent, writing on October 2, reports that demand for chemicals generally is steady and the tone of the market seems to be improving. Prices are maintained fully and without difficulty, with the exception of *Sulphate of ammonia* which continues to drop lower and lower, and there seems no prospect of any early improvement. The present value is about 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton net, f.o.b. Leith. Quantity exported last week amounted to 338 tons. *Bleaching-powder* scarce, 7*l* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton net, Tyne. *Sal ammoniac*, first white, 39*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent.; second white, 37*l.*, less 2½ per cent. any port. *Oxalic acid* without change, 3¾*d.* per lb. net any port. *Sulphate of copper* somewhat easier, 16*l.* 15*s.* per ton, less 5 per cent. Liverpool. *Bichromates of potash* and *soda* unchanged. English refined *Boracic acid* 30*l.* per ton net Glasgow, and ditto *Borax* 20*l.* per ton net Glasgow. *Nitrate of lead* steady, 19*l.* per ton less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. *Alum in lumps*, 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton net Glasgow. *White and cream caustic soda* in brisk request but unchanged. *Soda crystals* scarce, 45*s.* per ton net Tyne. *Brown sugar of lead* 16*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. *White sugar of lead*, 23*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

The art of prescribing pharmacopœial preparations is rarely taught in our medical schools, says the *Medical Times*.

Correspondence

Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Compressed Flowers.

Sir,—In regard to the letter of Mr. G. A. Grierson in las week's issue, we find upon referring to our books that our first order for "compressed flowers" was received on April 6 last, since which time samples have been carried by our representatives and shown to many chemists on their ground. We therefore claim to have originated the idea, and have little doubt that our claim will be substantiated by the entire trade. Yours faithfully,

Leicester, October 1. T. Howard Lloyd & Co.

A New Box Wanted.

Sir,—I would suggest to "J. W. H." the use of ordinary biscuit-tins for his purpose; they are not expensive, and they may be procured in various sizes to suit requirements. I use them largely in my store-room and find that vegetable substances keep much better in them than in wooden boxes. To fix the labels (ordinary paper ones) I first wipe the surface of the tin with liq. potassæ and attach the label with flour-paste, then size with solution of isinglass, and finally varnish with Maw's copal varnish, going well over the edges. Yours sincerely,

W. H. T. (156/32,)

The Pill-counter.

Sir,—In your issue of September 21 you gave a table for counting pills. Your readers would, I think, find the following rule more convenient and easier to remember than the table:—

Add one to the number of rows; then multiply the sum by half the number of rows.

E.g.—Suppose there are eight rows; then $(8+1)\times\frac{8}{2}=9\times4=36$ pills.

I have found this rule convenient when packing a number of articles; by placing them in rows one upon another, and diminishing the number in the row by one packet each row, then the same rule holds good.

Yours sincerely,

Selby, September 24. P. L. Ridge.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the undermentioned topics.

Phenol and Rhubarb Pills.

Sir,—Why increase the size of the pills ordered in this prescription to the extent of 1 to 1¼ gr.? If you add 1 drop of water to the carbolic acid, or on to the ingredients, a soft, plastic mass is rapidly made which, when rolled and divided, sets in as good a pill as one could wish. I enclose the batch. Any of the five suggestions (pages 70, 71, "Art of Dispensing") answer for powdered rhubarb alone, and the above method is worked on those principles—viz., one-third to one-half weight of fluid to mass. You have practically 13 gr. of fluid produced by the drop of water on the phenol to mass the rhubarb and quinine.

Yours,

Dispenser. (151/60.)

Use of Concentrated Infusions.

153/7. *H. E. B.* submits the following prescription. He dispensed it with fresh infusion of calumba, and the customer complained that previously the mixture had been darker, and "H. E. B." found that it had been dispensed with inf. calumbæ conc. "H. E. B." considered it his duty to dispense the prescription as written:—

Pot. bromid.	5ij.
Ammon. bromid.	5iss.
Pot. bicarb.	5ss.
Infus. calumbæ	5vj.
Aq. dest. ad	℥vj.

5ij. bis die, 5iv. horâ somni.

[Our correspondent was right, no doubt, but it is well to remember that some doctors mean concentrated infusion when they write as above, and in some parts of the country such preparations are solely used. There is no evidence, however, that the prescription originated in such a quarter—it is all the other way, in fact. It is regrettable that the first dispenser did not indicate on the prescription that he used concentrated infusion.]

A Crumbly Mass.

149/95. *Byron* can only get a crumbly mass from the following prescription:—

Pepsin porci	gr. iss.
P. capsici	gr. ss.
Ext. aloes aquos.	gr. ss.
Ext. taraxaci	gr. j.

Ft. pil. Mitte vj.

[A drop of syrup is all that is required; the mass must be moderately soft to prevent crumbling.]

A Codeine Mixture.

Sir,—The other day I had a prescription to dispense:—

Codeinæ	gr. iv.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	3j.
Aq. cinnamomi ad	3iv.

M.

I rubbed the codeine in a mortar along with the HCl, but on adding the cinnamon-water, a very cloudy appearance was given to the mixture. I should be glad to know the reason of this, and the proper way of dispensing it.

I remain, yours, &c.

In Doubt. (156/49.)

[The cloudiness is simply due to some of the aromatic constituents of the cinnamon-water being thrown out of solution. Filter the mixture.]

249/95. *J. O.*—Yours came too late for insertion last week, and we imagine that you would not care to see it in print now.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary.

143/20. *Lex.*—"Paregoric" *is* a B.P. synonym for tr. camph. co., and the sale as "Improved Paregoric" of a preparation without opium would most likely be punishable under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

153/4. *Limited.*—We do not know the case you allude to. You should give us the exact reference. A limited company may keep open shop for the sale of poisons, and, of course, may expose them for sale. But if an unqualified person actually sells them, that person becomes liable to the penalty. You ask, "Would an unqualified assistant to a limited company be justified in refusing to sell any scheduled

poison exposed for sale in the absence of the qualified man?" Of course he would. You would have a clearer idea of pharmacy law if you would read our "Pharmacy and Poison Laws" (2*s.* 6*d.*).

153/12. *W. E. H.*—There is no law which can prevent anyone from writing prescriptions, and taking fees for so doing, if he can get them, so long as he does not assume or imply that he possesses registrable qualifications which he has not acquired.

154/24. *Dens.*—You must not use any name, title, or description which may imply that you are registered under the Dentists Act, or that you are specially qualified to practise dentistry. We do not ourselves consider that the description of your shop as a dental establishment, or the announcement that you do dentistry in all its branches, is an infringement of the Act, but the Dentists' Association may try to make out that it is, and may convince a magistrate that it is. If you use the description you may have to defend yourself in court.

158/68. *R. W. H.*—We cannot say "for certain" whether your preparation is liable to medicine-stamp duty. You can get an authoritative reply by sending duplicate labels, &c., to Somerset House.

158/32. *H. J. N.*—We do not think you would be able to establish your claim against the railway company under the circumstances set forth.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

143/18. *S. I. N.*—Wine Licences.—See under "Excise Licences," page 198, DIARY, 1895; communicate with Excise officer of district.

150/31. *E. N.*—Diet.—One of the best works on this subject is Dr. R. W. Burnet's "Foods and Dietaries, or Manual of Clinical Dietaries" (Griffin & Co.).

150/27. *Camphor.*—Only a trace of camphor should be put into Hair-wash Powder. Try the following:—

Camphor.	3j.
Ol. rosmarini	℥xv.
S.V.R.	3iss.
S. et adde—	
P. boracis	ʒxvj.

M.

150/18. *M. & M. W.*—A small part of the constituents of the meat and malt is precipitated when dissolved in wine, but there is enough left for the purpose; filter. No preservative should be needed with a food port-wine.

150/61. *Justice L. V.* (We cannot decipher your *nom de plume* in full.)—We cannot publish a letter based on the assumption that the Pharmaceutical Society never prosecute the unqualified assistant of a limited company for selling poisons. They have done so on many occasions.

150/60. *Elixir Lactophosph.*—(1) We cannot undertake to tell you which are the three oldest pharmacies in London. In an article entitled "Historic Pharmacies," which we published on July 31, 1886, we showed that Corbyns dated from about 1700, Allen & Hanburys from about 1730, and Savory & Moore's from about 1780. As far as we know, these are the oldest London retail pharmacies. (2) There is an elixir of lactophosphate of calcium in the National Formulary, and it is doubtless intended. There was a syr. zinci phosph. in the London Pharmacopœia. We mention these facts because you have come to a quite erroneous conclusion through not knowing them. Our experience is that wholesale houses do not "fake up" things to please their customers; in fact, we have so frequent telephonic and postal inquiries from wholesalers regarding out-of-the-way preparations that we are surprised they give so much time and trouble over little things, and simply to oblige customers.

143/24 *Quæro.*—Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—We know of no official organ for inspectors of weights and measures. There is no special qualification for these appointments; they are generally filled by the local authorities. Inspectors must find surety for 200*l.*, so as to ensure the safe custody of the local standards and the forwarding of the various fees to the proper authorities. In Ireland a sub-inspector of the Constabulary is generally appointed, his position being a sufficient guarantee for the proper carrying out of the duties.

139/95. *W. D.*—(1) Rheumatic-powder, as quoted, was intended to be made up with honey or treacle to 50 gr., but should you wish to give in powder form so as to mix, say, in water or milk (condensed will not matter), then add 5 gr. each of powdered ginger and powdered sugar to each dose. (2) Your Cooling and Teething Powder for children will be all right if you use $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. of antimonial powder, instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., as you propose. The former quantity you will find especially useful when you come to apportion the dose for children beyond one year—say, between two and three years, which often occurs.

152/37. *G. P. D.*—See the Educational number, September 7, where you will find all the information which you require.

152/16. *Wells.*—Paraffin Oil cannot be completely deodorised. If you want to treat a small quantity, proceed as follows:—Make a solution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bichromate of potash in a pint of water, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sulphuric acid, and when cold pour into one or two pints of paraffin oil. Shake well, and continue to shake occasionally for a day; then decant the oil, and wash with water.

151/6. *Subscriber.*—Situations in South Africa.—You will find a good deal of information concerning the prospects for assistants in our issue of August 31, page 359. Another article, which contains some further particulars, will appear shortly. We do not think, speaking generally, that you would much better your condition by going out to South Africa—at any rate, not without an engagement.

90/91. *Homer.*—Digestive Syrup.—See page 597, October 15, 1892. You may make a similar preparation to what you send us with 4 parts of concentrated decoction of aloes, 1 part of fluid extract of cascara sagrada, and 1 part of fluid extract of liquorice. The dose in this case would be from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, according to effect required.

144/13. *R. A. W.*—Analysis of Butter, Lard, &c.—See page 880, June 22, 1895. You will find good instruction in regard to such matters in Muter's "Analytical Chemistry."

152/42 *Anson.*—The mixture has fermented, and the gas liberated by fermentation, and from the bicarbonate reacting with the acid of fermentation, is the cause of the bottles bursting. You should omit the mist. sennæ co., and make up with aq. chloroformi.

156/9. *M. C. C.*—Your inference is correct.

156/15. *Euclid* is going up for his Minor shortly, and is troubled about what kind of Percentage Solution the examiners prefer, *i.e.*:—(1) Weigh solids, measure liquids, and calculate parts by weight in like parts by measure, as 1 gr. by weight in 100 fl. gr.; (2) calculate them as logically true percentage—*i.e.*, everything by weight—as 1 gr. by weight in 100 gr. weight; (3) base the calculation upon minims, as 1 grain by weight in 100 minims. [On page 219 of our Diary for the present year we give a table for use at the dispensing-counter. We understand, however, that the examiners, following the B.P. plan, prefer grains and fluid grains, and this is all right except when the solution is measured by minims (as in the case of hypodermic solutions). We have repeatedly stated that the second method above mentioned is ridiculous and logically untrue when applied to medicine in this country.]

155/74. *Blue Bottle.*—You will find a formula for Whitworth Red Bottle in the 1894 Diary, page 383. Note that the label *is* liable to stamp-duty.

146/41. *Balness*—Dr. Horn informs us that the prescription for Hair-lotion is as follows:—

Liq. carb. deterg.	℥iv.
Boracis	ʒss.
Glycerini	ʒj.
Aq. mell.	ʒj.
Aq. dest. ad	℥vj.

M. Ft. lotio.

155/28. *Burt*—We quote the following from Squire's "Companion":—Aq. flor. anthem. flowers, 1; water, 20; distil 10.

153/72. *Chloral.*—The following will make as palatable a dose of the Neuralgic Mixture as you can get:—

Butyl chloral hydratis	gr. v.
Glycerini	♏xv.

Triturate for several minutes, and slowly add the following, previously mixed:—

Tr. gelsemii	♏x.
Aq. chloroform. ad	ʒj.

153/49. *W. N. T.*—Heading for Beer.—See *C. & D.*, May 11, 1895, page 671.

153/71. *H. R. N.*—(1) Soluble Infants'-food:—

	Parts
Malt extract in powder	2
Condensed milk	1
Sugar of milk	1

Mix.

(2) Lemon Squash:—

Sugar	℥xxxij.
Citric acid	ʒj.
Water	℥xxiv.

Dissolve and add the following, previously mixed and filtered:—

Salicylic acid	ʒss.
Oil of lemon	♏xx.
Tincture of lemon-peel	ʒj.
Tincture of turmeric	ʒss.
Caramel	♏xx.

Shake up the tincture of lemon with the oil now and then during four hours; allow the oil to separate, decant the tincture from it, mix the tincture with the other ingredients, and filter.

151/65. *A. P. G.*—The system is genuine as far as it goes, but we are not in a position to say more about it.

153/54. *Pyro.*—The eggs in B.P.C. Cod liver-oil Emulsion are the cause of it going bad. The best way to prevent this is to add 3 oz. of brandy to each pint, but even then it is not desirable to keep it more than six weeks. Salicylic acid, 1 gr. to the ounce, also helps to keep it, but we advise you to adopt rather a pure gum-acacia emulsion such as that described in the *C. & D.*, April 6, 1895, page 435, which appears to us to be excellent.

153/24. *J. B. S*—In formula for Combined Bath (*C & D*, September 21, 1895) for 8 oz. read 8 pints. Prints are usually washed before using this bath, although we know some who prefer to put photographs straight into the bath without any previous washing.

156/71. *Trwyn.*—We do not know the apparatus to which you refer. Your best plan is to consult a specialist on diseases of the nose.

156/66. *Salophen.*—Carbonate of ammonia is given for calcined hartshorn powder.

116/9. *Emulsion*—Please say what kind of cod-liver-oil emulsion you want, and what dozen formulæ you have tried, and do not like.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Errard's Tooth-forceps.—*Mr G. Burch* (West Bromwich) informs us that Mr. Errard died five or six years ago, and the forceps are, in consequence, no longer made.

In reply to the same query, "Who makes Errard's tooth-forceps?" *Mr. John Banks* (11 Aldersgate Street, E.C.) states that the name should be Everard, not Errard. He adds that Mr. Everard has been dead for many years. He formerly lived in Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, and was maker of tooth-forceps for the late Sir Charles Tomes; his work has not been surpassed since his death. He was a perfect artist, and although the forceps now sold in the trade are of the highest order, they do not at all compare in design and finish with his.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

157/70. Dermatine: what is it, and where obtainable?

159/18. Maker of Epps's Curabene.

158/33. Maker of machinery for cutting isinglass.

156/72. Maker of Jones's patent till.

156/72. Maker of burst-neck bottles.

Next Week.

Secretaries of societies will oblige by communicating to us as early as possible their arrangements for the coming session, and thereafter from week to week notices for this section.

Friday, October 11.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—Smoking-concert at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., at 8 15 P.M., Mr. Charles Umney in the chair, and Mr. W. J. Rogerson in the vice-chair. Tickets, 1*s.* each, may be obtained from Mr. W. S. Crouch, 143 New Bond Street, W.

☛ Condy's Fluid contains no Permanganate of Potash.

CONDY'S FLUID.

COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS,

With Damages and Costs, have been obtained against Chemists selling a solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for CONDY'S FLUID.

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 67 Turnmill St., LONDON,

☛ Are the Sole Proprietors of "CONDY'S FLUID," and will take immediate proceedings against all persons in any way infringing their rights.

BISHOP'S

THE "ORIGINAL" GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

HIGHEST AWARDS—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889; CHICAGO EXHIBITION, 1893; ANTWERP, 1894.

Citrate of Magnesia.

1st Quality.

4½ lbs. or 7 lbs. .. .. 1/7 lb.
1 cwt. .. .. 1/6 „

2nd Quality.

This preparation furnishes the Chemist with a really first-rate article at a low price. We guarantee it to contain a large proportion of Citric Acid, that it is as carefully made as our best quality, and that it will keep as well.

In 4½ or 7 lbs. at 1/3 lb., less 10 %
56 lbs. in 7 lbs at 1/- lb. net.
Per cwt. in 7 lbs. at 1/- lb., less 5 %
„ 2 „ „ „ at -/11 lb. net.
Special line, 28 lbs.
(tin included) .. .. 31/- net.
6 oz. flat, plain label (capsuled),
per doz. 4/-; per gross 46/- „
½ lb. round do., doz. 4/6; „ 52/- „
¼ lb. „ „ „ 8/-; „ 90/- „
1 lb. „ „ „ 15/-; „ 165/- „

SALINES.

The very greatest care is taken in the manufacture to ensure their keeping well. They have given complete satisfaction to our customers, as evidenced by our largely increasing sale.

Saline, powder or granular, in 4½ lbs. or 7 lbs., at 1/3 per lb., less 10 per cent.
56 lbs. in 7 lbs. at 1/- lb. net.
Ditto, per cwt. .. at 1/-, less 5 %
Special line, 28 lbs.
(tin included) .. .. 31/- net.
In 8-oz. Capsuled Bottles (Wood's quinine tint), labelled or plain, per doz. .. .. .. 8/6 „
In 8-oz. ditto, per 6 doz. 8/- „
„ „ per gross 90/- „
„ „ per 3 grs. 84/- „
In 6-oz. „ per dozen 7/- „
„ „ per gross 78/- „
„ „ per 3 grs. 72/- „

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These powders are accurately weighed, B.P. strength, made with Howard's Seda Tart. and the finest English Acid, free from lead. In one gross boxes.

		Per box net.
50 gross in	50 boxes	at 4/-
20 „	20 „	„ 4/3
10 „	10 „	„ 4/6
1 „	1 „	„ 5/-

In one dozen boxes (bronze blue), unlabelled and unwrapped, at 6*d.* per gross extra.
Labelling and Wrapping extra.
In cheaper boxes, 2*d.* per dozen boxes less.
The same quantities in half-dozen boxes, 6*d.* per gross extra.
For extra strong powders add 1/- a gross to the above prices.
If made with Howard's Seidlitz, 3*d.* per gross powders extra.

SELTZOGENE POWDERS.

Two pint, 12/6 per doz. bxs. net
Three „ 14/- „ „
Five „ 18/- „ „
Eight „ 25/- „ „

Packed in Envelopes in superior hinged bronze box.

Reduction in quantities of 1 gross boxes.

Bottles, Jars, Tins, extra at cost, ¼ off Bottles and ⅓ off Hampers if kept. Contracts delivered as required within 6 months.

TRADE ABA MARK

ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, LIMD.

48 SPELMAN STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TRADE ABA MARK

To Chemists and Druggists,
Wholesale and Retail.

It having been brought to our knowledge that certain Chemists in the United Kingdom are selling as Bromidia a substance not manufactured by Messrs. Battle & Co., We Hereby Give Notice that legal proceedings will be instituted to restrain any persons from selling under the title or name of Bromidia, or any name which will be liable to be mistaken for the same, any substance not of the manufacture of Messrs. Battle & Co. We are the Sole Wholesale English Agents for this preparation.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERTS & CO.,
76 New Bond St.,
London, W.

16th June 1894.

GROCERS CANNOT COMPETE WITH YOU! SO PUSH TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE GIVES Immediate Relief in COUGHS, CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING CHOLERA, COUGH, CRAMP, ACUE, SPASMS, SEA SICKNESS, HYSTERIA, &c.

Labelled according to the Act.

WRITE FOR Showcards and Handbills.

Contains No Acid Hydrocyanic.

A. P. TOWLE & SON, 75 Back Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

36

Branch Houſe: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 CROSS ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Eſtabliſhed

1798

Howards & Sons

QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

Acetates of Soda & Potaſh.
Acids, pure.
Æthers, pure & methylated.
Antimony preparations.
Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.
Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').
Biſmuth Salts.
Borax & Boracic Acid.
Bromides of the Alkalies.
Caffeine and Citrate, P.B.
Calomel.
Camphor Bells, Blocks & Flowers.
Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.
Citric Acid & Citrates.
Cocaine and its Salts.
Corroſive Sublimate.
Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.
Iodides of the Alkalies.
Iodoform.
Liq. Biſmuthi et Am. Citratis.
Magneſia.
Mercurials.
Rochelle Salt & Pulv. Seidlitz.
Scale preparations.
Spirit preparations, and for Export under drawback.
Terebene.
Zinc and Iron Sulphates, &c.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Stratford, Eſſex.

Detailed Price Liſts on application.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CHEMISTS.

Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in other preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),
W. RENAUD, Managing Director.
33 Farringdon Road, London.

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists, in Boxes of 7 *lbs. and* 14 *lbs., stamped by the Manufacturers; also in* 1*-lb. Boxes and* 1*-lb. Glass Bottles:—*

Allen & Hanburys.
Baiss Brothers & Co.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts.
Bleasdale, Wm., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Clay, Dod & Case.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Davy, Yates & Hicks.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan.
Hatrick, W. R., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis.
Herrings & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son.
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King.
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke.
Horner & Sons.
Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Ismay, John, & Sons.
Johnson & Sons (Lim.)
Lofthouse & Saltmer.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Reynolds & Branson.
Southall Bros. & Barclay.
Taylor, James.
Thompson, H. A.
Thompson, John (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thos., & Co.
Walker, Troke & Co.
Warren, A. & J.
Willows, Francis & Butler.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co. (Lim.)
Wright, Layman & Umney.
Wyleys (Limited).

Finlay & Brunswig, New Orleans.
Carter, Carter & Kilham, Boston.
Langley & Michaels, San Francisco.
Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York.
Lehn & Fink, New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Muth Brothers & Co., Baltimore.
Roller & Shoemaker, Philadelphia.
Schieffelin, W. H., & Co., New York.
Shoemaker, R., & Co., Philadelphia.
Weeks & Potter, Boston.

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE

Is made by Sublimation, and is Warranted to contain upwards of

99 PER CENT.

of Pure Oxide; in fact, the impurities are not traceable.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

(*Established* 1765),
24 LIME STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
Manufacturers of
White Lead, White Zinc, Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, &c

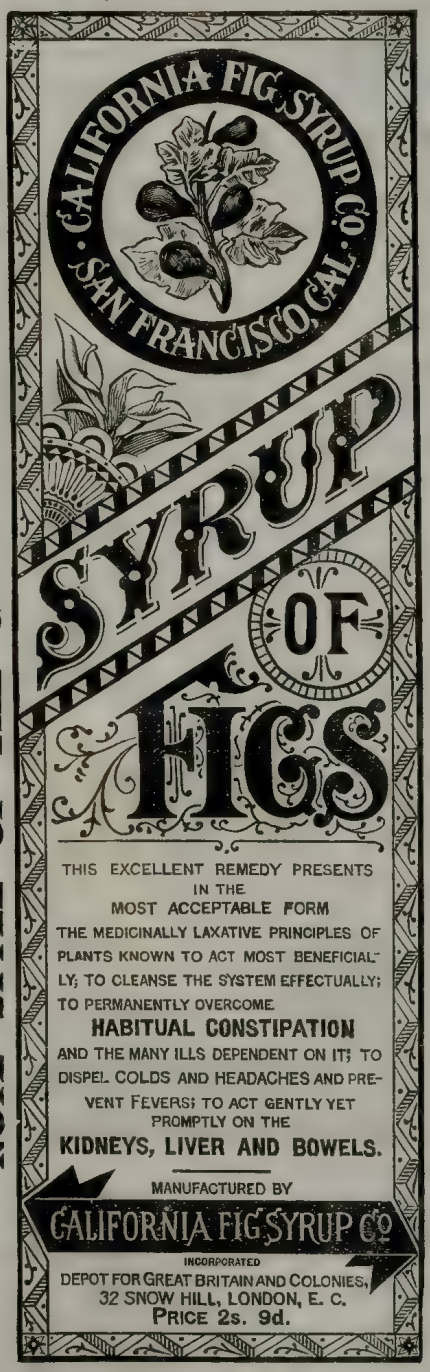
Australian Office—
34 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

The Manufacturers supply their Pure Oxide Wholesale only, in quantities of not less than 3 Cwt.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

NOTE.—*The Genuine has the Name in White Letters in Blue Circle at the Top, as shown herewith.*

NOTE STYLE OF THE GENUINE PACKAGE.



NOTE.—*The Genuine has also the Name in White Letters on Red Band at Bottom, as shown.*

ORIGINAL & GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

The California Fig Syrup Company, the original manufacturers of "Syrup of Figs," have placed in our charge the introduction of this preparation to the English market. California Fig Syrup will be extensively and judiciously advertised. It will be found to be a most agreeable and effective laxative, and will please all who use it.

The sale of this Remedy in America has been most remarkable; in fact, nearly unparalleled in the records of proprietary preparations. This success abroad has been the cause of several imitations being put upon the market in this country, and the proprietors are determined not to submit to such infringements, and now offer to the public the genuine article, knowing it is sure to command an immediate success here.

Chemists would do well to at once order a supply from their wholesale house. The prices are fixed as follows :—

1/1½ size, 11/- per doz. 2/9 size, 24/6 per doz.

The wholesale houses will supply the trade at these prices.

Since it has been finally decided to open out in this country on a very large scale with the original article, we feel sure that (even apart from the question of fair trading) Chemists will find it to their interest to offer customers the genuine "Syrup of Figs," the imitators of which have gone so far as to copy, not only the directions, but also to copy, almost word for word, many of the advertisements of the California Fig Syrup Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

EUROPEAN DEPOT:—

FASSETT & JOHNSON, 32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE,

WALDHOF, near MANNHEIM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **COCAINE** **B. & S. BRAND**

SULPHATE OF QUININE, and all other CINCHONA PREPARATIONS.

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE CHLORALHYDRAT, CUMARIN, GALLIC ACID,

GLYCERINE, HELIOTROPIN, PHENACETIN, PYROGALLIC ACID,

SALICYLIC ACID & SALICYLATES, STRYCHNINE, TERPIN HYDRAT, &c.

STOCKS KEPT IN LONDON, GLASGOW, AND DUBLIN.

AGENTS.—LONDON: Messrs. DOMEIER & CO., 13 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. F. R. MUELLER & CO., 47 Waterloo Street. DUBLIN: Mr. JOS. LECKY, 26 Eustace Street.

Agents for Australia—Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ & CO., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

HEWLETT'S

LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU ET CUBEBÂ

(THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION).

Dose—1 to 2 drachms diluted.

Packed for Dispensing only, in 10-oz., 22-oz., 40-oz., and 90-oz. bottles.

CAUTION.—The uniform success which has attended the administration of this remedy during the last twenty years has caused a host of worthless imitations to be offered to the Medical Profession. These imitations, whilst closely copying the title, utterly fail to approach the original preparation in quality, and only give cause to disappointment and failure.

To ensure obtaining this preparation, please write **"LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU et CUBEBÂ (Hewlett's)."**

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED ONLY BY

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 40, 41 & 42 Charlotte St., **LONDON, E.C.**

NEW YORK—20 Cedar Street. **MONTREAL**—30 François Xavier Street.

THOMAS TYRER & CO.

Chemical Works, Stratford, LONDON, E. (Established 1844),

DIRECTOR OF LABORATORIES

"STERLING" BRAND" Thomas Tyrer & Co

THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.S.

CHEMICALS FOR ANALYSIS—PHARMACY—PHOTOGRAPHY—ANTI-FOULING—PAINTING—FIRE & WATER PROOFING,

Or other Scientific or Technical Purposes. [1]

CRICHTON'S OIL COMPANY, Ltd.

PETROLEUM IMPORTERS BY TANK STEAMERS,

Stores— **HULL.** Head Office: 3 Mosley Street, **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** *Stores*— **LEITH.**

SPECIALITIES—

CRYSTOLEUM

Water White, Highest Test, Double Refined, and

ROYAL STANDARD

Prime White, High Test,

AMERICAN ILLUMINATING OILS.

40

THE

"STANDARD OF QUALITY."

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL, SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN, WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—

ASHMORE & SON,

6 MINCING LANE,

London, E.C.

AGENT FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—

CHAS. WESTPHAL,

195 Upper Thames Street,

London, E.C.

HIGHEST AWARD, CHICAGO, 1893.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., EDINBURGH & LONDON,

Are the ONLY MANUFACTURERS of the

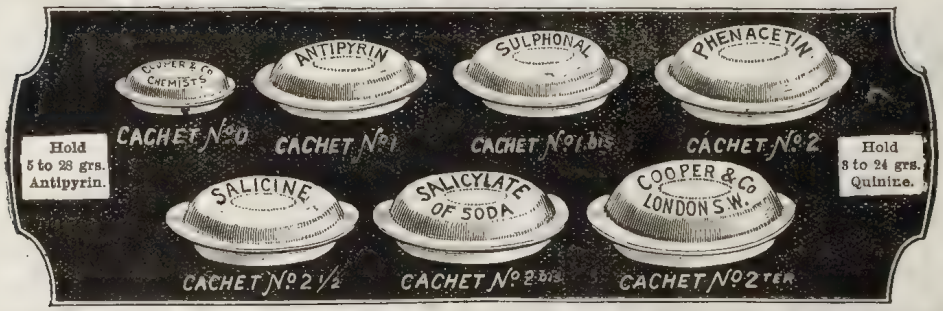
SALTS OF MORPHIA

To whom, at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, in PARIS, 1878, the

GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED.

NEW YORK Office—20 Cedar Street: DILLON & CO., Agents. [2]

CACHETS "FINOT"



Plain White Cachets, either size, 3/- per 1,000.
Ditto, Printed with Chemist's Name, Address, or Contents, in any desired colour, 4/- per 1,000.
Coloured Cachets, without printing, 3/6 per 1,000.
Ditto, Printed with Chemist's Name, Address, or Contents, in any desired colour, 4/6 per 1,000.

Improved CACHET MACHINES, 5/- and 15/- each.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the British Colonies—

COOPER & CO., 80 GLOUCESTER RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W. Telegrams—"Sinapine London."

MAGNESIA

CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND HYDRATE.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

London Agents—Messrs. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO 17., Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Depôts: Shad Thames, London, and at Hull.
Manufactory: Lofoden, Norway.

From The Chemist and Druggist.
"The 'North Star' Brand of Cod Liver Oil, made by the Lofoden Company, is a *pale, limpid*, and *non-congealable* Oil, which it is evident has been manufactured from *carefully selected Livers*, and is *remarkably free from fishy taste*."

HOME. *Bulked or Bottled, Prices on Application.* ***EXPORT.***

COD LIVER OIL.

THE LOFODEN COD LIVER OIL CO., 138 Minories, LONDON, E.C.

INFANT FEEDING.

HAWKSLEY'S PATENT

MILK STERILIZERS

As used in the Children's Hospital, Manchester, for "Humanising" and "Peptonising" Infants' Food.

Made in several sizes. Prices from **10s. 6d.** to **£1 5s.** The 1½ Pint size, with extra Bottle and Syphon (price **15s.**) will prepare food for one child, and is the size prescribed by Dr. Ashby and others. This article is meeting with a daily increasing sale, and Chemists will do well to bring it before the notice of general Practitioners.

Descriptive Pamphlet free per post. May be had through Wholesale Houses, or from

HAWKSLEY, SOLE MAKER AND PATENTEE, Surgical Instrument Maker, 357 Oxford Street, **LONDON.**

42

TASTELESS PILLS.*

TRADE MARK

Cox's DATED & SEALED Patent

April 13th, 1854.

CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES for JULY, 1895,

SHOWING REDUCED PRICES,

SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Our Mr. COX invented and introduced PEARL COATING to render Pills TASTELESS more than 40 years ago; and our trade, which is constantly increasing among the highest class of Medical Men and Chemists, is now doubtless four or five times as large as the rest of our copyists put together.

ANY FORMULA DISPENSED & COATED. QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES FREE.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., Original Makers of Tasteless Pills,

St. Martin's Place, BRIGHTON.

Telegraphic Address: "Cox Brighton."

ASTHMA

IS

HERE.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF

ASTHMA RELIEVERS?

DATURA STRAMONIUM
EUCALYPTUS and STRAMONIUM
POPULAR ASTHMA REMEDY

Retail, 1/-
Per Doz., 7/-
With your Name Printed on, in 3 Doz. Lots, at 7 6 doz.

BUY, SHOW, SELL.

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.

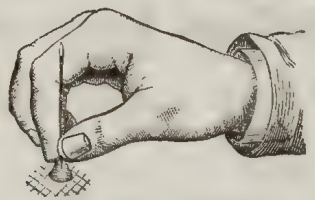
95 Farringdon St., E.C.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE VACCINE LYMPH,

12 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.



Trade Mark, Registered.

Tubes, 2s. each. Half Tubes, 1s. each.

Pomade in Vials, 5s., 10s., 20s.

HUMAN VACCINE from healthy children only, microscopically examined, and source quoted.—Three Tubes, two-thirds full, 5*s.*; Tubes one third, 1*s.* each. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 tubes. **PIN-POINTS** (uncharged) gratis with Vaccine if desired, or 1*s.* per doz. **VACCINE EJECTORS,** 1*s.* 3*d.* each, including postage.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS, 10 to 2.

P.O.O.'s (including Postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.

44

EXACT FACSIMILE

OF BOTTLE AND LABEL.

THE MOST

POPULAR REMEDY OF THE DAY.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Has the Largest Sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Wherever introduced has become a general favourite, giving universal satisfaction to both buyer and seller, commanding an increasing sale through personal recommendation.

Bears a larger profit than a fancy bottle, without the trouble of filling.

It is the best-got-up Shilling Article in the market.

Correspondence solicited from pushing houses publishing Price Lists.

Wholesale from all Patent Medicine Depôts.

Artistic Show Cards and Printed Matter from

MACKENZIE'S CURE DEPOT, READING.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Prepared with Drugs of the Finest Quality.

Net Price List, cash with order, in 10-gross tins.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

	Per Gross.		Per Gross
Pil. Aloes e. Ferri	6d.	Pil. Colo. e. Hydr.	9d.
,, ,, e. Asafœtid.	6d.	,, Ol. Ricini	4d.
Blaud's	3d.	,, Opii (gr. ¼)	1s.
,, Colo. Co.	8d.	,, Podophyllin (gr. ½)	7d.
,, ,, e. Hyos.	9d.	,, Rhei Co.	

DISCOUNT ON ORDERS OF 100 GROSS.

DAVID P. WALKER, CHEMIST,

NEW CITY ROAD, GLASGOW.

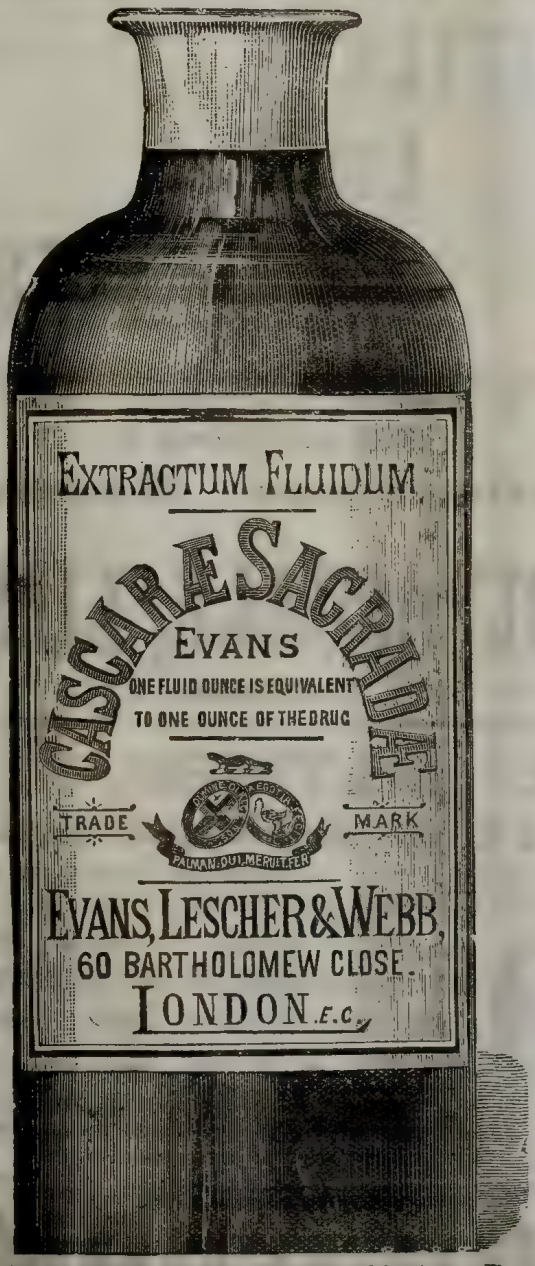
Well Advertised Ready Sales.

Advertising Matter Showcards, framed or plain, sent on application.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Norton's other specialty "Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers," now supplied in ½-doz. Show Boxes.

NORTON'S LTD., 21 SPITAL SQ., LONDON, E.

EVANS' FLUID EXTRACTS.



SPECIMEN OF BOTTLE AND FRONT LABEL.

EVANS' FLUID EXTRACTS are now perfected in our laboratories. They are prepared by elaborate processes, with the menstruum most suited to each individual drug; they contain the **whole** of the active medicinal properties. Infusions, decoctions, tinctures, wines, and syrups can be obtained from these fluid extracts, by mixing one minim for every grain of the drug. They are put up in actinic glass bottles, of 5, 10, and 20 fluid ounces, capsuled, with a large gold front label; a special feature, to assist in dispensing, is the back label, containing full scientific names, botanical origin, description, medical properties, dose, strength, active ingredients, &c.

Complete List and Prices on application.

EVANS' SALINE (EFFERVESCING).

This preparation is a Mixture, in definite proportions, of Chlorate of Potash, English Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little Cane Sugar. The proportion of these ingredients always remains the same. This and the pleasant excess of acid characterise EVANS' SALINE. A dry mobile powder, dissolving perfectly.

BOTTLES, WITH CHEMISTS' OWN NAME, OR IN BULK. NEW ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR WRAPPERS.

EVANS' OL. RICINI SINE SAPORE (TASTELESS).

This CASTOR OIL is EXPRESSLY manufactured for us. It is produced by a process which removes the taste, though not the efficacious properties.

EVANS' COATED PILLS.

Pearl-coated, readily soluble, prepared in our own laboratory, with best drugs only, such as are used in all Evans' Pharmaceutical Preparations.

New Enlarged List for 1895 of several hundred formulæ.

EVANS' INSECT POWDER,

Imported and freshly ground at their own mills from *Closed* Flowers. In bulk, or in 6*d.*, and 1*s.* tins; perforated tops.

Savars' and Hawley's 6*d.* and 1/ Tins, with coloured floral design.

RECENT MATERIA MEDICA,

By F. HARWOOD LESCHER, F.C.S.

Fourth Edition.

The characteristics of about 500 of the Drugs and Chemicals recently introduced into Medicine, with their Therapeutics, Authorities, Formulæ, &c., &c. Doses.

Price 2/6, post free 2/8; post free abroad 3/.

LONDON:

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,

60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

LIVERPOOL:

EVANS, SONS & CO.

56 HANOVER STREET.

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6 „ 8 „ ..	8/6 „	16 „ ..	16/- „

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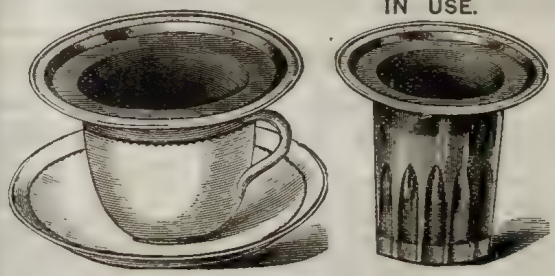

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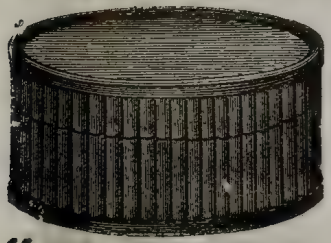

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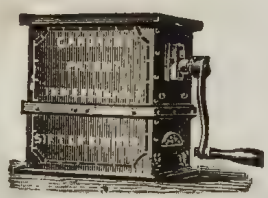
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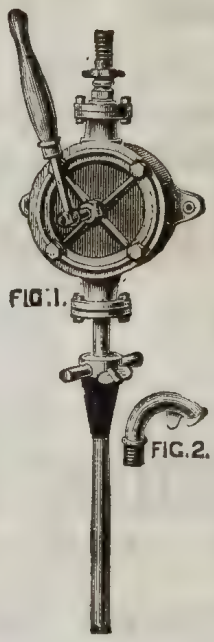

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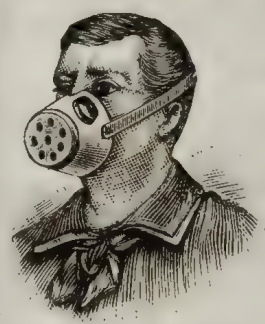
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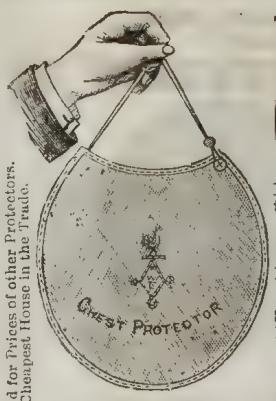

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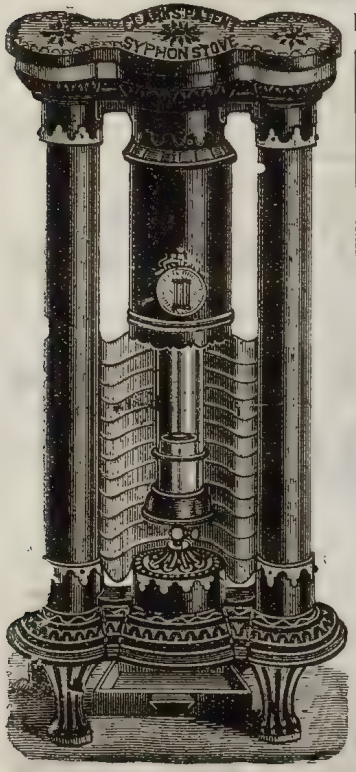

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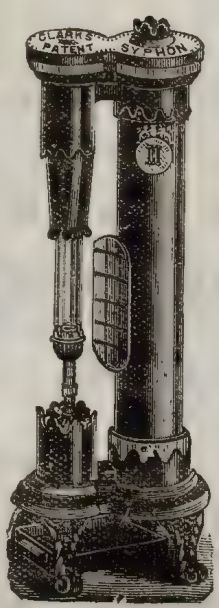

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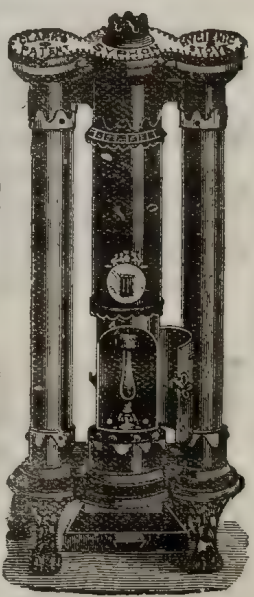

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1-lb. packets, 6*d.*; 25/- per cwt.
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1/- SIZE 3/- DOZ.
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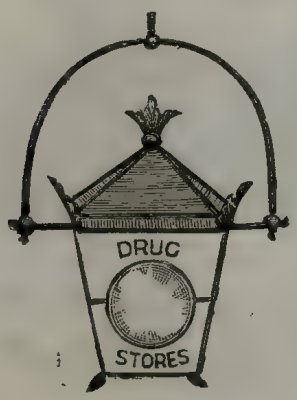

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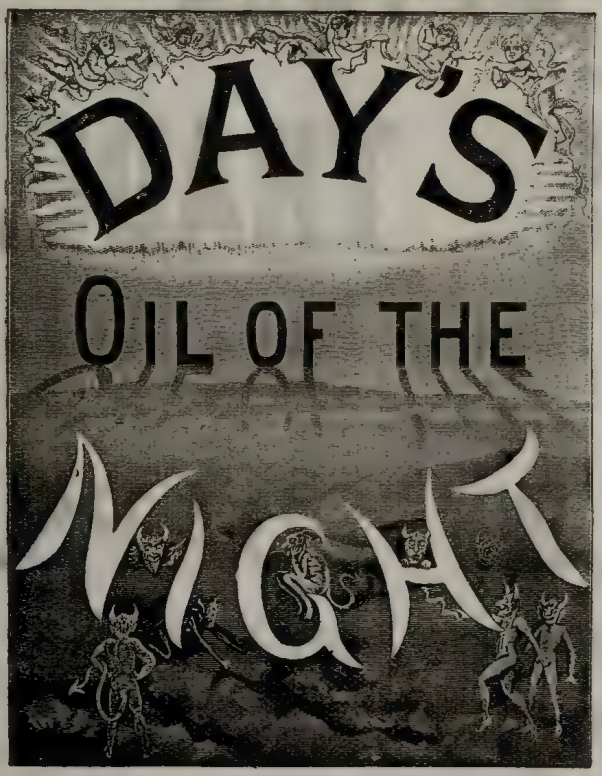

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MAY ROBERTS & CO. have been appointed Special Agents for the above celebrated single-fluid Hair Dye.

Retail 2/-, less than 1 dozen, 14/6.
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EMPTY GELATINE CAPSULES.

These Capsules are perfect in uniformity of size, fit, shape, colour, elasticity, and solubility, and number from 5 the smallest, to 00 the largest.

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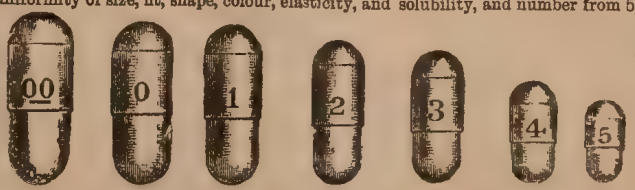

Seven sizes, in Boxes of 100. Per box, 4d.; per doz. boxes, 3s. 9d.

CAPACITY.

The approximate capacity of empty capsules will vary in the weight of different samples of the same powdered drug or alkaloid, according to the degree of compression exerted in filling.

SEE ANNEXED TABLE.

Size	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Quin. Sul. .. .. gr.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Quin. Mass. .. gr.	16	12	8	6	4	3	1½
Pulv Ipecac. Co... gr.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1½
Pulv. Aloes .. gr.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Bism. Subnit. .. gr.	20	14	10	8	6	4	2
Salicin .. .. gr.	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Pulv. Rhei .. gr.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Acid. Salicyl. .. gr.	8	8	4	3	2	1½	¾

RECTAL SUPPOSITORY CAPSULES

(EMPTY.)

THREE SIZES.

In boxes containing 100, one size, per box ... ... 4d.
" " " per dozen boxes 3/9

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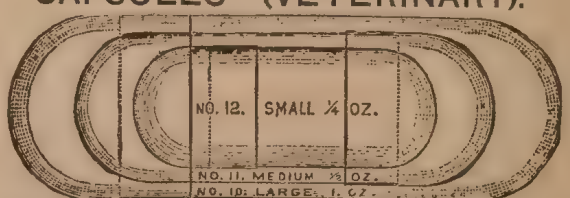

For administration to horses and cattle, or may be filled with absorbent cotton saturated for vaginal medication.

No. 10, large (ounce), in boxes of 10, per dozen boxes 8/-
No. 11, medium (½-ounce), in boxes of 10 " " 6/6
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No. 10, bulk, per 1,000 .. .. 52/-
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We supply the medium size in absence of specification.

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